



5.8 CULTURAL RESOURCES

The purpose of this section is to identify the potential for cultural resources to occur within the Project impact area, which includes a 100-foot buffer, and to assess the significance of such resources. Mitigation measures to reduce the significance of Project-related impacts to cultural resources are provided, as necessary. This section is based upon the *Cultural Resources Assessment for the Foothill Parkway Westerly Extension Project, City of Corona, Riverside County, California (Cultural Resources Assessment)*, prepared by BonTerra Consulting, dated June 5, 2006; *Addendums* to the *Cultural Resources Assessment* prepared by SWCA Environmental Consulting (SWCA), dated January 24, February 15, February 21, and April 28, 2008; and *Peer Review of the Cultural Resources Study of the Stone Bridge at Foothill Parkway, City of Corona, Riverside County, California (Cultural Resources Peer Review)*, prepared by LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA), dated April 16, 2008. The *Cultural Resources Assessment*, *Addendums*, and *Cultural Resources Peer Review* are included in Appendix 15.10, CULTURAL RESOURCES. The analysis in this section has been prepared in accordance with Section 15064.5 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, which considers potential impacts to prehistoric, historic, and paleontological resources.

The *Cultural Resources Assessment* included an archaeological field survey, a records search conducted at the designated repository of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File, and a paleontological resources record search.

The *Addendum*, dated January 24, 2008, to the *Cultural Resources Assessment* was prepared to include the most current Project impact area and a 100-foot buffer that was not included in the original archaeological surveys conducted on May 8 and 9, 2006 as part of the *Cultural Resources Assessment*. The subsequent revised *Addendums* were prepared to include additional details and respond to LSA's *Cultural Resources Peer Review*.

The *Cultural Resources Peer Review* was prepared to evaluate the *Addendum*, dated February 15, 2008, for its adequacy and compliance with CEQA. SCWA's *Addendum*, dated April 28, 2008, addressed the concerns of the *Cultural Resources Peer Review*.

5.8.1 REGULATORY SETTING

FEDERAL

The National Register of Historic Places is “an authoritative guide to be used by Federal, State and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the Nation’s cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment.” However, the Federal regulations explicitly provide that National Register listing of private property “does not prohibit under federal law or regulation any actions which may otherwise be taken by the property owner with respect to the property.”



“Historic properties,” as defined by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, include any “prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior” (36 CFR 800.16(l)). The eligibility for inclusion in the National Register is determined by applying the following criteria, developed by the National Park Service as per provision of the National Historic Preservation Act:

The quality of significant in American history, architecture, archeology, 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

- (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or*
- (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or*
- (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or*
- (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR 60.4).*

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

In 1992, the Governor signed Assembly Bill (AB) 2881 into law establishing the California Register. The California Register is an authoritative guide in California used by State and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the State’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change. The criteria for eligibility for the California Register are based upon the National Register criteria. Certain resources are determined by the statute to be included in the California Register, including California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register of Historic Places, State Landmarks, and State Points of Interest.

The State Office of Historic Preservation (SHPO) has broad authority under Federal and State law for the implementation of historic preservation programs in the State of California. The SHPO makes determinations of eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources.

The appropriate standard for evaluating “substantial adverse effect” is defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1 (q) and 21084.1. Substantial adverse change means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired. Such impairment of significance would be an adverse impact on the environment.

Cultural resources consist of buildings, structures, objects, or archeological sites. Each of these entities may have historic, architectural, archaeological, cultural, or scientific importance. Under CEQA, a significant impact would result if the



significance of a cultural resource would be changed by activities. Activities that could potentially result in a significant impact consist of demolition, replacement, substantial alteration, and relocation of the resource. The significance of a resource is required to be determined prior to analysis of the level of significance of project activities. The steps are required to be implemented to determine significance in order to comply with CEQA:

- Identify cultural resources;
- Evaluate the significance of the cultural resources based on established thresholds of significance (discussed below);
- Evaluate the effects of a project on all cultural resources; and
- Develop and implement measures to mitigate the effects of the Project on significant cultural resources.

Any project sites located on non-Federal land in California are also required to comply with State laws pertaining to the inadvertent discovery of Native American human remains.

Senate Bill 18, signed into law by Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger in September 2004, requires cities and counties to notify and consult with California Native American Tribes about proposed local land use planning decisions for the purpose of protecting Traditional Tribal Cultural Places ("cultural places"). SB 18 law introduces a separate process from CEQA. The principal objective of SB 18 is to preserve and protect cultural places of California Native Americans. SB 18 is unique in that it requires local governments to involve California Native Americans in early stages of land use planning, extends to both public and private lands, and includes both federally recognized and non-federally recognized tribes. While SB 18 and CEQA are separate processes, SB 18 consultation occurs simultaneously with implementation of CEQA. SB 18 requires cities and counties to consult with California Native American Tribes prior to amending or adopting a general plan or specific plan, or designating land as open space. As of March 1, 2005, cities and counties must send their general plan proposals to those California Native American Tribes that are on the NAHC's contact list and have traditional lands located within the city or county's jurisdiction.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

According to CEQA (Public Resources Code, Section 21084.1), historical resources include any resource listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). Properties listed in or determined eligible for listing in the National Register, such as those identified in the Section 106 process, are automatically listed in the California Register. Therefore, all historic properties under Federal preservation law are automatically historical resources under State preservation law. Historical resources are also presumed to be significant if they are included in a local register of historical resources or identified as significant in a qualified historical resource survey.

As defined under state law in Title 14 CCR Section 4850, the term historical resource means "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which



is historically or archaeologically significant, or which is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural history of California.” For the purposes of CEQA, historical resource is further defined under Public Resources Code Section 15064.5 as a “resource listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the California Register.”

Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines sets forth the criteria and procedures for determining significant historical resources and the potential effects of a project on such resources.

Generally, a cultural resource is considered by the lead agency to be historically significant if the resource meets any of the criteria for listing in the California Register, including the following:

- ❑ The resource is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
- ❑ The resource is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- ❑ The resource embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction or represents the work of an important creative individual or possesses high artistic values; or
- ❑ The resource has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 (b), 2000, indicates that a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may “cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource”. Such changes include “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5 [b][1], 2000). Material impairment is defined as demolition or alteration “in an adverse manner [of] those characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the California Register...” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[b][2][A]).

Human remains are sometimes associated with archaeological sites. According to CEQA, “archaeological sites known to contain human remains shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5.” The protection of human remains is also ensured by California Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94, 5097.98, and 5097.99.

Paleontological resources include fossil remains, their respective fossil sites, and the fossil-bearing strata and associated specimen data and corresponding geologic and geographic site data. In California, paleontological resources are protected by CEQA Appendix 4.5.c, which addresses impacts on fossil sites; California Administrative Code Title 14, Section 5097.5.



SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES - HABS /HAER/HALS

The *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation* details the standards and guidelines for the development of acceptable documentation on historic buildings, sites, structures, and objects, for inclusion in Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), and Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) collections. The *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation* defines the products acceptable for inclusion in the Heritage Documentation Programs (i.e the HABS, HAER, and HALS) collections in the Library of Congress as measured drawings, large-format black & white photographs, and written histories. The guidelines require that the documentation captures the significance of the site or structure; is accurate and verifiable; has archival stability; and is clear and concise. Additionally, the guidelines also provide recommendations on research methods and report organization, line weight and sheet layout, photographic paper and negative preparation, and the disposition of field notes.

