

## 4.4 CULTURAL RESOURCES

### INTRODUCTION

This section discusses the potential impacts of the proposed project on cultural resources, including historical, archaeological, and paleontological resources. The proposed project is evaluated for the potential to affect buildings and structures that are listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and/or locally designated architectural, buried or paleontological resources.

### EXISTING SETTING

#### Historic Resources

Historic resources include those listed on or eligible for designation on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) or the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). Historic resources may also include resources listed in the State Historic Resources Inventory as significant at the local level or higher, and those evaluated as potentially significant in a survey or other professional evaluation. In some cases, locally valued resources may also be determined to be significant under CEQA.

#### *Historic Context*

Prior to the arrival of Spanish settlers, the Redlands area was inhabited by the Gabrielino, Luiseño, Cahuilla and Serrano peoples. Although the area was inhabited by many tribes, the Serrano peoples are considered the primary inhabitants of the project area.<sup>1</sup> The Serrano historically populated the San Bernardino Mountains later and extended settlement northeast into the Mojave River area of the Mojave Desert and southeast to Tejon Creek. The Serrano established permanent settlements and resource procurement locations at or adjacent to reliable water sources. These villages served as a core for activities such as hunting, fishing, gathering or scavenging food, quarrying, ceremonial activity, and local and regional trading.

In 1810 Franciscans from Mission San Gabriel arrived in the San Bernardino Valley; within a decade they had constructed the Guachama Mission Station that included a farming station and two adobe buildings that served as a storehouse and residence for the majordomo. One year later, at the instigation of the missionaries and labor of the Serrano population, a twelve-mile-long irrigation ditch was constructed to connect the fields surrounding the Mission Station and Mill Creek. This ditch, known as the Zanja, was utilized for domestic purposes, as well as for irrigation of the first crops planted in the San Bernardino Valley. By 1830 the Asistencia was constructed east of the original mission station and served as an outpost of the Mission San Gabriel. The Zanja and Asistencia influenced settlement patterns for decades to follow.<sup>2</sup> The Guachama Mission Station and Asistencia are located west of the project site, the Zanja runs through the project site (near Redlands Boulevard) and is channelized above and below ground. In 1933, a portion of the Zanja located east of the project site was designated as Landmark 43 on the California State Historic Landmarks list, and in the 1977, it received designation on the National Register of Historic Resources.

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<sup>1</sup>Petra Resources, Inc., Redlands Chinatown Archaeological Investigations for Kirkorian Premiere Theater Projects, February 1997.

<sup>2</sup>LSA Associates, Inc., *Cultural Resources Assessment Redlands Promenade*, October 31, 2005.

In 1842, as part of the Mexican Rancho Period land grants, the Lugo family received approximately 37,700 acres of land encompassing the entire San Bernardino Valley. The land was primarily used for cattle ranching to support the high demand for beef brought on by the Gold Rush that occurred between 1849 and 1855. As the demand for beef declined, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. Many of the rancho holdings became available for settlement by immigrants. In 1851 a Mormon Colony purchased Rancho San Bernardino from the Lugo family, shortly thereafter the Mormons were recalled to Salt Lake City by Brigham Young.

In the years following the Mormon settlement, prominent Anglo settlers established ranches in the area. Following the trend of many Southern California towns, Redlands was transformed into a town of citrus groves and agricultural landscapes. The City of Redlands was incorporated in 1888 as an agricultural community focused on growing, packaging and selling citrus fruits.

Around this time, the population of Chinese immigrants began to grow within the Redlands area. Throughout the 1880's and 1890's, Chinese provided the labor necessary for productive vineyards, fruit orchards, and citrus groves. The Bear Valley Irrigation Company employed Chinese workers to dig canals. Many Redlands Chinese became domestic servants, and lived on property of their employers. However, most Chinese settled in a small Chinatown community located on the north side of Oriental Avenue within the project site. The Chinatown community existed at least as early as 1887. During this period, the Chinese in Redlands were well known for their vegetable gardens. Two or three times each week, Chinese vendors sold vegetables by horse and wagon through the town and as far as San Bernardino.

