

## **4.6 CULTURAL RESOURCES**

This section analyzes cultural resources impacts with implementation of the proposed 2010 General Plan Update. Information in this section is derived from archaeological research conducted by BonTerra Consulting (Appendix E-1), Senate Bill 18 contact records (included as Appendix E-2), a paleontological records search conducted by the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (McLeod 2009) (included as Appendix E-3), and a historical resources survey conducted by Chattel Architecture (Chattel 2009) (refer to Appendix E-4). The results of these studies are summarized in this section.

### **4.6.1 RELEVANT POLICIES AND REGULATIONS**

#### **Federal**

##### ***National Historic Preservation Act of 1966***

Cultural resources are considered during Federal undertakings chiefly under Section 106 of National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) through one of its implementing regulations (36 *Code of Federal Regulations* [CFR] 800, Protection of Historic Properties). Properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to Native Americans are considered under Section 101(d)(6)(A) of NHPA.

Section 106 of NHPA (16 *United States Code* [USC] 470f) 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 (36 CFR 800.1). Under Section 106, the significance of any adversely affected cultural resource is assessed and mitigation measures are proposed to reduce the impacts to a less than significant level. Significant cultural resources are those that are listed or are eligible for listing in the NRHP in accordance with the criteria stated at 36 CFR 60.4, which are listed below.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and that:

- (a) Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, 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; or
- (d) Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

## **State**

### ***California Register of Historical Resources***

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project would have a significant effect on one or more historical resources. A “historical resource” is defined as a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (*California Public Resources Code* [PRC], Section 21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (14 *California Code of Regulations* [CCR], Section 15064.5[a][2]); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (14 CCR 15064.5[a][3]).

Section 5024.1 of *California Public Resources Code*, Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR), and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the CEQA Statutes were used as the basic guidelines for the cultural resources study. PRC 5024.1 requires evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing on the CRHR. The purposes of the CRHR are to maintain listings of the State’s historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change. The criteria for listing resources in the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the NRHP (per the criteria listed at 36 CFR 60.4) and include those listed below.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and that:

- (a) Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, 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; or
- (d) Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

According to Section 15064.5(a)(3)(A–D) of the CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR), a resource is considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the NRHP (per the criteria listed at 36 CFR 60.4 previously discussed). Impacts that affect those characteristics of the resource that qualify it for the NRHP or that would adversely alter the significance of a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered to have a significant effect on the environment. Impacts to cultural resources from the proposed project are thus considered significant if the project (1) physically destroys or damages all or part of a resource; (2) changes the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource that contributes to its significance; or (3) introduces visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource.

The purpose of a cultural resources investigation is to evaluate whether any cultural resources remain exposed on the surface of the project area, or can reasonably be expected to exist in the subsurface. If resources are discovered, management recommendations would be included that require evaluation of the resources for NRHP or CRHR eligibility.

## **Senate Bill 18**

Senate Bill (SB) 18 (*California Government Code*, Section 65352.3) incorporates the protection of California traditional tribal cultural places into land use planning for cities, counties, and agencies by establishing responsibilities for local governments to contact, refer plans to, and consult with California Native American tribes as part of the adoption or amendment of any general or specific plan proposed on or after March 1, 2005. SB18 requires public notice to be sent to tribes listed on the Native American Heritage Commission's SB18 Tribal Consultation list within the geographical areas affected by the proposed changes. Tribes must respond to a local government notice within 90 days (unless a shorter time frame has been agreed upon by the tribe), indicating whether or not they want to consult with the local government. Consultations are for the purpose of preserving or mitigating impacts to places, features, and objects described in Sections 5097.9 and 5097.993 of the *Public Resources Code* that may be affected by the proposed adoption or amendment to a general or specific plan.

## **Human Remains**

Section 7050.5 of the *California Health and Safety Code* provides for the disposition of accidentally discovered human remains. Section 7050.5 states that if human remains are found, no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has determined the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains.

Section 5097.98 of the *California Public Resources Code* states that, if remains are determined by the Coroner to be of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours, which in turn must identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The descendants shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.

## **County**

### **San Bernardino County Development Code**

The County of San Bernardino adheres to the San Bernardino County Development Code Chapter 82.12 that consists of the Cultural Resources Preservation (CP) Overlay. The Overlay, which is established by Sections 82.01.020 and 82.01.030 of the Development Code, is intended to provide for the identification and preservation of important archaeological resources. This is necessary because:

- Many of the resources are unique and non-renewable; and
- The preservation of cultural resources provides a greater knowledge of County history, thus promoting County identity and conserving historic and scientific amenities for the benefit of future generations.

The County (according to Development Code, Section 82.12.030) requires a project proposed within the CP Overlay to include a report prepared by a qualified professional archaeologist that determines, through appropriate investigation, the presence or absence of archaeological and/or historical resources on the project site and within the project area. The report must also recommend appropriate data recovery or protection measures. The CP Overlay may be applied to areas (determined by cultural resources research and/or inventory) where archaeological and historic sites that warrant preservation are known or are likely to be present.

If evidence of Native American cultural resources is discovered during grading or excavation of a development site within a highly sensitive CP Overlay District, as determined by a qualified professional archaeologist, the local tribe will be notified. If requested by the tribe, a Native American Monitor shall be required during such grading or excavation to ensure all artifacts are properly protected and/or recovered (Development Code, Section 82.12.050).

The Paleontologic Resources (PR) Overlay, which is established by Sections 82.01.020 (Land Use Plan and Land Use Zoning Districts) and 82.01.030 (Overlays) of the Development Code, recognizes that:

- The identification and preservation of significant paleontologic (fossil) resources is necessary as many such resources are unique and non-renewable.

Preservation of such paleontologic resources provides a greater knowledge of County natural history, thus promoting County identity and conserving scientific amenities for the benefit of future generations. The Paleontologic Resources (PR) Overlay may be applied to those areas where paleontologic resources are known to occur or are likely to be present (determined through a paleontological records search). Detailed criteria for evaluation of paleontological resources and paleontologist qualifications are described in Sections 82.20.030 and 82.20.40 of the San Bernardino County Development Code.

#### 4.6.2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

##### Setting

##### *Prehistory*

**Horizon I: Early Man or Paleo-Indian Period (11,000 BCE to 7,500 BCE).** While initially termed Early Man Horizon (I) by Wallace (1955), this early stage of human occupation is commonly referred to as the Paleo-Indian period today (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984). At inland archaeological sites, the surviving material culture of this period is primarily lithic, consisting of large, extremely well made stone projectile points and tools such as scrapers and choppers. Encampments were probably temporary, located near major kills or important resource areas.