SWCA indicated the proposed Project should comply with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.¹ The book includes standards for the following four topics: Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Reconstruction. Each chapter contains one set of standards and accompanying guidelines that are to be used throughout the course of a project. The standards for Preservation Chapter require retention of the greatest amount of historic fabric, along with the building's historic form, features, and detailing as they have evolved over time. The standards for the Rehabilitation Chapter acknowledge the need to alter or add to a historic building to meet continuing or new uses while retaining the building's historic character. The standards for the Restoration Chapter allow for the depiction of a building at a particular time in its history by preserving materials from the period of significance and removing materials from other periods. The Reconstruction Chapter standards establish a limited framework for re-creating a vanished or non-surviving building with new materials, primarily for interpretive purposes. Additionally, SCWA indicated the proposed Project should comply with the "Moving Historic Buildings," by John Obed Curtis (1979), which is a recommended booklet by the National Park Service.²

CITY OF CORONA

City of Corona General Plan

The *City of Corona General Plan* Historic Resource Element provides goals, policies, and implementation measures to protect and reduce impacts to historic resources within the City and Planning Area. Applicable Goals and Policies relative to the Project site within the Historic Resource Element are included in Table 5.8-1, below.

¹ Caprice D. (Kip) Harper and Francesca Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants, phone communication, August 11, 2008.

² Ibid.



**Table 5.8-1
Consistency Analysis with the *City of Corona General Plan*
Goals and Policies for Historic Resources**

GOALS AND POLICIES	PROJECT CONSISTENCY
Historic Resources Element Goals	
<p><u>Goal 4.2:</u> <i>Promote the retention, restoration, adaptive reuse, and maintenance of historic structures and properties in a manner that will conserve the integrity of the resource in the best possible condition.</i></p>	<p>The one historic resource identified within the Project area is an arroyo stone footbridge. Construction of the proposed alignment would require the demolition or removal of the historic arroyo stone footbridge. Demolition or removal of this resource would constitute material impairment under CEQA. Although implementation of recommended mitigation measures would lessen Project impacts to the historic resource, impacts would remain significant and unavoidable. Therefore, the proposed Project would not be consistent with Goal 4.2.</p>
<p><u>Goal 4.3:</u> <i>Recognize the importance of archeological and paleontological resources and ensure the identification and protection of those resources within the City of Corona.</i></p>	<p>No archeological or paleontological resources have been identified within the Project impact area. Implementation of Mitigation Measures 5.8-2a through 5.8-3b would ensure impacts to unknown archeological and paleontological resources would be reduced to a less than significant level. Therefore, the Project would be consistent with Goal 4.3.</p>
Historic Resources Element Policies	
<p><u>Policy 4.2.5:</u> <i>All modifications to historic properties shall be conducted in a manner that is consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings or the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings, and local guidelines and programs.</i></p>	<p>The historical resources identified on the Project site have been evaluated by a qualified archeologist and an architectural historian. To mitigate Project impacts to the extent feasible, Mitigation Measures 5.8-1a through 5.8-1c are warranted with respect to recordation, relocation, and salvage of historical resources. Implementation of the aforementioned mitigation would demonstrate the Project's consistency with Policy 4.2.5.</p>
<p><u>Policy 4.3.2:</u> <i>Incorporate specific measures to identify, protect, and preserve cultural resources in the planning, environmental review, and development process.</i></p>	<p>This section of the EIR identifies the potential for cultural resources to occur within the Project impact area, which includes a 100-foot buffer, and to assess the significance of such resources. Mitigation measures to reduce the significance of Project-related impacts to cultural resources are provided, as necessary. Therefore, the Project would be consistent with Policy 4.3.2.</p>
<p><u>Policy 4.3.3:</u> <i>Archaeological resources found prior to or during construction shall be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist, and appropriate mitigation measures applied, pursuant to Section 21083.2 of CEQA, before the resumption of development activities. Any measures applied shall include the preparation of a report meeting professional standards, which shall be submitted to the appropriate CHRIS information center.</i></p>	<p>The proposed project is required to comply with <i>Section 21083.2 of CEQA</i>. Therefore, the Project would be consistent with Policy 4.3.3.</p>
<p><u>Policy 4.3.4:</u> <i>Any project that involves earth-disturbing activities within previously undisturbed soils in an area determined to be archaeologically or culturally sensitive, shall require evaluation of the site by a qualified archaeologist retained by the project applicant. The applicant shall implement the recommendations of the archaeologist, subject to the approval of the City Planning Department.</i></p>	<p>The Project site has been evaluated by qualified archaeologists. In accordance with the archaeologist's recommendations, the City of Corona shall comply with Mitigation Measures 5.8-1a, Measures 5.8-1b, and 5.8-1c to mitigate impacts to the historic arroyo stone footbridge identified on the Project site.</p> <p>No archeological or paleontological resources have been identified within the Project impact area. If archaeological resources are discovered during excavation and grading activities on-site, the Project Contractor shall stop all work and shall retain a qualified archaeologist to evaluate the significance of the find and appropriate course of action. Requirements may include, but not limited to, preservation, recordation, relocation, salvage, recovery, and/or collection of archaeological and paleontological resources (refer to Mitigation Measures 5.8-2a and 5.8-2b).</p>



Table 5.8-1 (Continued)
Consistency Analysis with the *City of Corona General Plan*
Goals and Policies for Historic Resources

GOALS AND POLICIES	PROJECT CONSISTENCY
	Although, impacts to the historic footbridge would be significant and unavoidable, the Project would be consistent with the requirements of Policy 4.3.4.
<p><u>Policy 4.3.5:</u> Any project that involves earth-disturbing activities in previously undisturbed soils that have been determined to be archaeologically or culturally sensitive shall require consultation by the applicant with interested federally recognized American Indian Tribe(s) that have a traditional cultural affiliation with the project area and/or the resources affected by the project, for the purposes of determining archaeological and cultural resources impacts and creating appropriate mitigation to address such impacts. The applicant shall also arrange for monitoring of earth-disturbing activities by interested federally recognized American Indian Tribe(s) that have a traditional cultural affiliation with the project area and/or the resources affected by the project, if requested.</p>	Refer to the response to Policy 4.3.4. The Project would be consistent with Policy 4.3.5.
<p><u>Policy 4.3.6:</u> Any project that involves earth-disturbing activities in soil or rock units known or reasonably suspected to be fossil-bearing shall require monitoring by a qualified paleontologist retained by the project applicant for the duration of excavation or trenching.</p>	No paleontological resources have been identified within the Project impact area. Mitigation Measure 5.8-3a requires a qualified paleontologist to be retained to examine earthwork spoils generated during construction activities associated with the proposed alignment. If paleontological resources are discovered, the contractor shall stop all work and the paleontologist shall evaluate the significance of the finding and the appropriate course of action. Mitigation Measure 5.8-3b requires a pre-construction meeting to be conducted in which the Project paleontologist shall explain procedures necessary to protect and safely mitigate impacts to potentially significant fossil materials for study and curation. Additionally, any measures applied shall include the preparation of a report meeting professional standards, which shall be submitted to the Riverside County Museum of Natural History (refer to Mitigation Measure 5.8-3b). Therefore, the Project would be consistent with Policy 4.3.6.
<p><u>Policy 4.3.7:</u> Paleontological resources found prior to or during construction shall be evaluated by a qualified paleontologist, and appropriate mitigation measures applied, pursuant to Section 21083.2 of CEQA, before the resumption of development activities. Any measures applied shall include the preparation of a report meeting professional standards, which shall be submitted to the Riverside County Museum of Natural History.</p>	Refer to the response to Policy 4.3.6. The Project would be consistent with Policy 4.3.7.
<p><u>Policy 4.3.8:</u> In the event of the discovery of a burial, human bone, or suspected human bone, all excavation or grading in the vicinity of the find shall halt immediately and the area of the find shall be protected and the project applicant immediately shall notify the Riverside County Coroner of the find and comply with the provisions of the California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, including P.R.C. Section 5097.98, if applicable. In the event that human remains are determined to be Native American human remains the applicant shall consult with the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) to determine the appropriate treatment for the Native American human remains.</p>	If human remains are discovered as a result of the Project during development, all activity shall cease immediately, and the Contractor shall notify the Riverside County Coroner's Office immediately pursuant to California Health and Safety Section 7050.5, and a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor shall be contacted (refer to Mitigation Measure 5.8-2b). Should the Coroner determine the human remains to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be contacted pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 (refer to Mitigation Measure 5.8-2b). Therefore, the Project would be consistent with Policy 4.3.8.