However, in 1882, the United State Congress passed the first of several Exclusion Acts, and the Chinese population began to decline throughout California. By 1900, approximately 40,000 Chinese remained in the State, almost half the number from the peak of Chinese population in 1880. Since the Exclusion Acts were passed just prior to formation of Redland's Chinatown, a thriving and well-organized Redlands Chinatown was never a possibility.<sup>3</sup>

The period between 1887 and 1913 saw a wide variety of architectural styles, including Queen Ann, Colonial Revival, and Mission Revival. Although most of the structures built during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century no longer exist, a number of structures built during the subsequent land boom of the 1880s remain today including the A.K. Smiley Public Library, old City Hall, Santa Fe Depot, and the surviving orange packing houses.<sup>4</sup>

The City of Redlands began taking inventory of its historic structures in the early 1970s, and conducted a more thorough inventory in 1985. As of 2006, approximately 75 structures and nine historic districts, including the federally designated Redlands Santa Fe Depot District have been identified as historic resources in the City of Redlands.<sup>5</sup> Eleven individual structures, the Redlands Santa Fe Depot District and portions of the Smiley Park Neighborhood Historic and Scenic District are located within the project site. In addition, there are a number of buildings throughout the project site that merit specific attention and presentation for their exemplary representation of architectural style or historic context. **Table 4.4-1** lists the historic resources located in the project site.

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<sup>3</sup>Petra Resources, Inc., Redlands Chinatown Archaeological Investigations for Kirkorian Premiere Theater Projects, February 1997.

<sup>4</sup>LSA Associates, Inc., Cultural Resources Assessment Redlands Promenade, October 31, 2005.

<sup>5</sup>City of Redlands, *Community Development Department List of Historic Resources as of January 20, 2006*, January 20, 2006.

<b>TABLE 4.4-1: HISTORIC RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Address</b>	<b>Building Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>
330 North Fourth Street	Redlands Mutual Orange Company	SFDD
301 North Third Street	Pendergast Packing House (destroyed by fire)	SFDD, HR42
21 West Stuart Avenue	Cope Commercial Company Warehouse	SFDD
415 Orange Street	Packard Motor Company Sales	SFDD
337 Orange Street	Board of Trade	SFDD
351 Orange Street	Santa Fe Railroad Station	SFDD, HL38
360 Orange Street	Redlands City Transfer (partially destroyed by fire)	SFDD
348 Orange Street	Pioneer Transfer	SFDD
346 Orange Street	Palace Livery Stable	SFDD
342-344 Orange Street	Poindstone & Hamilton Building	SFDD, HL37
338-340 Orange Street	The Worley Building	SFDD
336 Orange Street	Beacon Building	SFDD
330-332 Orange Street	Hamilton Block	SFDD
328 Orange Street	E.I. Martin Home and Nursery	SFDD
220 Orange Street	Phinney Block	SFDD, HL34
216-218 Orange Street	Gregg Block	SFDD
208 Orange Street	Levine's	SFDD
206 Orange Street	Hamilton Block	SFDD
345 North Fifth Street	Haight Packing House/Mitten Display	SFDD, HL36
215 North Fifth Street	Hall of Justice	SFDD
215 North Fifth Street (rear)	H. Jacobsen's Warehouse	SFDD
241 Oriental Avenue	Redlands Fruit Association Warehouse	SFDD
202-208 Oriental Avenue	Chinatown Laundries	SFDD
612 Lawton Street	House of Neighborly Service	HR67
526-528 Orange Street	Deming Building	HR41
14 Orange Street	Academy of Music Building	NR, HL57
30 Cajon Street	Old City Hall	HD8
101-127 Cajon Street	Fox Theater Building	HL35
124 Eleventh Street	Joseph E. Brown House	HR63
405 West Redlands Boulevard	Historic Wall Signs	HR108
24-30 State Street	Buster Building	HR33
25 East State Street	A.G. Hubbard Building	HL39
200-202 East State Street	Gregory Building	HR91
114 Vine Street	Old Family Services Building	SPHD, HD8, HR50
302-308 Brookside Avenue	William Batty Building	HR81
304 North Seventh Street	S & E Cabinet	*
215 East Redlands Boulevard	Gold Banner Packing	*
440 Oriental Avenue	Rondor Audi-Porsche	*
420 East Stuart Avenue	Second Baptist Church	*
210-212 High Avenue	Residence	*
211 High Avenue	Residence	*
217 High Avenue	Residence	*
226 High Avenue	Residence	*