**Horizon II: Milling Stone Assemblages (7,500 BCE to 1,000 BCE).** The Milling Stone Period was named for the abundant millstone tools associated with sites of this period. These tools, the mano and metate, were used to process small, hard seeds from plants associated with shrub-scrub vegetation communities. An annual round of seasonal migrations was likely practiced, with movements coinciding with ripening vegetal resources and the periods of maximal availability of various animal resources.

In addition to gathering activities, evidence suggests that a diversity of subsistence activities, including hunting of various game animals, were practiced during this period of time (Koerper 1981; Koerper and Drover 1983).

**Horizon III: Intermediate Cultures (1,000 BCE to 750 CE).** The Intermediate period is identified by a mixed strategy of plant exploitation, terrestrial hunting, and maritime subsistence strategies. Evidence of increased mortar and pestle use during this time period is present. The mano and metate continued to be in use on a reduced scale, but the greatly intensified use of the mortar and pestle signaled a shift away from a subsistence strategy based on seed resources to that of the acorn. It is probably during this time period that the acorn became the food staple of the majority of the indigenous tribes in Southern California. This subsistence strategy continued until European contact. Material culture generally became more diverse and

elaborate during this time period and includes steatite containers, perforated stones, bone tools, ornamental items, and asphalt adhesive.

**Horizon IV: Late Prehistoric Cultures (750 CE to 1769 CE).** During the Late Prehistoric period, exploitation of many food resources, particularly marine resources among coastal groups, continued to intensify. The material culture in the Late Prehistoric Horizon increased in complexity in terms of the abundance and diversity of artifacts being produced. Evidence recovered from this period of time suggests a greater use of the bow and arrow. Shell beads, ornaments and other elements of material culture continue to be ornate, varied and widely distributed, the latter evidence suggestive of elaborate trade networks.

### ***Ethnography***

What is now the City of Rancho Cucamonga area was occupied during the Late Prehistoric Period by the Native American societies commonly known to anthropologists as the Gabrielino (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Shipek 1978; Bean and Smith 1978). The City is named after the Gabrielino village of *Kukamo* or *Cucamonga* (Kroeber 1925), which was located in the eastern extreme of the tribe's territory. The name is thought to come from a Gabrielino word meaning "sandy place" (CRM Tech 2007). The term "Gabrielino" identifies those Native Americans who were under the control of the Spanish Mission San Gabriel. The overwhelming number of people here were of the same ethnic nationality and language group who generally referred to themselves as *Tongva*. Their territory included the entire Los Angeles Basin and extended from northern Orange County north to the San Fernando Valley in Los Angeles County and eastward to the Riverside and San Bernardino area. It also included the watersheds of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana Rivers (Bean and Smith 1978). The language of the group is derived from the Takic family, part of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock.

#### Gabrielino/Tongva

The Gabrielino/Tongva arrived in the Los Angeles Basin prior to 500 BCE, gradually displacing the indigenous peoples. Large, permanent villages were established in the fertile lowlands along rivers and streams and in sheltered areas along the coast. Eventually, Gabrielino territory encompassed the greater Los Angeles Basin, the coastal regions from Topanga Canyon in the north to perhaps as far south as Aliso Creek, as well as the islands of San Clemente, San Nicholas, and Santa Catalina (Bean and Smith 1978).

The subsistence economy of the Gabrielino was one of hunting and gathering. A wide variety of tools and implements were employed by the Gabrielino to gather, collect, and process food resources.

### ***Early History***

Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo sailed along the California coast in 1542 and, according to available records, stopping only at San Diego and the Channel Islands, was the first European to come into contact with the Gabrielino.

Mission San Gabriel, in Los Angeles County, was founded in September 1771, and all the Native Americans from the Los Angeles plain were persuaded to settle in its vicinity. During much of the Spanish-American period, the San Bernardino Valley was under the control of the Mission. When the mission system was secularized beginning in the 1830s, the 13,000-acre Spanish land grant of Rancho Cucamonga was awarded to Tiburcio Tapia in 1839 (CRM Tech 2007).

The Mexican-American War ended on February 2, 1848 with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The treaty established California as a United States possession and provided for the retention of private lands held by the conquered Mexicans. In 1851, the United States required that the courts approve all Hispanic land grants; however, many of the land grants were not approved and the division of many of the larger ranchos occurred.

The effects of mission influence upon the local native populations were devastating. The reorganization of their culture alienated them from their traditional subsistence patterns and social customs. European diseases, against which the natives had no immunities, reached epidemic proportions and Gabrielino populations were decimated (Johnston 1962). Although most Gabrielino submitted to the Spanish and were incorporated into the mission system, some refused to give up their traditional existence and escaped into the interior regions of the State.

### **Historic Context**

The City of Rancho Cucamonga was incorporated in 1977, consolidating the three towns of Cucamonga, Alta Loma and Etiwanda into one municipality. Given its fertile soil, temperate climate, and access to an ample supply of water, agriculture developed as the main industry in Rancho Cucamonga beginning in the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, when farmers and vintners began producing a variety of crops, particularly citrus fruits and grapes for wine-making. Although the local agriculture industry has changed over time due to a variety of factors, including technological advancement and transportation improvements, agriculture remains a recognizable, although fading, feature of Rancho Cucamonga's physical landscape (Chattel 2009).

The City of Rancho Cucamonga has been a center of land development opportunity since Franciscan priests and Spanish soldiers entered and began their occupation of the area in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. The name "Cucamonga," a Shoshone word for "sandy place," first appeared in a written record of the San Gabriel Mission dated 1811. As a result of the secularization of the missions in 1831, the land owned by the missions was divided into land grants, including the 13,000 acre Rancho Cucamonga, granted to Los Angeles City Council president and businessman Tiburcio Tapia in 1839. The Rancho Cucamonga was defined by El Camino Real on its southern border, the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, the San Antonio Creek to the west and present-day Etiwanda Avenue to the east. Tapia built his home on the top of visually prominent Red Hill, planted some of Rancho Cucamonga's first vineyards, and built a small winery, which would later be enlarged and reestablished as the Thomas Winery in 1933 and then again as the Filippi Vineyards winery in 1967. Portions of the historic winery buildings, located at the northeast corner of Foothill Boulevard and Vineyard Avenue, are currently being reused for commercial purposes (Chattel 2009).

Upon the death of Tapia in 1845, Tapia's daughter, Maria Merced Tapia de Prudhomme, became the sole heir of the Rancho Cucamonga. Maria Merced's husband, Leon Victor Prudhomme, assumed control of the rancho and eventually sold it to John Rains in 1858. Rains significantly expanded the vineyards, planting approximately 125,000 to 150,000 vines. He was found murdered in 1862 and soon after his death, his widow, Dona Maria Merced Williams de Rains, inherited the ranch property. She encountered financial problems and the property fell into foreclosure, ultimately marking the close of the rancho way of life in the Cucamonga region (Chattel 2009).