5.8.2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

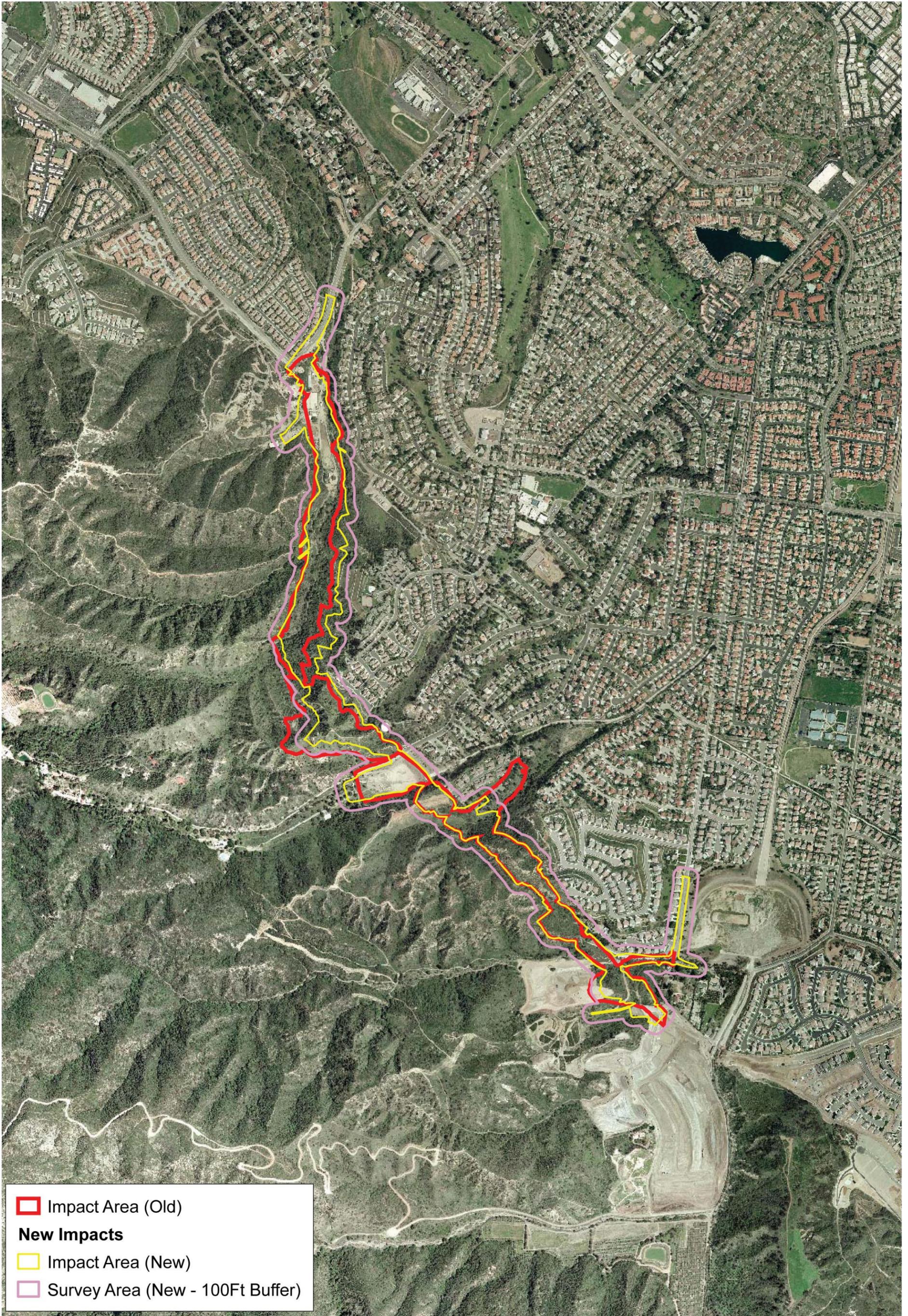
For cultural resources research conducted, a study area was established from the extent of the proposed roadway to include preliminary cut and fill limits of the proposed alignment and a 100-foot buffer (refer to Figure 5.8-1, AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS [OLD/NEW]). The area surrounding the study area consists of the Cleveland National Forest to the west and south, estate residences to the south, and recently developed residential neighborhoods to the north, east, west, and south. Homes in the immediate vicinity of the study area appear to be less than 30 years of age. Several developments near the southern extent of the study area are currently in progress.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The City of Corona was originally part of the Don Bernardo Yorba's 17,787-acre Rancho La Sierra. In 1886, five business partners, several of whom were from nearby Santa Ana, formed the South Riverside Land and Water Company, purchasing 12,000 acres of Don Yorba's land with the intent of developing the land for a new community. The downtown area of this new community, originally known as South Riverside, was located approximately 2.5 miles to the northeast of the study area. The land south of the downtown area and in the vicinity of the study area was used for citrus farming. Remnants of the citrus industry can be seen interspersed between modern residential developments to the north and east of the study area. On July 13, 1986, the name of the town was changed and became the incorporated City of Corona.

The ensuing two decades culminated in the production of lemons that exceeded the national demand for them by 1915. The excess lemon production resulted in the establishment of the Lemon Exchange By-Product Company, which was eventually purchased by Sunkist. The by-product plant focused on the production of citric acid, lemon oil, lemon juice, and pectin. By the 1980s, the citrus industry in western Riverside County became stagnant, and the available orchard lands began to be developed for new planned residential communities.

Mining also played an important role in the history of Corona. The City of Corona once had the only productive tin mine in the county; this mine produced tin ore until 1893 before it was shut down. The tin mine was likely located in the Temescal Canyon, approximately eight miles to the east of the study area. The City also had other successful mining ventures such as the Redlands Clay Tile Mine, Maruhachi Ceramics Mine, and the Monier Roof Tile Mine.