TABLE 4.4-1: HISTORIC RESOURCES		
Address	Building Name	Designation
227 High Avenue	Residence	*
302 High Avenue	Residence	*
402 High Avenue	Residence	*
408 High Avenue	Residence	*
412 High Avenue	Residence	*
416 High Avenue	Residence	*
420 High Avenue	Residence	*
424 High Avenue	Residence	*
504 High Avenue	Southern California Edison	*
511 Seventh Street	Residence	*
512 North Sixth Street	Cornerstone Baptist Church	*
Key: Federal and State Designations: SFDD = Santa Fe Depot District, SPHD = Smiley Park Historic District, NR = National Register; City Designations: HL# = Historic Landmark with City Number, HR# = Historic Resource with City Number, HD8 = Smiley Park Neighborhood Historic and Scenic District, * = Architecturally Noteworthy Buildings <b>SOURCE:</b> City of Redlands, <i>Community Development Department List of Historic Resources as of January 20, 2006</i> , January 20, 2006.; City of Redlands, <i>Downtown Specific Plan</i> , 1994.		

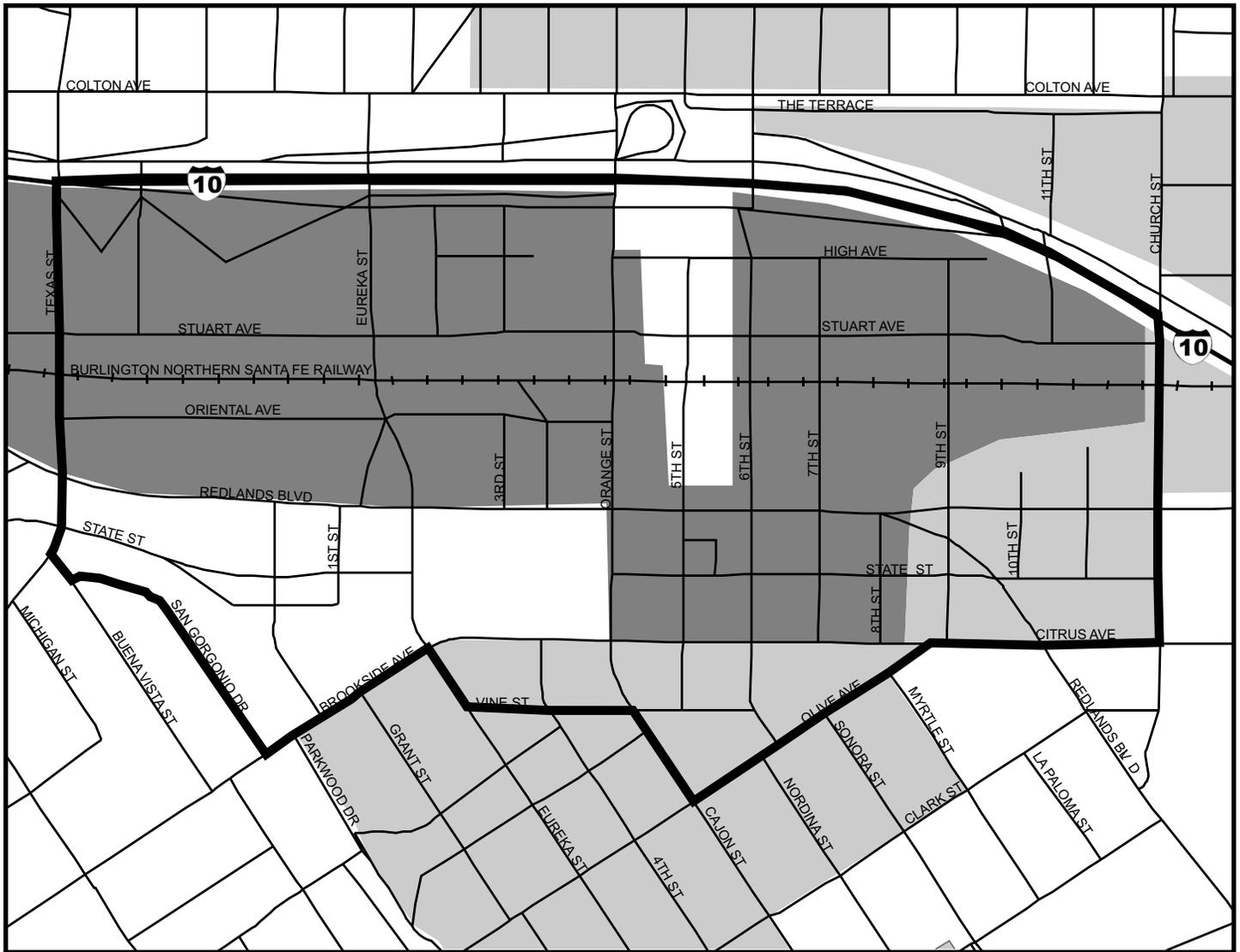
### Archaeological Resources and Human Remains