**Resource Description**

**Archaeological Resources**

BonTerra Consulting archaeologist Paul Shattuck conducted an archaeological records search at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum in Redlands, on February 27 and 28 and March 3 and 5, 2009. A bibliography of cultural resources studies is included as Appendix E-1. There have been 277 cultural resources studies performed within the Study Area and that were recorded in the County of San Bernardino’s archaeological database. An additional 104 studies that could contain information about unrecorded archaeological sites are not yet incorporated into the database because of backlog issues on report recordings. A total of 381 studies are listed in Appendix E-1. According to the results of the records search, 18 archaeological resources have been recorded within the City and its SOI. Table 4.6-1 identifies each of the recorded sites and provides a description of the resources that were recorded. Resources range from large, complex prehistoric village sites to isolated artifacts.

**TABLE 4.6-1  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

Site Number	Recorder/Year	Description
CA-SBR-270 Update	Smith/1940 Blackburn/1966	Cucamonga Village site. Campsite; large milling stone, numerous flaked artifacts.
CA-SBR-895 Update	Leonard/1975 Martz/1976	Cucamonga site. Habitation. Yucca roasting site. Excavation yielded obsidian knife and flakes, mortar, flakes, cores.
CA-SBR-897	Weaver/1975	Ground stone scatter.
CA-SBR-898	Weaver/1975	Artifact scatter with fresh water shell.
CA-SBR-899	Crowley/1975	Light ground stone scatter.
CA-SBR-900	Crowley/1975	Artifact scatter, including a chalcedony blade fragment.
CA-SBR-901	Smith/1940	Liberty Grove site. Stone cairn features with associated ground stone and flaked tools; human bone fragments.
CA-SBR-902	Smith and Walline/1963	Cogged stone, incised slate, ground stone, chipping waste.
CA-SBR-1593	Sayles/1935	Campsite; scrapers, metates, hammerstones, choppers.
CA-SBR-1608 Update	Smith/unknown Smith/1975	Milling stones. Site destroyed.
CA-SBR-3004	Smith/1976	Bedrock slick and hammerstone.
CA-SBR-6815/H	Alexandrowicz/1991	Multi-component site with a prehistoric Millingstone Horizon component and a sparse scatter of historic artifacts.
CA-SBR-6816/H	Alexandrowicz et al./1991	Multi-component site with a prehistoric Millingstone Horizon component and a historic era well, stone berm, and wagon road.
P36-060255	Lerch/1986	Isolated obsidian biface.
P36-060257	Landis/1993	Isolated secondary flake.
P36-060258	Gross/1987	Groundstone mortar.
P36-060259	Unknown/unknown	Isolated mano.
P1084-9	Unknown/unknown	Isolated mano and metate fragments.
Source: SBAIC		

### **Native American Consultation**

Pursuant to SB18 (*California Government Code*, Section 65352.3) requirements, the City of Rancho Cucamonga initiated contact with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by requesting a sacred lands file search and tribal contact list (refer to Appendix E-2). The tribes identified by the NAHC were initially contacted by letter on July 16, 2008. The initial letters received no responses. Therefore, the City made a second attempt to contact tribes via letter emailed on December 15, 2008. This was followed shortly after by telephone calls to each tribe. Tribes were informed of the proposed update to the General Plan, and were invited to consult. The tribes and their representatives contacted include the following:

- Anthony Madrigal of the Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians,
- Carol Tobin of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians,
- Joe Ontiveros of the Soboba Band of Mission Indians,
- Anthony Morales of the Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians,
- Russell Romo and Carmen Majito of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians,
- Robert Martin of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians,
- Anna Hoover of the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians, and
- Goldie Walker of the Serrano Nation of Indians.

According to the SB18 process, the contacted tribes have 90 days in which to respond to the lead agency's initial contact with a request to consult. The 90-day response period ended on March 15, 2009. As of January 2010, five responses were received by the City from these contacts. The Serrano Nation of Indians, the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians, the Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, the Soboba Band of Mission Indians, and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians responded via telephone. The majority of respondents indicated that they had no comments at the time, and one commenter requested that cultural resources be adequately addressed in the General Plan. A summary of responses is provided in Appendix E-2.

### **Paleontological Resources**

Based on review of USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles (Mount Baldy, Cucamonga Peak, Devore, Guasti, and Ontario), the Study Area is underlain by a variety of bedrock types. The proposed 2010 General Plan Update Study Area contains some exposures of gneissic metamorphic rocks; exposures of younger Quaternary alluvium derived as fan deposits from the San Bernardino Mountains with some fluvial deposits in drainages; younger Quaternary alluvium exposed across the entire northeastern portion of the Study Area with some fluvial deposits in the intermittent drainages; and exposures of older fan deposits around Red Hill in the southwestern portion of the Study Area.

Research performed at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County indicates that the bulk of the Study Area consists of surficial sedimentary or metamorphic rocks that are unlikely to contain significant vertebrate fossils; however, there may be sedimentary deposits at a greater depth (refer to McLeod 2009 in Appendix E-3). Although shallow excavations within the younger Quaternary alluvium are unlikely to expose significant vertebrate fossils, deeper excavations that extend into older Quaternary deposits may encounter significant fossils. Alluvial deposits extend throughout the Study Area (McLeod 2009).

## **Historic Resources**

Chattel Architecture, Planning & Preservation (Chattel) completed background research, a historic context statement, and a reconnaissance-level historic resource survey of select properties in the City to identify potential historic resources and districts (refer to Appendix E-4). Properties reviewed in the survey were evaluated in terms of the degree to which they convey historical significance and integrity.

According to the background research, the City of Rancho Cucamonga has 445 previously identified properties listed in the City's "Historic Site List" (dated) April 23, 2009 and one property (the John Rains House at 7869 Vineyard Ave.) listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). These properties include five properties listed in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), two California Historical Landmarks, and six California Points of Historical Interest. The City has 76 Designated Local Landmarks (DLLs) and 29 Designated Points of Interest (DPI). In addition, the City identified 8 properties potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, which were identified as "Potential National Register" (PNR) properties; 115 properties identified as "Potential Local Landmarks" (PLLs), 3 of which have been demolished; 24 properties determined insignificant or "Survey Determined Insignificant" (SDI); and 154 properties that were documented but listed as "Survey Undetermined Significance" (SUS).

As part of the proposed 2010 General Plan Update, Chattel completed a new survey of historic resources and focused on the following elements:

- New determination of eligibility due to a property not having previously been surveyed.
- New determination of eligibility due to passage of time. The National Register has an arbitrary 50-year cut-off for listing (i.e. no properties constructed within the past 50 years may be listed, except under special circumstances). As a result, the previous survey may not have evaluated buildings constructed after approximately 1949 and would not have treated post-World War II architecture and tract housing as potential historic resources.
- Change in eligibility due to alteration or demolition of historic resources.
- Change in eligibility due to new information reflected in historic context.