Source: BonTerra Consulting. Revised Addendum to Cultural Assessment for the Foothill Parkway Westerly Extension Project, City of Corona, Riverside County, California, prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultant, January 24, 2008.



CITY OF CORONA
Foothill Parkway Westerly Extension

Back of 11 x 17 page



CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT (2006)

Archaeological Field Survey

An archaeological pedestrian field survey of the study area was conducted on May 8 and 9, 2006, by Caprice D. (Kip) Harper, a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), and Paul O. Shattuck of BonTerra Consulting in accordance with Archaeological Resource Management Reports guidelines set by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). The archaeological survey of the approximate 73.87-acre study area was conducted in parallel transects that were spaced no further than 50-60 feet apart and were oriented north-to-south in the northern portion of the study area and east-to-west in the middle and southern portions of the study area. Systematic transects were interrupted along the Project alignment in areas with uneven mountainous terrain; in areas where slopes were greater than 25 degrees, only the ridgelines were surveyed.

The *Cultural Resources Assessment* indicated no prehistoric or historic-period archaeological finds or historic-era built environment resources were identified within the study area. Visibility was reduced in the study area, especially along slope sides due to coverage by dense vegetation. Overall, visibility of the ground surface was mixed, varying from good (more than 80 percent visible in the northern end of the study area in the vicinity of the horse stable) to very poor (less than five percent visible in areas that were heavily vegetated). Visibility along the ridgelines was approximately 25-50 percent. Rodent burrows and their backdirt mounds (potential indicators of subsurface archaeological deposits) were examined at every opportunity. Likewise, the stratigraphy of existing erosional features, such as the banks of an existing creek bed, was examined for archaeological deposits.

The results of the survey indicate that the majority of the study area is currently undeveloped. However, a small portion of the Project site includes existing structures, water features, and improvements associated with adjacent residential uses. Existing structures within the Project site include a horse stable facility (multiple structures), a closed automobile shop, and a mobile home structure (located at the western terminus of the Project site within unincorporated Riverside County). The horse stable facility is located in the riparian area of the northern portion of the study area have been disturbed by the existing corral, modern trash, trailers, and large piles of manure. Areas that have been disturbed by brush clearing activities and/or a "laydown" area for the adjacent residential development. On-site water features include Wardlow Wash (associated with Wardlow Canyon) located within the western portion of the Project site, Mabey Canyon Debris Basin (taking runoff from blue-line streams associated with Mabey Canyon) located within the central portion of the Project area, and Oak Street Reservoir (taking runoff from blue-line streams associated with Tin Mine Canyon and Hagador Canyon) adjoining the eastern portion of the project to the north. The Mabey Canyon Debris Basin is approximately 30 year-old and is associated with a modern residential development. The Mabey Canyon Debris Basin has been excavated more than 15 feet below the natural ground surface; its surface appears graded. The western extent of Border Avenue is included within the study area; this area has been disturbed by the construction of the paved road, associated sidewalks, irrigation, and landscaping.



An area west of Condor Circle appears to have been disturbed by large earthmoving equipment due to the evidence of large tire tracks and sparse non-native vegetation.

Archaeological/Historical Resources Records Search

An archaeological/historical resources records search for the study area and the surrounding one-mile radius was conducted by staff of the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside, on May 2, 2006. The EIC is the designated repository of the CHRIS for records concerning archaeological and historical resources and associated studies in Riverside County. The search provided information on known archaeological and constructed resources, as well as previous studies within one mile of the study area.

Data sources consulted at the EIC included archaeological records, Archaeological Determination of Eligibility, historic maps, and the Historic Property Data File (HPDF) maintained by the OHP. The HPDF contains listings for the National Register of Historic Place (National Register) and/or the California Register, California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI). In addition, BonaTerra Consulting searched published references on Riverside County historical sites and the City of Corona and the County of Riverside web sites for lists of locally-designated historical resources.

The results of the archaeological/historical records search indicated that 24 studies have been conducted within one mile of the study area (refer to Table 5.8-2, PREVIOUS STUDIES CONDUCTED). Twenty-one of these studies summarize the results of archaeological surveys, three of which (RI-0028, RI-1914, and RI-2520) included approximately 40 percent of the study area. Three of the 24 studies mentioned above provide general overviews of cultural resources within the general Project vicinity. No resources were identified within the Project area as a result of any of these surveys.

Resources identified within one mile of the study area include three prehistoric archeological sites, one isolated prehistoric archeological artifact, two historic buildings, and one historic reservoir and associated irrigation system (refer to Table 5.8-3, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES OR FEATURES RECORDED, and Table 5.8-4, BUILT ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES RECORDED). The closest resource, CA-RIV-3559, a prehistoric site that consists of two large metates, was recorded approximately 700 feet to the northeast of the study area in the year 1989. This resource was likely destroyed by the construction of a modern residential neighborhood that currently exists in that location. No prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, isolates artifacts, or historic buildings were recorded within the Project area as a result of the previous investigations.



Table 5.8-2
Previous Studies Conducted

EIC Report No.	Author(s) and Year	Coverage/Type of Study
*RI-0028	Gardner	2.5 acres, Phase I assessment of the Mabey Canyon Debris Basin, no resources; the report indicates that the study area was heavily disturbed by grading, citrus and Christmas tree groves, and other construction activities.
RI-0189	Brown, 1976	5 acres, Phase I assessment, one resource recorded (not within the study area).
RI-1237	Greenwood, 1980	817.5 acres, Phase I assessment, two resources recorded (none within the study area).
RI-1451	Digregorio and Langenwalter, 1979	64 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources found.
RI-1517	Bowles, 1982	345 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources found.
RI-1810	Digregorio, 1982	25 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources found.
*RI-1914	Gallegos and Carrico, 1985	1,400 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources found.
RI-2095	Hathaway, Mason and Peter, 1986	841 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources found.
RI-2406	McCarthy, 1989	35 acres, Phase I assessment, one resource recorded (not within the study area).
RI-2515	Brown, 1989	1,100 acres, Phase I assessment, two resources recorded (none within the study area).
RI-2517	Drover, 1989	77.64 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources.
RI-2518	Schneider, 1989	23.3 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources.
*RI-2520	Keller, 1989	Unspecified acreage, Phase I assessment, no resources.
RI-2980	Digregorio, 1990	145 acres, Phase I assessment, five resources recorded (none within the study area).
RI-3097	Wirth Associates, Inc., 1981	170 acres, Phase I assessment.
RI-3138	Scientific Resources Survey, Inc., 1990	340 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources.
RI-3604	Jones, 1992	No acreage surveyed, M.A. thesis.
RI-4023	Cheever, 1996	0.5 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources.
RI-4713	Smith, 2004	319 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources.
RI-4887	Dice, Lander and Irish, 2001	130.95 acres, Phase I assessment, one resource recorded (not within the study area).
RI-4889	Dice, Lander and Irish 2001	94.33 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources.
RI-5198	White, 2000	No acreage surveyed, Records Search Study only, no resources.
RI-5203	Goodwin and Reynolds, 2004	No acreage surveyed, Records Search study only, no resources.
RI-5402	Goodwin, Marvin and Reynolds, 2004	75 acres, Phase I assessment, three resources recorded (none within the study area).