Archaeological resources include human remains and objects, such as tools, bottles, dishes, seeds and bones of prehistoric American Indian and historic American periods. Areas that contain these objects can also be considered archaeological resources and include graves, wells, privies, trash pits, basements and foundations.

The project site is located in a fully urbanized area of Redlands. The majority of land within the project site has been developed, paved, or landscaped over the past 100 years. The California Archaeological Information Center (AIC) estimates that less than ten percent of the urban area and 25 percent of the rural area in the City of Redlands has been surveyed for archaeological finds. Despite the lack of systematic survey, the locations of some resources are known. At least one previously recorded site exists within the Downtown Redlands Specific Plan area. In 1988, James Brock of the Archaeological Advisory Group conducted the first controlled excavation of Chinatown. Artifacts discovered in this dig are at the Smiley Library in Redlands. In 1996 and 1997, Dr. Karen Swope and Beth Pardon conducted a larger excavation of the area and discovered more artifacts, which are now located at the San Bernardino County Museum in Redlands. However, to protect resources, the precise locations of these sites are available to the public on a restricted basis. **Figure 4.4-1** indicates the general location of areas that may contain sensitive archaeological resources. The sensitivity areas are broken into two categories; industrial/commercial historic archaeological district and residential historic archaeological district. Industrial/commercial is a designation oriented towards industrial and commercial aspects of the built environment. Resources found in this district may include remnants of railroad tracks, machinery, and tools utilized in local commerce and industry. The residential designation is oriented towards the residential built environment and may include resources such as building foundations and infrastructure.<sup>6,7</sup>

<sup>6</sup>City of Redlands Master Environmental Assessment, 10.2 Archaeological and Paleontological Resources, 1995.

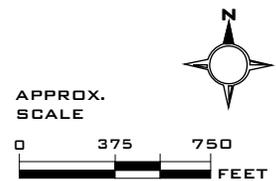
<sup>7</sup>Telephone conversation with Robin Laska, San Bernardino County Museum and Archaeological Information Center Associate Curator, on May 12, 2010.



LEGEND:

-  Proposed Specific Plan Area
-  Residential Historic Archaeological Districts
-  Industrial/Commercial Historic Archaeological Districts

SOURCE: City of Redlands, 2011.



In addition, the City initiated consultation required by SB 18 with Native American tribal groups to identify resources or areas of cultural sensitivity associated with the presence of Native Americans in the vicinity of the project site. The NAHC identified the following groups for consultation in San Bernardino County, all of whom were consulted, by mail, by the City:

- Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
- San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
- Soboba Band of Mission Indians
- Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Ban of Mission Indians
- Gabrielino Tongva Nation
- Morongo Band of Mission Indians
- Serrano Nation of Indians

At the time of publication of this EIR, the City has received responses from the Soboba Band of Mission Indians.

### **Paleontological Resources**

Paleontological resources include fossil remains or traces of past life forms, including both vertebrate and invertebrate species, as well as plants. Paleontological resources are generally found within sedimentary rock formations. The project site is underlain by Quaternary “older” and “younger” alluvial units of the Pleistocene and Holocene age. The majority of the project site is situated on Pleistocene Alluvium (undivided and moderately to well consolidated alluvial sediments locally dominated by sand and gravel), with a small portion of the northern section of the project site located on Holocene Wash (unconsolidated sand, gravel, pebbles, and/or boulders).

Numerous fossil localities in Pleistocene-age alluvial throughout Southern California have yielded fossilized terrestrial vertebrates such as mammoths, mastodons, ground sloths, dire wolves, short-faced bears, saber-toothed cats, horses, camels, and bison. Paleontological resources have been identified within the vicinity of the project site, approximately two and a half miles southwest of the project site in San Timoteo Canyon. Therefore, Quaternary older alluvial deposits within the project site are determined to have a high paleontological sensitivity. The Holocene-age alluvial deposits within the project site are too young to contain fossils, although they may contain cultural and biological remains.