According to the City of Rancho Cucamonga, there are 11 locations within the Study Area that contain concentrations of properties constructed prior to 1965 (refer to Exhibit 4.6-1, Historic Resources). Within these 11 areas, Chattel completed a new survey of 432 properties with the potential for historical significance. Of these 432 properties, 210 retained sufficient integrity (of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and/or association) to warrant recordation. Appendix E-4 identifies each of these 210 properties. There are 17 properties that were not visible from the public right-of-way and were, therefore, not evaluated.

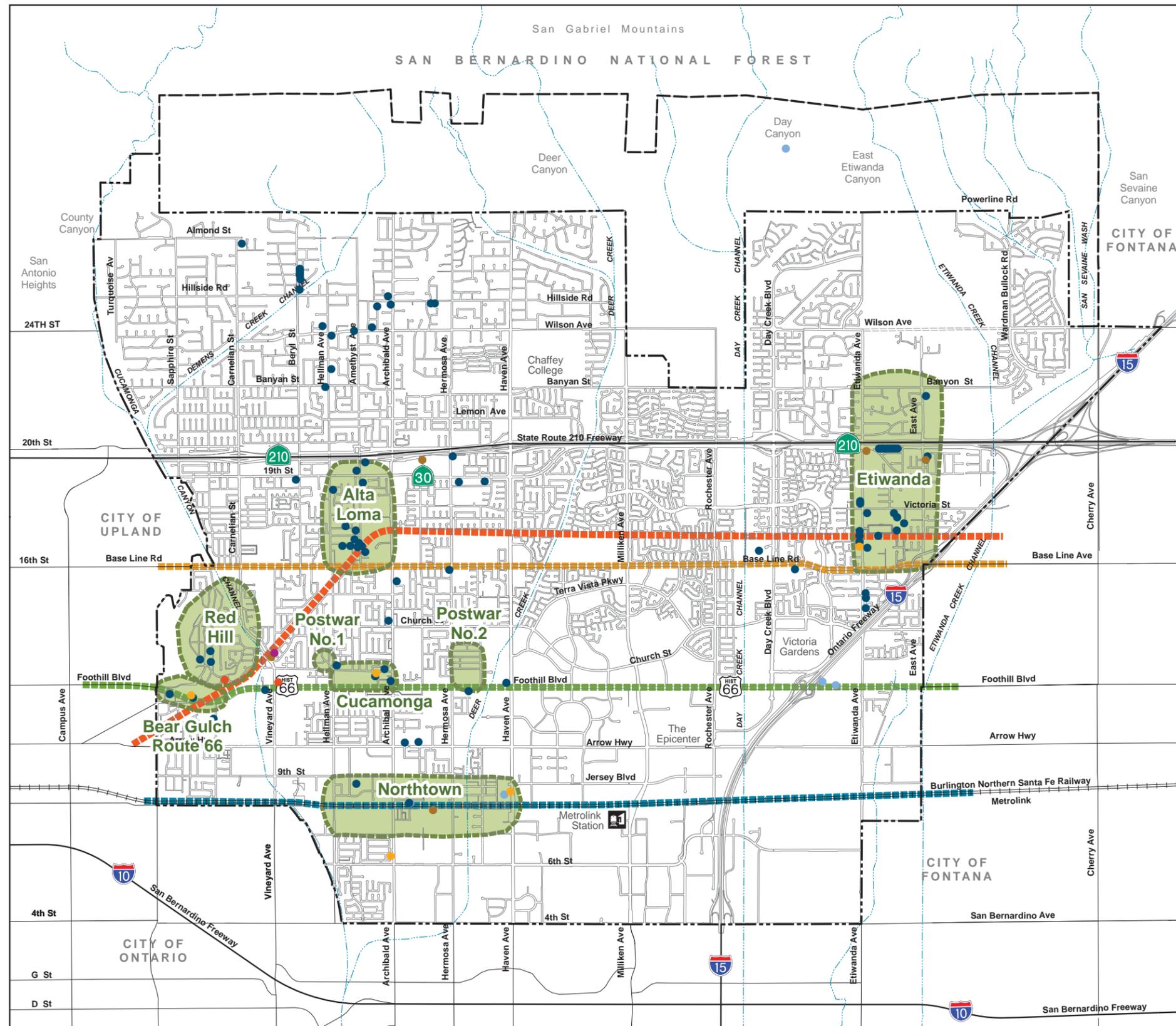
Based on the new survey, each of the 210 recorded properties was assigned a California Historical Resource Status Code. These codes, created by the State Office of Historic Preservation, facilitate identification of historic resources for purposes of CEQA and for determining eligibility of each property for the NRHP, the CRHR, the local register of historic resources, or local historic districts and/or Neighborhood Character Areas (NCAs). Table 4.6-2 provides a listing of Status Codes used in this study.

**TABLE 4.6-2  
CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCE STATUS CODES**

Status Code	Description
<b>Determined eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR</b>	
2S2	Individual property determined eligible for the NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CRHR.
<b>Appears eligible for recognition as historically significant by local government</b>	
5S3	Appears individually eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation.
<b>Appears eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR through survey evaluation</b>	
3CS	Appears eligible for the CRHR as an individual property through survey evaluation.
3S	Appears eligible for NRHP as an individual property through survey evaluation.
<b>Not eligible for listing or designation as specified</b>	
6Z	Found ineligible for the NRHP, the CRHR, or local designation through survey evaluation. Most frequently used in Rancho Cucamonga to describe: historic properties with low integrity, properties that once contained historic buildings and were found to be vacant lots, properties containing non-historic buildings.
6Q	Determined ineligible for local listing or designation as a historic district through a survey process; may warrant special consideration for local planning.
6DQ	Individual property identified through a survey process as a non-contributor to a potential local historic district or is located within a 6Q area/neighborhood; may warrant special consideration for local planning. Most frequently used in Rancho Cucamonga to describe properties that do not retain sufficient integrity to be listed individually but contribute to Rancho Cucamonga Neighborhood Character Areas (Conservation Districts).
<b>Not evaluated or needs reevaluation</b>	
7R	Identified in a reconnaissance level survey, but not evaluated. Most frequently used to describe historic resources that cannot be seen from the public right-of-way.
<b>Status codes used in previous survey (unique to Rancho Cucamonga)</b>	
DEM	Demolished
DLL	Designated Local Landmark
PLL	Potential Local Landmark
PNR	Potential National Register
SDI	Survey Determined Insignificance
SUS	Survey Undetermined Significance
URM	Unreinforced Masonry
NRHP: National Register of Historic Places; CRHR: California Register of Historic Resources Source: Chattel 2009.	