Note: *The report covers a portion of the study area.
Source: *Cultural Resource Assessment for the Foothill Parkway Westerly Extension Project, City of Corona, Riverside County, California*, BonTerra Consulting, June 5, 2006.



Table 5.8-3
Archaeological Sites or Features Recorded

Primary Number	Year(s) Recorded	Resource Description
CA-RIV-48	1951; 1989	Prehistoric archaeological site consisting of manos, metates, and other groundstone; located approximately one-third of a mile to the northeast of the study area.
CA-RIV-3559	1989	Prehistoric archaeological site consisting of two matates features (large metates); located approximately 700 feet to the northeast of the study area.
CA-RIV-3686	1989	Prehistoric archaeological site consisting of two manos and one metate fragment; located approximately three-quarters of a mile to the southeast of the study area.
33-12556	1989	Isolated mano (prehistoric); located approximately one-half mile to the northeast of the study area.
Source: <i>Cultural Resource Assessment for the Foothill Parkway Westerly Extension Project, City of Corona, Riverside County, California</i> , BonTerra Consulting, June 5, 2006.		

Table 5.8-4
Built Environment Resources Recorded

Primary Number	Year Recorded	Resource Description
33-13275	2004	Historic building (single-family residence) constructed in 1900; located approximately 700 feet south of the study site.
33-13276	2004	Historic building (single-family residence) constructed in 1957; located approximately one-quarter mile south of the study area.
33-13277	2004	Historic structure (concrete reservoir and standpipe irrigation system) constructed pre-1955; located approximately one-quarter mile south of the study area.
Source: <i>Cultural Resource Assessment for the Foothill Parkway Westerly Extension Project, City of Corona, Riverside County, California</i> , BonTerra Consulting, June 5, 2006.		

The historic 1947 USGS *Corona 15'* Topographic Quadrangle indicates that at least one dirt road crossed the study area in the vicinity of Mabey Canyon, in the area where the Mabey Canyon Debris Basin is located. In addition, the map shows two structures adjacent to the dirt road. Neither of these structures appear on the 1967 (1988 revised photograph) USGS *Corona South 7.5'* Topographic Quadrangle. The historic map also depicts a mine in the vicinity of Mangular Avenue and the western terminus of Chase Drive; however, the mine is not shown in the latest version of the topographic map.

A review of the EIC literature indicated that no cultural resources listed on the National Register, CHL, or CPHI are recorded within the study area and none are located within one mile of the study area.

BonTerra Consulting reviewed published references on Riverside County historical sites, including *Guide to the Historic Landmarks of Riverside County*.³ No historical

³ *Guide to the Historic Landmarks of Riverside County*, Bill Jennings (et al.), 1993.



sites listed in this reference were identified within the study area. Additionally, a review of the City of Corona and the County of Riverside web sites, on May 16, 2006, did not identify any locally designated resources in the vicinity of the Project area.

Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)

The resource identification effort included a request of a Sacred Lands File check by the NAHC in Sacramento regarding the possibility of special Native American resources within the Project vicinity. The NAHC provided a list of Native American representatives corresponding to the study area that may have information regarding areas of Native American resources, such as Traditional Cultural Properties and resource gathering areas (refer to Appendix 15.10 for the names of these Native American representatives). However, Native American individuals/groups were not contacted in regards to the proposed alignment, as part of the *Cultural Assessment*. The proposed alignment is not subject to the requirements of SB 18 for tribal consultation because the Project does not require a general plan or specific plan amendment, or designate land as open space.

On May 25, 2006, the NAHC reviewed the Sacred Lands File and prepared a list of 43 local Native American individuals/organizations with traditional lands or cultural places located within the Corona area. The results of the Sacred Lands File check indicated that the NAHC has no record of any Native American sacred lands or cultural resources in the immediate vicinity of the Project site. Many of the individuals/organizations on the NAHC have listed their tribal affiliation as Cahuilla, Luiseño, or Serrano, all of which have traditional tribal lands that are located outside of the study area.

Paleontological Resources

A paleontological resources records search and scientific literature review for the Project area was conducted at the Regional Paleontologic Locality Inventory (RPLI) at the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM) on May 16, 2006. This study was performed by Eric Scott, Curator of Paleontology in the Division of Geological Sciences at the SBCM. Mr. Scott is a qualified paleontologist with extensive research in Riverside County. The records search and literature review provided information on geologic formations, known fossil types and localities, and any published studies within the Project area and in the general vicinity.

The SBCM reported that no previously known paleontological localities are recorded within the study area or within a one-mile radius. Geographical mapping indicates that four geological units are represented within the study area⁴:

- Williams and Ladd Formations (undifferentiated), which includes the Baker Canyon Conglomerate member of this formation;

⁴ *Geotechnical Study for the Foothill Parkway Westerly Extension*, Earth Mechanics, Inc., July 12, 2006.



- ❑ Ladd Formations;
- ❑ Paleocene Silverado Formation; and
- ❑ Older Pleistocene Alluvium.

The Williams and Ladd Formations date back to the late Cretaceous Epoch. The undifferentiated Williams Formation and Ladd Formations consist of the Ladd Formation, which contains non-conglomerate shale and siltstone, and the Williams Formation, which contains eldspathic sandstone, pebbly sandstone, and conglomerate sandstone. The Ladd Formation consists of marine and locally non-marine conglomerate sandstone, siltstone, and shale throughout its extent. Terrestrial vertebrates have also been found in the Ladd Formation, including specimens of extinct hadrosaurian dinosaurs. The Baker Canyon Conglomerate consists of marine, and possibly non-marine conglomerate. Sandstone beds within the Baker Canyon Conglomerate have yielded abundant mollusk fossils. This formation is considered to have a high paleontologic sensitivity.

The Silverado Formation dates to the Paleocene Epoch and contains abundant fossil mollusk, coal seams, lignite beds, and commercial clay deposits. Lower portions of this formation contain abundant marine; upper portions of this formation contain silicified wood that is of terrestrial origin. This formation is considered to have a high paleontologic sensitivity.

Older Pleistocene Alluvium deposits of an unknown paleontologic sensitivity also occur in surface exposures of the study area. This formation has yielded significant Ice Age plant and extinct animal fossils in other areas of Riverside County and the Inland Empire. Fossils recovered from these sediments have included specimens of extinct dire wolves, mastodons, ground sloths, saber-toothed tigers, short-faced bears, large and small horses and camels, and bison.

CULTURAL RESOURCE ADDENDUMS (2008)

Archaeological Field Survey

An archaeological pedestrian field survey of the study area was conducted on January 22, 2008 by archaeologists John Covert and Celeste LeSuer of SWCA Environmental Consulting in accordance with Archaeological Resource Management Reports guidelines set by the OHP. This archaeological survey covered the portions of the Project impact area and the 100-foot buffer that was not included in the survey areas in 2006. Survey methods included systematic transects that were spaced no farther than 33-50 feet apart and portions of the Project impact and buffer areas were spot checked along the western boundary to ascertain slope angle and vegetation growth with relation to ground visibility. Systematic transects were interrupted along the proposed alignment in areas with uneven mountainous terrain. Portions of the Project impact and buffer areas that included modern residential neighborhoods were not surveyed.