## **REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

### **Federal**

**Federal Antiquities Act of 1906.** The Federal Antiquities Act of 1906 is the basis for all historical preservation legislation. The United States Government, acting for the people, is tasked to protect archaeological and historical sites and "any object of antiquity," and preserve them for public availability. This Act forbids disturbance of said objects of antiquity on federal lands without a permit issued by the responsible agency. It also establishes criminal sanctions for unauthorized use or destruction of antiquities.

**Historic Sites Act of 1935.** The Historic Sites Act of 1935 declares, "it to be national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, properties, buildings, and objects of national significance." This Act gives the National Park Service (NPS) (through the Secretary of the Interior) broad powers to execute this policy, including criminal sanctions, on both federal and non-federal lands. It also sets up an advisory board to aid the Secretary of the Interior in implementing this Act.

**National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.** The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended, sets forth national policy and procedures regarding historic properties, defined as districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects included in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Section 106 of NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on such properties and to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation the opportunity to comment on those undertakings, following regulations issued by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR 800).

**Archaeological Resources Protection Act.** The Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) applies when a project may involve archaeological resources located on federal or tribal land. ARPA requires that a permit be obtained before excavation of an archaeological resource on such land can take place.

The American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA). The American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) proclaims that the U.S. Government will respect and protect the rights of Indian tribes to the free exercise of their traditional religions; the courts have interpreted this as requiring agencies to consider the effects of their actions on traditional religious practices.

**Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990.** The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (1990) (104 Stat. 3048-3058) (NAGRPA) will also apply to this project if human remains of Native American origin are discovered on federal land during implementation of the project. NAGPRA requires Federal agencies and federally assisted museums to return “Native American cultural items” to the federally recognized Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian groups with which they are associated. Regulations (43 CFR 10) stipulate the following procedures be followed. If Native American human remains are discovered, the following provisions would be followed to comply with regulations:

- Notify, in writing, the responsible federal agency;
- Cease activity in the area of discovery and protect the human remains;
- Certify receipt of the notification;
- Take steps to secure and protect the remains;
- Notify the Native American tribes or tribes likely to be culturally affiliated with the discovered human remains within one working day; and
- Initiate consultation with the Native American tribe or tribes in accordance with regulations described in 43 CFR, Part 10, Subpart B, Section 10.5.

## State

**California Public Resources Code (CPRC), Sections 5097.5, 5097.9, and 5097.98-99.** Section 5097.5 of the California Public Resources Code (CPRC) defines as a misdemeanor the unauthorized disturbance or removal of archaeological, historical, or paleontological resources located on public lands. This Section also prohibits the knowing destruction of objects of antiquity without a permit (expressed permission) on public lands, and provides for criminal sanctions. In 1987 it was amended to require consultation with the California Native American Heritage Commission whenever Native American graves are found. It also established that violations for taking or possessing remains or artifacts are felonies.

CPRC Section 5097.9 establishes the California Native American Heritage Commission to make recommendations to encourage private property owners to protect and preserve sacred places in a natural state and to allow appropriate access to Native Americans for ceremonial or spiritual activities. The Commission is authorized to assist Native Americans in obtaining appropriate access to sacred places on

public lands, and to aid State agencies in any negotiations with federal agencies for the protection of Native American sacred places on federally administered lands in California.

CPRC Sections 5097.98-99 require that the Governor's California Native American Heritage Commission be consulted whenever Native American graves are found. According to these Sections, it is illegal to take or possess remains or artifacts taken from Native American graves, however, it does not apply to materials taken before 1984. Violations occurring after January 1, 1988 would become felonies.

**Senate Bill 18 (SB 18).** SB 18, which was adopted by the State legislature in 2004, requires cities and counties to contact and consult with California Native American tribes prior to amending or adopting a general plan or specific plan, or designating land as open space.