Of the 210 recorded properties, 5 properties appear to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP, receiving a California Historical Resource Status Code 3S, as described in Table 4.6-2. These resources, as discussed below, would also be eligible for listing in the CRHR and for local designation, if not already listed or designated.

- **Sam and Alfreda Maloof Compound.** The Sam and Alfreda Maloof Compound is located at 5131 Carnelian Street. This compound was previously listed in the CRHR and is being reevaluated because the compound was moved from its original site (9553 Highland Avenue); NRHP nomination is currently being prepared for the receiver site.
- **Demens-Tolstoy House.** The Demens-Tolstoy House is located at 9686 Hillside Road (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 106156104). Chattel's 2009 survey reconfirms previous identification of NRHP eligibility.



**Designated Historic Sites**

- Rancho Cucamonga Local Landmarks
- Rancho Cucamonga Points of Historical Interest
- California Register
- California Historical Landmarks
- California Points of Historical Interest
- National Register of Historic Places

**Historic Transportation Routes**

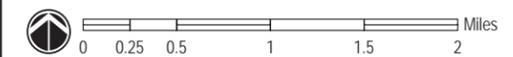
- ▬ Foothill Boulevard (Route 66)
- ▬ Pacific Electric Railway Corridor
- ▬ Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railway  
(now Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway)
- ▬ Base Line Road (California Point of Historical Interest)

**Neighborhood Character Areas**

- ▭ Neighborhood Character Areas

- ▬ Rancho Cucamonga City Boundary
- ▬ Sphere of Influence

Notes: Some historical sites may contain more than one historical classification.



D:/Projects/Hogle/J007/graphics/ex\_hr.ai

# Rancho Cucamonga Historic Resources

Rancho Cucamonga General Plan Update

Source: Rancho Cucamonga, 2001 and San Bernardino County Assessor, 2009

# Exhibit 4.6-1



(REV: JFG 021010) R:/Projects/Hogle/J007/graphics/EIR/ex4.6-1\_hr.pdf



- **Cucamonga Rooming House.** The Cucamonga Rooming House is located at 9680 San Bernardino Road (APN: 20813109). Chattel's 2009 survey reconfirms previous identification of National Register eligibility.
- **China House.** China House is located at 9591 San Bernardino Road (APN: 20815124). Chattel Architecture's 2009 survey reconfirms previous identification of NRHP eligibility.
- **Biane Winery.** Biane Winery is located at 9985 8th Street (APNs 20920119/20920120).

Based on the new survey, there are 15 properties, including the 4 that appear eligible for the NRHP, that appear individually eligible for listing in the CRHR, receiving a California Historical Resource Status Code 3CS. The following ten resources would be eligible for designation in the CRHR and as local landmarks.

- **Stone House.** Stone House is located at 10270 Church Street (APN 107727103).
- **Sanchez Home and Winery.** The Sanchez Home and Winery is located at 7402 Hermosa Avenue (APN 107703105).
- **Jones House.** The Jones House is located at 13232 Victoria Avenue (APN 22706171).
- **Mandala Winery.** The Mandala Winery is located at 10277 Foothill Boulevard (APN 20833123).
- **Sweeten Hall.** Sweeten Hall, which was formerly Cucamonga Public School, is located at 9324 San Bernardino Road (APN 20811109).
- **Scott House.** Scott House is located at 8555 Grove Avenue (APN 20722203).
- **Stone House.** This property is located at 8619 Baker Avenue (APN 20713253).
- **Willows School.** Willows School is located at 8968 Archibald Avenue (APN 20917115).
- **Billings House.** Billings House is located at 7601 Archibald Avenue (APN 107732112).
- **Southern Pacific Overcrossing.** Foothill Boulevard (APN 20710139).

There are 110 properties that appear individually eligible for local designation, receiving a California Historical Resource Status Code 5S3. A complete listing of these properties is included in Appendix E-4.

Additionally, 281 properties of those surveyed were found ineligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or for designation as local historic landmarks because they do not meet the minimum criteria for eligibility (i.e., CHR status codes 6Z, 6Q, 6DQ, and 6L). However, 78 6DQ properties and 2 6Q properties were identified and may warrant special consideration in local planning efforts as contributors to Neighborhood Character Areas (NCAs).

While the City does not appear to have any potentially historic districts that would be eligible at the local, State, or national levels, eight NCAs were identified as areas of interest, five of which are shown on Exhibit 4.6-1. These NCAs include:

- the historic town centers of Cucamonga, Alta Loma and Etiwanda;

- the Latino community of North Town;
- the historic residential neighborhood located on Red Hill;
- the Bear Gulch area of Foothill Boulevard/Route 66;
- the Cucamonga Vineyard Tract Subdivision B, Tract No. 5576 (including Hellman Avenue, San Bernardino Road, Harvard Street, Montara Avenue, Selma Avenue); and
- Tract Nos. 5591, 5593, and 8892 (including Effen Street, Dorset Street, Stafford Street, Hermosa Avenue, Center Avenue, Ashford Street, Norwick Street, and Kinlock Avenue).

Each NCA received a California Historical Resource Status Code of 6Q, with contributing resources located within the NCA receiving status code of at least 6DQ.

#### 4.6.3 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following thresholds of significance are derived from the Environmental Checklist in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. A project would result in a significant adverse impact related to cultural resources if it would:

- Threshold 4.6a:** Cause a substantial adverse change to the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5;
- Threshold 4.6b:** Cause a substantial adverse change to the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5;
- Threshold 4.6c:** Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature; and/or
- Threshold 4.6d:** Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside formal cemeteries.

#### 4.6.4 GENERAL PLAN GOALS AND POLICIES

A number of goals and policies in the proposed 2010 General Plan Update that address cultural resources issues in the City, with an emphasis on historic resources. Implementation of these goals and policies and their corresponding implementation actions would reduce impacts to cultural resources. These include those goals and policies listed below.