Historical Resources Recordation and Records Search

On February 11, 2008, archaeologists Tony Sawyer (of SWCA Environmental Consulting) and Celeste Le Suer and architectural historian Francesca Smith (of



SWCA Environmental Consulting) recorded the site on State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Series 523 Forms. In addition, Mrs. Smith conducted archival research at the Corona Public Library, formally evaluated the site for significance using California Register criteria, and provided the summary and discussion of impacts to an historical resource that will be affected by the proposed project.

Despite poor ground visibility due to dense vegetation coverage, the results of the January 22, 2008 survey indicate that two built-environment resources of unknown ages were identified outside of the original 2006 survey area. One of these resources, a rock wall feature with associated brickwork, is located outside of the Project impact area, but within the buffer area. The other resource, a small arroyo stone footbridge, is within the Project impact area. Both of these resources are located in the vicinity of the Mabey Canyon Debris Basin; neither resource had been formally recorded and their historical significance was unknown. A large water tank that appears to be less than 45 years of age is within the Project buffer area; this resource was not found to be significant. No further consideration of the water tank was warrant based on the following factors:

- It is not known whether or not the water tank was completed more or less than 45 years ago; there are no clear records of the development of the subject property that were readily available for use in preparing the evaluation.
- The California Register does not have a parallel 50-year age criterion to the National Register. California regulations states that a resource completed less than 50 years ago "may be considered for listing in the California Register if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance," but it need not be exceptionally important. [California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 11.5, Section 4852(d)(2).
- The water tank was briefly considered, found to be a very common resource type and thus found not to be significant under any of the four California Register criteria (*Addendum*, page 4, prepared by SWCA, April 28, 2008).

The *Addendums* indicate that the subject property is a 73.84-acre, former residential citrus ranch and private airport, called Sky Ranch. The property was altered by the construction of the Mabey Canyon Debris Basin (1974) and sometime after 1984, the main residence and outbuildings were destroyed by fire. Remaining features include a small arroyo stone footbridge over a creek, masonry outlines or foundations of the former main residence, portions of a cistern or swimming pool, a concrete gutter, numerous complete and incomplete rock walls, retaining walls and steps, a large (4 by 6 feet), open, riveted metal cylinder and paved roads (including an aviation landing strip). These features and remnants were constructed from a variety of materials, including concrete bricks, terra cotta brick (basket weave and herring bone paving patterns), natural field stone, arroyo stone and poured-in-place concrete. The stone three centered spandrel, arched footbridge is approximately 20 feet long by 10 feet wide, with straight and wing-type abutments, all expressed in unreinforced arroyo stone with concrete mortar. The slightly arched deck has low (2-4 inch) side walls, highest at the crown of the span, which are finished in dressed concrete. The



side walls have larger stones lining the haunches; stone sizes decrease vertically in the extrados. The low side walls are lined with tiny stones, embedded in concrete. The span soffit is lined in board-formed concrete. The property is located mid-block, to the north of the Mabey Canyon Debris Basin, on a large parcel with varied topography. The site contains both landscaped areas (oak trees line the south end of the runway) and mature trees and shrubs are informally arranged throughout.

Other than the unreinforced masonry footbridge, none of the other remaining features retain requisite integrity to be considered for California Register eligibility.

Significance of Arroyo Stone Footbridge

The footbridge retains integrity of its location, the connection to its immediate original setting, its materials have not been compromised, the archaic unreinforced masonry workmanship remains, its design has not been altered, and its feeling and overall association have been retained despite alterations to other features on the subject property. Due to these factors, the footbridge is eligible for listing in the California Register as a separate property under Criterion 3, because it “embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type...” and “method of construction” (archaic unreinforced masonry arch in arroyo stone) and “possesses high artistic values.” The bridge expresses unity of materials, balance of design and proportion, ideal scale and distinctive character. It is an exceptional example of an increasingly rare type of resource, the unreinforced masonry bridge.

SWCA’s records search of the HABS and HAER collections, at the Library of Congress, revealed only one recorded stone bridge in California and one wood footbridge in San Bernardino County (Library of Congress 2008).

Additional record searches for stone bridges revealed only seven other stone footbridges in the United States, which are listed below:

- Fall Creek Gorge Stone Bridge—Fall Creek, Illinois;
- Military Road Bridge—Sackets Harbor, New York;
- Monocacy Aqueduct—Pennsylvania;
- Old Stone Bridge, National Road—Hopewell, Ohio;
- Our Lady of St. Joseph Shrine Stone Bridge—Apple Creek, Missouri;
- Steinhart Park—Nebraska City, Nebraska; and
- Footbridge at Venetian Pool—Coral Gables, Florida.

The *Addendum*, dated April 28, 2008, indicates there may be up to 20 footbridges that may not be readily accessible to the public; therefore unavailable to examine or review.

The *Historic Highway Bridges of California*, specifically the chapter on “Stone Arch Bridges” (Mikesell 1990), was referenced in the *Addendum*, dated April 28, 2008. The document revealed the existence of stone arch bridges in California is nearly entirely limited to Napa and Santa Barbara Counties. Additionally, Mikesell’s work further confirmed that very few masonry arch bridges were built after World War I, which corroborated SWCA’s assertions about the rarity of the arroyo stone footbridge on the Project site.



Stone bridges are rare in California and especially in Riverside County. According to the *Addendum*, dated April 28, 2008, picturesque footbridges are also unusual in the State, as well as the region. SCWA found that the unreinforced masonry the arroyo stone footbridge on-site is a very rare resource type and is eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 3.

The footbridge is not eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 1 because it cannot be demonstrated to have been “associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.” It is not eligible because of a direct association “with the lives of persons important in our past” under Criterion 2. SCWA does not consider the arroyo stone footbridge on the Project site “has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history” as required under Criterion 4.

To further clarify the significance of the footbridge on-site, it is eligible at the regional level of significance since its period of significance is from approximately 1939, when it may have been built, until 1963 (50-year cutoff). The approximate boundaries of the historical resource on-site are approximately 150 feet up- and downstream, and 100 feet on either side of the footbridge. Boundaries include surrounding land that contributes to the significance of the resource by functioning as its setting, including the fact that there is a stream, and the adjacent natural, informal, linear path that exists on either side of the bridge.

For a property to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C (or California Register Criterion 3), National Park Service guidance asserts that “a property important for illustrating a particular architectural style or construction technique must retain most of the physical features that constitute that style or technique,” in “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” under “VIII. How to Evaluate The Integrity of a Property.” The footbridge on the Project site retains most of the physical features that constitute its unique arroyo stone and concrete construction. Only a few cobble stones from the hundreds that compose the bridge and its abutments have been removed or dislodged over time.

5.8.3 STANDARDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

According to Public Resources Code §5020.1(j), “historical resource” includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California. Regarding the proper criteria of historical significance, the CEQA Guidelines (Section 15064.5 (a) (1-3)) mandate that a resource shall be considered by the Lead Agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources. A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;



- ❑ Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- ❑ Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; and/or
- ❑ Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Public Resources Code §5024.2 (c)).