## Local

**City of Redlands General Plan.** The City of Redlands General Plan City Design and Preservation Element and Open Space and Conservation Element, includes a discussion of the existing historic, cultural, archaeological, and paleontological resources and in the City of Redlands. The City Design and Preservation Element contains objectives and policies that ensure the retention of existing historic and cultural resources, and a means by which unidentified historic structures can be assessed for potential historic value. The Open Space and Conservation Element contains objectives and policies that ensure the evaluation of proposed development projects to determine whether the site contains known prehistoric or historic cultural resources. The policies that are applicable to the proposed project are listed below:

- Policy 3.20a: Identify, maintain, protect, and enhance Redlands' cultural, historic, social, economic, architectural, agricultural, archaeological, and scenic heritage. In so doing, Redlands will preserve its unique character and beauty, foster community pride, conserve the character and architecture of its neighborhoods and commercial and rural areas, enable citizens and visitors to enjoy and learn about local history, and provide a framework for making appropriate physical changes.
- Policy 3.20d: Encourage retention of the character of existing historic structures and urban design elements that define the built environment of the City's older neighborhoods.
- Policy 3.21a: Designate Historic and Scenic Districts and Urban Conservation Districts whenever areas are qualified and supported by a significant majority of the property owners.
- Policy 3.21c: Establish zoning regulations that implement Historic and Scenic Preservation policies.
- Policy 3.21d: Provide incentives to encourage preservation of large historic structures and conversion to multi-family housing if preservation of original use is an economic hardship.
- Policy 3.23a: Ensure that permanent changes to the exterior or setting of a designated historic resource are in keeping with the intent of the General Plan by requiring a Certificate of Appropriateness for such changes.
- Policy 3.24b: Establish design review guidelines for historic areas to ensure that new architecture will relate to and respect the environmental context.

- Policy 3.24c: Encourage compatibility of new land uses and new construction adjacent to buildings listed on the Inventory of Historical Structures. Construction should be physically and aesthetically complementary to the historic buildings.
- Policy 7.30a: Protect archaeological and paleontological resources for their aesthetic, scientific, educational, and cultural values.

**1994 Downtown Redlands Specific Plan.** The 1994 Downtown Redlands Specific Plan provides a comprehensive set of standards for land use, development design and public improvements for Downtown Redlands. It includes property development standards and urban design and architectural design guidelines that seek to regulate the quality of site planning, architecture, landscape design and important details such as signage and lighting. Additionally, the 1994 Downtown Redlands Specific Plan Historic Resources Chapter contains a list of local, state and federal historic resources located in the existing project area. All development in the existing Revised Downtown Specific Plan is subject to discretionary review by the Redlands Planning Commission.

**Redlands Historic and Scenic Preservation Ordinance.** The Redlands Historic and Scenic Preservation Ordinance (RHSPPO) provides for a process by which the Historic and Scenic Preservation Commission places all potential resources on a “nominated resources” list. An application to alter the exterior of a nominated resource activates the designation procedure, thus ensuring protection of historic resources that the City has not yet been able to designate. Once a property is designated, all significant exterior alterations are reviewed either by a staff preservation expert or by the Historic and Scenic Preservation Commission, using the procedures outlined in the Ordinance.

## THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The proposed project would have a significant impact related to cultural resources if it would:

- Cause a substantial change in the significance of a historical resource;
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archeological resource;
- Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature; and/or
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

A resource is considered to be historically significant if the resource meets one or more of the California Register of Historical Resources criteria for eligibility, is listed in a local historic register, or is deemed significant in an historical resource survey. According to the California Register criteria, a significant historical resource is one which:

- 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 in prehistory or history.

## IMPACTS

### Historic Resources

As discussed above, there are a number of historically designated resources located within the project site. Eleven individual structures, the Redlands Santa Fe Depot District and portions of the Smiley Park

Neighborhood Historic and Scenic District are located within the project site. Although not listed on federal, State, or local inventories, an additional 19 structures have been identified as meriting specific attention and preservation for their exemplary representation of architectural style or historic context.

The proposed project envisions Downtown as a cohesive neighborhood with a well-defined hierarchy of blocks and streets, and a distinct historical urban form. The Downtown area is the site of the original commercial center of the City and through redevelopment efforts has become a visual and economic asset to the City while retaining its rich historic resources. The proposed project seeks to continue to preserve and rehabilitate historic structures and incentivize adaptive reuse where possible. The proposed project calls for limited development in the historic areas of the project site, including the historic State Street. Goal C1 encourages preservation of Downtown's historic resources through careful adaptation to modern uses, and with new development sensitively integrated.