*Policy LU-4.6: Accommodate land uses that support the activity centers envisioned in the Historic Cucamonga sector, as identified in the Foothill Boulevard Specific Plan.*

**Implementation Action:** *Include the identification of significant Route 66 resources as part of the preparation of the updated historic survey. Amend zoning and/or land use exhibits to reflect the specific linear boundaries of Route 66 to include specific identified resource properties.*

*Policy LU-6.5: Encourage the re-use and rehabilitation of historic or high-quality existing buildings.*

**Implementation Action:** *Develop an ordinance or ordinance amendment to allow for relief from certain development standards (height, setbacks, parking, etc.) for projects*

*involving the rehabilitation of historic resources. Develop an ordinance or ordinance amendment that presents a range of possible incentives for development projects with adaptive reuse of historic resources.*

*Goal LU-9: Foster a cohesive, healthy community through appropriate patterns and scales of development, including complementary transitions between districts, neighborhoods, and land uses.*

*Policy LU-9.4: Ensure that infill development is sensitive and compatible with the design and scale of all adjacent historic properties.*

**Implementation Action:** *Develop guidelines or standards that are specific to potential infill development sites to ensure that developers have considered the individual needs of the community and unique characteristics of the aesthetics, particularly those lots identified within each of the specific mixed use designations.*

*Goal LU-15: Maintain a local historic resource survey, local inventory of historic resources, and local register of historic resources.*

*Policy LU-15.1: Regularly update the City's historic context statement, historic resource survey, and inventory of historic resources.*

**Implementation Action:** *Prepare a comprehensive historic resource survey, inventory of historic resources, and a historic context statement for the City. Once adopted, these documents should be updated every five years.*

*Policy LU-15.2: Identify funding sources to support regularly updating the historic context statement and historic resource survey.*

**Implementation Action:** *Consider the adoption of amendments to the demolition review process to address historic resources, and determine a supplemental development fee for projects with or adjacent to identified historic resources.*

*Policy LU-15.3: Continue to encourage listing local historic resources in the California and National Registers.*

**Implementation Action:** *Continue to work with private property owners to attain listing status on the National and State Registers for local historic resources.*

*Policy LU-15.4: Define local register of historic resources.*

**Implementation Action:** *The City should officially establish the "Rancho Cucamonga Register of Historic Resources".*

*Policy LU-15.5: Designate local landmarks from the inventory.*

**Implementation Action:** *Identify surveyed resources eligible for listing in the local register of historic resources, and create local landmark designations.*

*Goal LU-16: Protect historic resources.*

*Policy LU-16.1: Incorporate historic preservation principles into the City's project review process.*

**Implementation Action:** Develop staff procedures for review of development proposals that affect historic resources consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

Policy LU-16.2: Avoid illegal demolition of historic resources and "demolition by neglect".

**Implementation Action:** Develop an ordinance or ordinance amendment to address neglected properties that are considered historic resources, with provisions for penalties for intentional neglect and/or vandalism. Identify funding sources to be used should the City need to seize and stabilize an affected resource. Develop an ordinance or ordinance amendment to cause penalties, such as delay of building permit issuance, for demolition of historic resources without City approvals.

Goal LU-17: Expand preservation incentives.

Policy LU-17.2: Create a conservation easement program for historic resources.

**Implementation Action:** Develop an application and process for the creation and use of conservation easements.

Policy LU-17.3: Develop a preservation grant program.

**Implementation Action:** Develop an application and process for qualifying property owners to have access to funds for the purposes of repairing historic resources.

Policy LU-17.4: Facilitate acquisition of preservation loans.

**Implementation Action:** Coordinate with lending institutions to facilitate a revolving loan funding source specifically for the purpose of preservation of historic resources.

Policy LU-17.5: Continue to pursue designation as a Certified Local Government (CLG).

**Implementation Action:** Allocate staff time to address removing barriers to acquiring CLG designation, with the goal of increasing access to funding and programs that can advance preservation of historic resources.

Policy LU-17.6: Continue to utilize Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds for historic preservation.

**Implementation Action:** Direct CDBG project funds towards updating the City's historic resources inventory and education programs.

Policy LU-17.7: Continue to promote use and knowledge of the California Historical Building Code (CHBC).

**Implementation Action:** Develop an ordinance or ordinance amendment to adopt and apply the CHBC to local historic resources, and update any City applications and/or brochures to include this option.

Policy LU-17.8: Promote the use of the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program.

**Implementation Action:** Develop an informational brochure and/or link on the City's web site to direct property owners of historic resources to the Federal Tax Incentives Program.

*Policy LU-17.9: Address adaptive re-use in the Historic Preservation Ordinance.*

**Implementation Action:** Develop an ordinance or ordinance amendment that presents a range of possible incentives for development projects with adaptive reuse of historic resources.

*Policy LU-17.10: Employ the use of floor area incentives.*

**Implementation Action:** Develop an ordinance or ordinance amendment to allow for a transfer of Floor-Area Ratio (FAR) or densities to preserve the properties with historic resources.

*Policy LU-17.11: Continue to make available land development incentives and modifications to development standards.*

**Implementation Action:** Develop an ordinance or ordinance amendment to allow for relief from certain development standards (height, setbacks, parking, etc.) for projects involving the rehabilitation of historic resources.

*Policy LU-17.12: Promote the use of the National Park Service (NPS) Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program's cost-share grant program for preservation of Historic Route 66 resources.*

**Implementation Action:** Develop an informational brochure and/or link on the City's web site to direct property owners of historic resources within the Route 66 Corridor to NPS cost-share grant programs.

*Goal LU-18: Identify and protect cultural landscape features.*

*Policy LU-18.1: Prepare a Cultural Landscape Report.*

**Implementation Action:** Create a comprehensive plan for local cultural landscape preservation to complement architectural preservation efforts, including the update of existing surveys of historic resources.

*Policy LU-18.2: Update files for identified historic resources to include extant cultural landscape features.*

**Implementation Action:** Create a comprehensive plan for local cultural landscape preservation to complement architectural preservation efforts, including the update of existing surveys of historic resources.

*Policy LU-18.3: Create a conservation easement program for cultural landscapes.*

**Implementation Action:** Develop an application and process for the creation and use of conservation easements.

*Goal LU-19: Identify and protect historic districts and Neighborhood Character Areas (NCAs).*

*Policy LU-19.1: Identify historic districts and Neighborhood Character Areas (NCAs).*

**Implementation Action:** *Include the identification of boundaries for potential historic district designations as part of the preparation of the updated historic survey.*

*Policy LU-19.2: Create new and modify existing specific plans to guide development of historic districts and Neighborhood Character Areas (NCAs).*

**Implementation Action:** *Review and amend Specific Plans to address potential development proposals within historic districts.*

*Policy LU-19.3: Evaluate post-World War II buildings for historic significance.*

**Implementation Action:** *Include the evaluation of eligible residential building tracts as part of the preparation of the updated historic survey.*

*Goal LU-20: Develop a historic resource interpretation program.*

*Policy LU-20.1: Create a historic resource interpretation program aimed at enhancing both public awareness of local history and opportunities for heritage tourism.*

**Implementation Action:** *Inventory the types of educational and awareness programs regarding historic resources already in place, and review methods for expanding the number of sites and available information.*

*Goal LU-21: Preserve and interpret Historic Route 66 for residents, visitors, and business owners.*