According to Appendix G, Initial Study Checklist, of the CEQA Guidelines, a project would typically have a significant impact on cultural resources if the project would cause one or more of the following to occur:

- ❑ Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 (refer to *Impact Statement 5.8-1*);
- ❑ Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 (refer to *Impact Statement 5.8-2*);
- ❑ Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature (refer to *Impact Statement 5.8-3*); and/or
- ❑ Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries (refer to *Impact Statement 5.8-2*).

Potential impacts associated with the proposed alignment have been identified. The impacts are categorized according to topic, then numbered consecutively under each category. The numbered mitigation measures in Section 5.8.5, MITIGATION MEASURES, directly correspond with the numbered impact statements.

5.8.4 IMPACTS

HISTORIC RESOURCES

5.8-1 *Implementation of the proposed alignment would cause a significant impact to historical resources on-site. **Significance: Significant and unavoidable impacts to historic arroyo stone footbridge.***

Impact Discussion: Implementation of the proposed alignment would result in a significant and unavoidable impact to the one historic resource identified on-site, an arroyo stone footbridge. Construction of the proposed alignment would require the demolition or removal of the historic arroyo stone footbridge.

Demolition or removal of the historic arroyo stone footbridge would constitute material impairment under CEQA. CEQA Guidelines indicates that a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may “cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5 [b], 2000). Such changes include “physical demolition, destruction,



relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5 [b][1], 2000). Material impairment is defined as demolition or alteration “in an adverse manner [of] those characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the California Register...” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[b][2][A]). Since implementation of the proposed alignment would result in the demolition or removal of the arroyo stone footbridge on-site, the proposed Project would have a significant effect on the environment.

Because the proposed Project would result in a significant and unavoidable impact to the historic resource, mitigation is required to lessen this Project impact. Mitigation Measure 5.8-1a requires the recordation (by photographs, measured drawings, and narrative) of the arroyo stone footbridge in order to ensure a permanent record of the present appearance and context of the historical resource is maintained. Adherence to the required mitigation would ensure that the demolition/relocation and recordation of the historic arroyo stone footbridge complies with HAER standards. Once the HAER documentation is approved by a designated Project architectural historian who meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards, the resulting archival documentation would be filed with the State Office of Historic Preservation, City of Corona Planning Department, and Corona Public Library, Heritage Room. Additionally, Mitigation Measures 5.8-1b and 5.8-1c are recommended to further lessen historical impacts by requiring the arroyo stone footbridge be relocated or salvaged. Although Mitigation Measures 5.8-1a through 5.8-1c would lessen impacts to historic resources, impacts would not be fully mitigated and reduced to a less than significant level. Therefore, impacts to historic resources would remain significant and unavoidable.

CEQA Guidelines requires projects expected to result in a significant impact on the environment to prepare an analysis with a reasonable range of alternatives to the project, or to the location of the project, which would feasibly attain basic objectives of the project and avoid or substantially lessen the significant effects of the project. Section 7.0, ALTERNATIVES, of this EIR evaluates a “Stone Bridge Avoidance” Alternative. It has been determined that avoidance of the historic arroyo footbridge is infeasible.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

5.8-2 *Implementation of the proposed alignment may cause a significant impact to unknown archaeological resources or human remains on-site. **Significance: Implementation of recommended Mitigation Measures 5.8-2a and 5.8-2b would reduce impacts to unknown archaeological resources to a less than significant level.***

Impact Discussion: According to the Cultural Assessment, no potentially significant archaeological resources were identified on-site or adjacent to the proposed Project during the archaeological field survey or records search. A check of the NAHC Sacred Lands Files failed to identify any Native American resources that would potentially be impacted by the proposed alignment.



Human burials, in addition to being potential archaeological resources, have specific provisions for treatment in Section 5097 of the California Public Resources Code. Disturbing human remains could violate the health code, as well as destroy the resource. The proposed Project would be consistent with Policies 4.3-2 through 4.3-5 of the City's *General Plan*, which requires the incorporation of specific measures to identify, protect, and preserve cultural resources (refer to Table 5.8-1, above). These policies also require monitoring of earth-disturbing activities in archaeologically and culturally sensitive areas, as well as evaluation by a qualified archaeologist of cultural resources found prior to or during construction, application of appropriate mitigation measures, and consultation, as appropriate, with Native American Tribes before resumption of development activities. These policies provide substantial protection to human burials by protecting and ensuring the appropriate treatment of the archaeological contexts within which these burials would be most likely to be encountered. Additionally, implementation of Policy 4.3-8 of the City's *General Plan* would ensure the appropriate treatment of human burials and Native American cultural resources, according to the applicable provisions of State law. Mitigation Measure 5.8-2b also requires the proposed Project to comply with applicable provisions of State law and specifies possible procedures that may be taken in the event human remains are discovered. Consequently, implementation of the City's *General Plan* policies and recommended Mitigation Measure 5.8-2b would ensure impacts to human remains would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Although no archaeological resources were identified within or immediately adjacent to the Project area, the presence of subsurface archaeological resources is a possibility in areas where only surface inspections have occurred. Ground-disturbing activities of the proposed alignment could unearth previously unknown archaeological resources. Therefore, implementation of the proposed alignment has the potential to disturb or destroy undocumented archaeological resources, or human remains. Implementation of the recommended Mitigation Measures 5.8-2a and 5.8-2b would reduce potential impacts to undocumented archaeological resources and human remains to less than significant levels.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

5.8-3 *Implementation of the proposed alignment may cause a significant impact to buried paleontological resources on-site. **Significance: Implementation of the recommended Mitigation Measures 5.8-3a and 5.8-3b would reduce impacts to unknown paleontological resources to a less than significant level.***

Impact Discussion: As previously discussed, the Project area is located in an area of high paleontologic sensitivity due to the presence of the Williams and Ladd Formations and Silverado Formation. The older Pleistocene Alluvium has an unknown paleontologic sensitivity; however, plant and extinct animal fossils have been recovered from these deposits in Riverside County and other Inland Empire locations. Excavations into any and all previously undisturbed sediment of the Williams and Ladd Formations and Silverado Formation, and exposed deposits of older Pleistocene Alluvium have the potential to encounter nonrenewable paleontological resources. Therefore, grading and other ground-disturbing activities within the Project area could significantly impact paleontological resources. A monitoring program shall be developed by a qualified paleontologist for excavation of



these deposits in order to identify significant paleontological resources and mitigate the effects of development. The monitoring program shall include measures such as retaining a qualified paleontologist to inspect ground-disturbing activities, and salvage, catalogue, and curation of previously unknown fossil remains into an accredited and permanent scientific institution. Implementation of the recommended Mitigation Measures 5.8-3a and 5.8-3b would reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Threshold: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5

The *General Plan* includes policies that would maintain and strengthen the existing preservation program. However, these policies do not prevent the demolition of historic structures. Therefore, Citywide cumulative impacts to historic structures are considered significant and unavoidable.

The proposed alignment would result in the demolition or removal of the historic arroyo stone footbridge presently located on the Project site. Although Mitigation Measures 5.8-1a through 5.8-1c would lessen impacts to this historic resource, none of the measures would prevent the physical loss of historically significant resources. As such, the recommended mitigation measures would not fully mitigate the loss of the historical arroyo stone footbridge to a less than significant level. Therefore, loss of the historic arroyo footbridge on-site would be a significant and unavoidable impact. As such, the proposed Project would result in a cumulative considerable impact in this regard.