The RHSP0 establishes a process by which historic resources are designated, altered or rehabilitated. The Historic and Scenic Preservation Commission is responsible for approval of all significant exterior alterations and issuance of a Certificate of Appropriateness. In cases of severe hardship (not including loss of profit), the Ordinance allows for the possibility of demolition. Under the proposed project, future development may include demolition of these resources, or may include development near a known historic resource that may diminish the integrity of the historic resource's setting. The RHSP0 and stated goals and design guidelines of the proposed project would minimize impacts to historic structures within the project site. However, given the large number of known historic resources, or potentially historic sites, the proposed project could result in significant impacts to historic resources.

Due to the programmatic nature of this EIR, a complete assessment of potential development under the proposed project is not possible. In the future when specific development projects are proposed within the project site, they will be subject to project-level CEQA review and, as necessary, evaluated for potential historic resource impacts. The Historic and Scenic Preservation Ordinance and the stated goals of the proposed project would ensure that designated historic resources are evaluated prior to alteration or demolition. However, it is reasonable to conclude at this programmatic level of analysis that impacts to historic resources could occur under the proposed project. Therefore, without mitigation, the proposed project would result in a significant impact related to historical resources.

### **Archaeological Resources and Human Remains**

Generally, the project site is previously disturbed, where grading and excavation have already occurred to allow for existing development of roadways and buildings. As discussed above, at least one previously recorded archaeological site (historic Chinatown) exists within the project site. **Figure 4.4-1** above, indicates that the project site is located in an area that has been identified as having the potential to contain archaeological resources.<sup>8</sup> Although it is unlikely that archaeological resources would be encountered in an area that has previously been disturbed, the potential exists that such activities would have the potential to unearth undocumented resources. Therefore, without mitigation, the proposed project would result in a significant impact related to archaeological resources and human remains.

### **Paleontological Resources**

As discussed above, paleontological resources have been identified within the vicinity of the project site, approximately two and a half miles southwest of the project site, in San Timoteo Canyon. Additionally, quaternary older alluvial deposits within the project site are determined to have a high paleontological sensitivity. The Holocene-age alluvial deposits within the project site are too young to contain fossils, although they may contain cultural and biological remains.

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<sup>8</sup>City of Redlands Master Environmental Assessment, 10.2 Archaeological and Paleontological Resources, 1995.

The project site is a previously disturbed area where grading and excavation have already occurred through much of the site. In order to form the building foundations for any development that may occur due to the implementation of the proposed project, some additional grading and excavation may be necessary. Much of the grading and excavation would be anticipated to be at shallow depths, due largely to the “park once” concept which would place above-ground parking structures in strategic locations throughout the project site. Although projects proposed as part of the revised Downtown Specific Plan would also have parking included, parking requirements would be minimal and it is not anticipated that multiple levels of subterranean parking would be necessary. Nonetheless, the potential exists that such activities could unearth undocumented resources. Therefore, without mitigation, the proposed project would result in a significant impact related to paleontological resources.

## MITIGATION MEASURES

The City of Redlands shall ensure the following measures are implemented as appropriate for individual development projects associated with the proposed project.

### Historic Resources

- CR1** The City of Redlands shall update its cultural resources inventory at regular intervals (no less than every five years) during the lifetime of the proposed project. Additionally, any development that results from the proposed project shall consult with the City of Redlands Historic Preservation Commission during the planning and design phase. As each individual site is developed, any structures that become eligible for designation as historic resources by the time of implementation of any individual project shall be analyzed for inclusion in the City of Redlands historic resource inventory.
- CR2** To ensure that historic buildings are appropriately renovated and maintained, the preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, reconstruction or adaptive reuse of known historic resources shall meet the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (Secretary's Standards). Any proposal to preserve, rehabilitate, restore, reconstruct, or adaptively reuse a known historic resource in accordance with the Interior Secretary's Standards shall be deemed to not be a significant impact under CEQA and, in such cases, no additional mitigation measures will be required.
- CR3** The City shall require project applicant's work with qualified preservation professionals to ensure Standards-compliant projects, including the design of rehabilitation project, compatibility of new construction with historic structures, and periodic site visits to monitor construction adjacent to historic structures to ensure that such activities comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standard. Historic professionals shall meet the National Park Service standards.<sup>9</sup>