*Policy LU-21.1: Evaluate Route 66 properties and designate Route 66-related historic resources.*

**Implementation Action:** *Include the identification of significant Route 66 resources as part of the preparation of the updated historic survey. Amend zoning and/or land use exhibits to reflect the specific linear boundaries of Route 66 to include specific identified resource properties.*

*Policy LU-21.2: Amend existing Foothill Boulevard Specific Plan (Development Code §17.32) to include a linear Route 66 Neighborhood Character Area (NCA).*

**Implementation Action:** *Include the identification of significant Route 66 resources as part of the preparation of the updated historic survey. Amend zoning and/or land use exhibits to reflect the specific linear boundaries of Route 66 to include specific identified resource properties.*

*Policy LU-21.3: Clarify the Foothill Boulevard Specific Plan and Route 66/Foothill Boulevard Visual Improvement Plan/Foothill Boulevard/Route 66 Mural Program to include policies that prioritize preservation of documented historic character of Route 66.*

**Implementation Action:** *Include the identification of significant Route 66 resources as part of the preparation of the updated historic survey. Amend zoning and/or land use exhibits to reflect the specific linear boundaries of Route 66 to include specific identified resource properties.*

Goal LU-23: Educate residents and City staff to address historic properties.

*Policy LU-23.1: Continue to work with City staff and homeowners' organizations, historical societies, and historic preservation advocacy groups to develop education programs about maintenance and care of historic buildings.*

**Implementation Action:** *Inventory the types of educational and awareness programs regarding historic resources already in place, and review methods for expanding the number of sites and available information.*

*Policy LU-23.2: Train City staff in historic preservation.*

**Implementation Action:** *Develop staff procedures for review of development proposals that affect historic resources consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.*

*Policy ED-2.3: Expand recreation and cultural attractions to enhance tourism/visitor potential and to boost sales and transient occupancy tax.*

and

*Policy ED-3.2: Provide community and cultural amenities.*

**Implementation Action:** *Develop brochures or links from the City's web site to showcase the various recreational and cultural venues to attract visitors to the City. Enhancement of cultural amenities, including regional entertainment options, recreation, and historic preservation, will help to embellish the City's reputation as a destination for a wide range of visitors.*

#### 4.6.5 STANDARDS CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

**SC 4.6-1** If a future project pursuant to the 2010 General Plan Update contains a designated Historical Landmark, the site shall be developed and maintained in accordance with the applicable Historic Landmark Alteration Permit. Any further modifications to the site including, but not limited to, exterior alterations and/or interior alterations which affect the exterior of the buildings or structures, removal of landmark trees, demolition, relocation, reconstruction of buildings or structures, or changes to the site, shall require a modification to the Historic Landmark Alteration Permit subject to Historic Preservation Commission review and approval.

**SC 4.6-2** If human remains are discovered on-site before or during grading, 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 and California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5.

#### 4.6.6 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

##### Historical Resources

**Threshold 4.6a:** **Would the proposed General Plan Update cause a substantial adverse change to the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?**

As discussed previously, 210 properties were deemed eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, CRHR, or a local designation list. For purposes of this analysis, historical significance is assumed for any property deemed eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, CRHR, or a local designation list. Buildout of the proposed 2010 General Plan Update would involve development and redevelopment activities which may directly or indirectly impact the identified properties. Applicable policies of the proposed 2010 General Plan Update (refer to Section 4.6.4, General Plan Goals and Policies) identify a variety of policies and related implementation actions that include preservation techniques such as creating conservation easements and incorporating historic preservation principles into the City's project review process. Compliance with these General Plan policies would ensure that effort is made to preserve and protect historic resources in place. To the extent that this is not possible, implementation of MM 4.6-1 would require separate evaluation; specific mitigation measures must be developed to reduce the impacts of the project on historical resources to the maximum extent feasible. Additionally, pursuant to SC 4.6-1 any proposed modifications to designated Historical Landmarks would be subject to Historic Preservation Commission review and approval. Compliance with applicable policies, SC 4.6-1, and implementation of MM 4.6-1 would reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level.

*Impact 4.6a: Buildout of the proposed 2010 General Plan Update has the potential to significantly impact historical resources. Compliance with General Plan policies, SC 4.6-1, and implementation of MM 4.6-1 would reduce impacts to historical resources to a less than significant level.*

### **Archaeological Resources**

**Threshold 4.6b: Would the proposed General Plan Update cause a substantial adverse change to the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?**

As identified previously, buildout of the proposed 2010 General Plan Update may directly impact 18 known prehistoric archaeological sites in the Study Area. Where feasible, sites will be avoided and preserved without evaluation since archaeological excavation is considered a destructive activity and therefore an impact. Given the presence of recorded resources throughout the Study Area, significant subsurface archaeological resources may also exist. The potential to encounter previously unknown archaeological resources during excavation and construction activities for project implementation is a potentially significant impact. However, this impact would be reduced to a level considered less than significant with implementation of MMs 4.6-2 and 4.6-3.

*Impact 4.6b: The proposed 2010 General Plan Update has the potential to impact unknown archaeological sites, resulting in a potentially significant impact. Implementation of MMs 4.6-2 and 4.6-3 would reduce impacts to less than significant levels.*

### **Paleontological Resources**

**Threshold 4.6c: Would the proposed General Plan Update directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?**

As previously discussed, most of the Study Area consists of surficial sedimentary or metamorphic rocks that are unlikely to contain significant vertebrate fossils. The younger Quaternary alluvial sediments in the main active drainages and the older Quaternary fan

deposits nearest the San Bernardino Mountains and around Red Hill are not expected to contain significant vertebrate fossils; however, deeper excavations into Quaternary alluvium throughout most of the rest of the Study Area and that expose older Quaternary alluvial sediments may potentially contain fossil resources. The presence of sedimentary units known to contain fossil materials indicates that there is a potential for unidentified, significant, non-renewable paleontological resources; therefore, future buildout of the 2010 General Plan Update within these areas would have a potentially significant impact on paleontological resources. Implementation of MM 4.6-4 would reduce potential impacts to less than significant levels.

*Impact 4.6c: The proposed 2010 General Plan Update has the potential to impact non-renewable paleontological resources, resulting in a potentially significant impact. Implementation of MM 4.6-4 would reduce impacts to less than significant levels.*

### **Human Remains**

#### **Threshold 4.6d: Would the proposed General Plan Update disturb any human remains, including those interred outside formal cemeteries?**

No direct evidence of human remains has been found as a result of surveys of the Study Area. Based on these data, no disturbance of human remains is anticipated as a result of the Project. However, the presence of prehistoric archaeological sites within the Study Area, especially those with buried deposits, increases the likelihood that human remains may be present. Implementation of SC 4.6-2, which addresses the potential discovery and treatment of human remains pursuant to the *California Health and Safety Code*, ensures that potential impacts would be less than significant.