Level of Significance Before Mitigation –

Overall Cumulative Impact: Potentially Significant Impact.

Project Cumulative Contribution: Potentially Significant Impact.

Level of Significance After Mitigation –

Overall Cumulative Impact: Significant and Unavoidable Impact.

Project Cumulative Contribution: Significant and Unavoidable Impact.

Mitigation Measures: Mitigation Measures 5.8-1a through 5.8-1c.

Threshold: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.

Threshold: Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

According to the *General Plan*, two structures in the City are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and a third is eligible for listing, and over 600



structures have been or are under consideration for the City's Register of Historic Resources. Redevelopment activities have the potential to impact historic resources within the City. However, the City has adopted a Historic Preservation Element that provides for the identification, preservation, and maintenance of historic structures. The *General Plan* identifies that the potential exists for archaeological resources to occur in areas that have not been subject to development. The *General Plan* also indicates that human burials often occur in prehistoric archaeological contexts. The *General Plan* includes policies that would maintain and strengthen the existing preservation program. The *General Plan* also identifies specific measures to identify, protect, and preserve archaeological resources and human burial grounds. With implementation of these policies during construction activities, cumulative impacts would be less than significant.

No archaeological resources were identified within or immediately adjacent to the Project area. However, the potential exists for archaeological resources to occur subsurface. With implementation of mitigation measures, potential impacts would be mitigated. Therefore, the project does not have the capacity to contribute to cumulative impacts. Mitigation Measures 5.8-2a and 5.8-2b would reduce potential impacts to undocumented archaeological resources to less than significant levels.

Level of Significance Before Mitigation –

Overall Cumulative Impact: Potentially Significant Impact.

Project Cumulative Contribution: Potentially Significant Impact.

Level of Significance After Mitigation –

Overall Cumulative Impact: Less Than Significant Impact.

Project Cumulative Contribution: Less Than Significant Impact.

Mitigation Measures: 5.8-2a and 5.8-2b.

Threshold: Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.

Implementation of development under the General Plan has the potential to damage or destroy paleontological resources. However, the General Plan includes policies that identify, protect, and preserve paleontological resources. Implementation of these policies would reduce cumulative impacts to less than significant levels. The Project is located in an area of high paleontologic sensitivity due to the presence of the Williams and Ladd Formations and Silverado Formation. Therefore, ground-disturbing activities could significantly impact paleontological resources. With implementation of the mitigation measures the project would not contribute to cumulative impacts.

Level of Significance Before Mitigation –

Overall Cumulative Impact: Potentially Significant Impact.



Project Cumulative Contribution: Potentially Significant Impact.

Level of Significance After Mitigation –

Overall Cumulative Impact: Less Than Significant Impact.

Project Cumulative Contribution: Less Than Significant Impact.

Mitigation Measures: 5.8-3a and 5.8-3b.

5.8.5 MITIGATION MEASURES

The following mitigation measures directly correspond to the identified Impact Statements in the Impacts discussion.

HISTORIC RESOURCES

- 5.8-1a Recordation. If the historic arroyo stone footbridge is demolished or relocated, recordation (by photographs, measured drawings, and narrative) of the historic resource shall be made in order to ensure a permanent record of the present appearance and context of the historical resource is maintained. Demolition/relocation and recordation of historic resources shall be according to Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) standards prior to any construction activities. Once the HAER documentation is approved by a designated Project architectural historian, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, the resulting archival documentation shall be filed with the State Office of Historic Preservation, City of Corona Planning Department, and Corona Public Library, Heritage Room.
- 5.8-1b Relocation. Relocate the historic arroyo stone footbridge to a comparable location/setting within the community, if feasible. Such relocation efforts shall be undertaken in accordance with a Relocation Plan prepared by a qualified architectural historian, historic architect, or historic preservation professional that satisfies the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for History, Architectural History, or Architecture. The Relocation Plan shall include relocation methodology recommended by the National Park Service, which are outlined in the booklet entitled "Moving Historic Buildings," by John Obed Curtis (1979), and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, as applicable. Upon relocation of the structure to the new site, any maintenance, repair, stabilization, rehabilitation, preservation, conservation, or reconstruction work performed in conjunction with the relocation of the footbridge shall be undertaken in a manner consistent with the Standards. At the relocation site, provide a public information sign/plaque that explains why the resource is significant.
- 5.8-1c Salvage. Offer the resource and/or elements of it to a local preservation group(s) for salvage or reuse, if relocation is not feasible.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

- 5.8-2a If archaeological resources are discovered during excavation and grading activities on-site, the contractor shall stop all work and shall retain a qualified archaeologist to evaluate the significance of the finding and appropriate course of action. Requirements may include, but not limited to, preservation, recordation, relocation, salvage, recovery, and/or collection of archaeological resources. The Project Contractor shall provide a reasonable period of time for salvage of discovered archaeological resources. Salvage operation requirements pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines shall be followed and the treatment of discovered Native American remains shall comply with State codes and regulations of the Native American Heritage Commission.
- 5.8-2b If human remains are discovered as a result of the Project during development, all activity shall cease immediately, and the Contractor shall notify the Riverside County Coroner's Office immediately pursuant to California Health and Safety Section 7050.5, and a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor shall be contacted. Should the Coroner determine the human remains to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be contacted pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The descendants or his or her authorized representative, with the permission of the City of Corona, may inspect the site of the discovery of the Native American remains and may recommend to the City or Project Contractor actions for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods. Native American descendants shall complete their inspection and make their recommendation within 48 hours of their notification by the Native American Heritage Commission. The recommendation may include the scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials. If human remains are discovered, the City of Corona may be required to preserve, salvage, or relinquish the remains and associated items to the descendants for treatment, as well as recordation. The Project Contractor shall provide a reasonable period of time for salvage of discovered human remains.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

- 5.8-3a A qualified paleontologist shall be retained to examine earthwork spoils generated during construction activities. If paleontological resources are discovered, the Project Contractor shall stop all work and the paleontologist shall evaluate the significance of the finding and the appropriate course of action. Requirements may include, but not limited to, preservation, recordation, relocation, salvage, recovery, and/or collection of paleontological resources. The Project Contractor shall provide a reasonable period of time for salvage of discovered paleontological resources. Any measures applied shall include the preparation of a report meeting professional standards, which shall be submitted to the Riverside County Museum of Natural History.



5.8-3b A pre-construction meeting shall be conducted in which the Project paleontologist shall explain procedures necessary to protect and safely mitigate impacts to potentially significant fossil materials for study and curation.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Refer to Mitigation Measures 5.8-1a through 5.8-3b

5.8.6 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

No significant and unavoidable impacts related to archaeological or paleontological resources have been identified following implementation of Mitigation Measures 5.8-2a through 5.8-3b.

Although implementation of Mitigation Measures 5.8-1a through 5.8-1c would lessen impacts to historic resources, construction of the proposed alignment would result in significant and unavoidable impacts in this regard. Cumulative historical resource impacts would also be significant and unavoidable.

If the City of Corona approves the Foothill Parkway Westerly Extension Project, the City shall be required to adopt findings in accordance with Section 15091 of the CEQA Guidelines and prepare a Statement of Overriding Considerations in accordance with Section 15093 of the CEQA Guidelines.



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