### Archeological Resources and Human Remains

- CR4** In the event of the discovery of buried archaeological resources, project activities in the vicinity of the resources shall be temporarily halted. A qualified archaeologist shall be consulted to assess the significance of the resource and to provide proper management recommendations (e.g., resource avoidance or data recovery excavations).
- CR5** If Native American artifacts are uncovered during any ground disturbing activities, the developer shall waive any and all claim to ownership. Upon completion of the archeological analysis of the

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<sup>9</sup>U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards*, [http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch\\_stnds\\_9.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_9.htm), Accessed July 8, 2010.

find, if the Soboba Band is designated the Most Likely Descendant, the developer shall return all artifacts to the Soboba Band within a reasonable time period agreed to by both parties and shall not exceed thirty (30) days from the initial recovery of the items.

**CR6** In the event that human remains are uncovered, the County of San Bernardino Coroner's Office and the Soboba Band shall be contacted to access the remains. In the event that the human remains are determined to be those of a Native American, the Coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within twenty-four (24) hours of determination. If Native American human remains are uncovered and the Soboba Band has been designated the Most Likely Descendant, the following shall be implemented:

- A. The Soboba Band shall be allowed to inspect the site of the discovery, pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(a), and make determinations as to how the human remains and grave goods shall be treated and disposed of with appropriate dignity;
- B. The Soboba Band, as Most Likely Descendant, shall complete its inspection within twenty-four (24) hours of receiving notification from the developer or the NAHC, as required by California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(a);
- C. Reburial of human remains shall be accomplished in compliance with the California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(a) and (b).

**CR7** Any project development within a close proximity of the Millcreek Zanja shall contact the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians prior to any ground disturbing activities and ensure that a Native American Monitor is present.

### **Paleontological Resources**

**CR8** In the event of the discovery of buried paleontological resources, project activities in the vicinity of the resources shall be temporarily halted. A qualified paleontologist shall be consulted to assess the significance of the resource and to provide proper management recommendations (e.g., resource avoidance or data recovery excavations).

## **LEVEL OF IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION**

### **Historic Resources**

Implementation of Mitigation Measure **CR1** would require that future development proposals coordinate with the Historic Preservation Commission to avoid or substantially lessen impacts related to historic resources. Mitigation Measures **CR2** and **CR3** would ensure that rehabilitation, restoration, reconstruction or adaptive reuse of known historic resources meet the Secretary's Standards. Therefore, these mitigation measures would reduce the impacts to less than significant.

### **Archaeological Resources and Human Remains**

Implementation of Mitigation Measures **CR4** through **CR7** would ensure that in the event archaeological resources or human remains are discovered, they would be properly handled. Therefore, these mitigation measures would reduce the impacts to less than significant.

### **Paleontological Resources**

Implementation of Mitigation Measure **CR8** would ensure that in the event paleontological resources are discovered, they would be properly handled. Therefore, this mitigation measure would reduce the impacts to less than significant.

### **CUMULATIVE IMPACTS**

#### **Historic Resources**

The new developments anticipated and cumulative projects may include demolition of historic resources, or may include development near a known historic resource that may diminish the integrity of the historic resource's setting. The cumulative effect of these projects would contribute to the continued loss of historic resources if these resources are not protected. However, CEQA requirements, the City's City Design and Preservation Element, the RHSP0 and adherence to the Secretary's Standards, protect historic resources throughout the City. Mitigation Measures **CR1** through **CR3** would be imposed for development associated with the proposed project and enforced throughout construction. The proposed project would not have a significant effect on historic resources and, therefore, would not contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact related to historic resources.

#### **Archaeological Resources, Humans Remains, and Paleontological Resources**

The new developments anticipated and cumulative projects would require grading and excavation that could potentially affect archaeological and/or paleontological resources or human remains. The cumulative effect of these projects would contribute to the continued loss of subsurface archaeological and paleontological resources, and human remains if these resources are not protected upon discovery. However, CEQA requirements and the City's Open Space and Conservation Element protect archaeological and paleontological resources and human remains. If subsurface cultural resources are protected upon discovery, no cumulative impacts would occur. Mitigation Measures **CR4** through **CR8** would be imposed for development associated with the proposed project and enforced throughout construction. The proposed project would not result in a cumulatively considerable impact related to archeological or paleontological resources.