*Impact 4.6d: The proposed 2010 General Plan Update has the potential to disturb unknown human remains; however, compliance with SC 4.6-2 would ensure that potential impacts would be less than significant.*

### **4.6.7 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS**

Direct impacts to cultural resources are generally site specific. As defined in Section 15130 of the CEQA Guidelines, a cumulative impact consists of an impact that is created as a result of the incremental effects of a proposed project, together with the effects of other projects, causing related impacts. Although a project, in conjunction with the effects of past projects, other current projects, and probable future projects may result in the disturbance of prehistoric archaeological resource sites and paleontological resources throughout the region, the City requires the mitigation of impacts to these resources (i.e., MMs 4.6-2 through 4.6-4). Therefore, despite the site-specific nature of the resources, the mitigation identified for use in the event that unknown or undocumented resources were discovered would reduce the potential for cumulative impacts. As a result, anticipated development on a project site would not contribute to a significant cumulative impact.

Cumulative effects on historic resources are a concern in the event that individual historical resources are impacted through implementation of multiple projects, thus resulting in a loss of multiple resources. The City of Rancho Cucamonga has identified a program for reducing potential impacts to historical resources as set forth in the applicable General Plan policies listed in Section 4.6.4, and implementation of MM 4.6-1 would further reduce the likelihood of a significant impact. Further, as development occurs within surrounding cities, other historical resources representing a similar genre or type of architecture may be impacted; however, the

proposed 2010 General Plan Update would not contribute to this cumulative impact to historic resources. A less than significant cumulative impact would occur with implementation of mitigation measures and adherence to applicable policies and SCs.

#### **4.6.8 MITIGATION MEASURES**

The proposed mitigation recommended prior to any ground disturbing activities consist of those measures listed below.

**MM 4.6-1** Prior to the issuance of grading permits for any future development within the General Plan Study Area, project applicants shall ensure that, to the maximum extent possible, direct or indirect impacts to any known properties that are deemed eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR), or a local designation be avoided and/or preserved consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Should avoidance and/or preservation not be a feasible option, a qualified architectural historian shall develop a mitigation program which may include, but not be limited to, formal documentation of the structure using historical narrative and photographic documentation, facade preservation, or monumentation. Properties are not equally significant, and some retain more significance than others. Therefore, prior to development decisions being made, a qualified architectural historian shall be retained to evaluate the circumstance regarding the property and planned development, and to make management decisions regarding documentation of the property.

**MM 4.6-2** Prior to the issuance of a grading permit for any future development within the 2010 General Plan Update Study Area, the project applicant shall retain a qualified archaeologist to assess if any of the 18 known archaeological sites identified within the Study Area, or other unknown archaeological sites, may be within the proposed construction impact or buffer zone areas. To the maximum extent feasible, known archaeological sites shall be avoided through project design modifications. If avoidance is not feasible, those sites that will be impact shall be subjected to a Phase II evaluation, which may include further archival research and ethnographic research as well as subsurface testing to determine (1) the horizontal and the vertical extent of a resource; (2) the stratigraphic integrity of a resource; and (3) the density and diversity of artifactual material. The Phase II evaluation shall include a report describing the findings and recommendations for further evaluation if required.

Should the Phase II evaluation identify a significant resource where avoidance and/or preservation are not feasible, a Phase III mitigation or data recovery phase shall be conducted. The Phase III work shall provide sufficient scientific information to fully mitigate the impacts of development on these sites and shall be performed in accordance with the standards of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

Excavated finds shall be offered to the City of Rancho Cucamonga or its designee on a first refusal basis. If the artifacts are refuse, the landowner may retain said finds if the project applicant provides written assurance that they will be properly preserved in the City of Rancho Cucamonga, unless (1) said finds are of special significance or (2) a museum in the City of Rancho Cucamonga indicates a desire to study and/or display them, in which case the items shall be

donated to the City or its designees. If the project applicable provides no such assurance, the City shall retain the artifacts and shall be subject to the same stipulations set forth in this mitigation measure for disposition of artifacts. Final mitigation shall be carried out based upon the recommendations in the Phase II Report, and the City of Rancho Cucamonga Planning Director shall make a determination as to the site's disposition based on the recommendation of the qualified archaeologist. Possible determinations include, but are not limited to, preservation, salvage, partial salvage, or no mitigation necessary.

**MM 4.6-3** If any prehistoric archaeological resources are encountered before or during grading, the developer will retain a qualified archaeologist to monitor construction activities, to take appropriate measures to protect or preserve them for study. With the assistance of the archaeologist, the City of Rancho Cucamonga will:

- Enact interim measures to protect undesignated sites from demolition or significant modification without an opportunity for the City to establish its archaeological value.
- Consider establishing provisions to require incorporation of archaeological sites within new developments, using their special qualities as a theme or focal point.
- Pursue educating the public about the archaeological heritage of the area.
- Propose mitigation measures and recommend conditions of approval to eliminate adverse project effects on significant, important, and unique prehistoric resources, following appropriate CEQA guidelines.
- Prepare a technical resources management report, documenting the inventory, evaluation, and proposed mitigation of resources within the project area. Submit one copy of the completed report, with original illustrations, to the San Bernardino County Archaeological Information Center for permanent archiving.

**MM 4.6-4** If any paleontological resource (i.e. plant or animal fossils) are encountered before or during grading, the developer will retain a qualified paleontologist to monitor construction activities, to take appropriate measures to protect or preserve them for study. The paleontologist shall submit a report of findings that will also provide specific recommendations regarding further mitigation measures (i.e., paleontological monitoring) that may be appropriate. Where mitigation monitoring is appropriate, the program must include, but not be limited to, the following measures:

- Assign a paleontological monitor, trained and equipped to allow the rapid removal of fossils with minimal construction delay, to the site full-time during the interval of earth-disturbing activities.
- Should fossils be found within an area being cleared or graded, divert earth-disturbing activities elsewhere until the monitor has completed salvage. If construction personnel make the discovery, the grading contractor should immediately divert construction and notify the monitor of the find.

- Prepare, identify, and curate all recovered fossils for documentation in the summary report and transfer to an appropriate depository (i.e., San Bernardino County Museum).
- Submit summary report to City of Rancho Cucamonga. Transfer collected specimens with a copy to the report to San Bernardino County Museum.

#### **4.6.9 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION**

##### **Historical Resources**

Less Than Significant With Mitigation.

##### **Archaeological Resources**

Less Than Significant With Mitigation.

##### **Paleontological Resources**

Less Than Significant With Mitigation.

##### **Human Remains**

Less Than Significant.

##### **Cumulative Impacts**

Less Than Significant With Mitigation.