

Figure 3.6-29. Area of Potential Effects Map (Area 28)

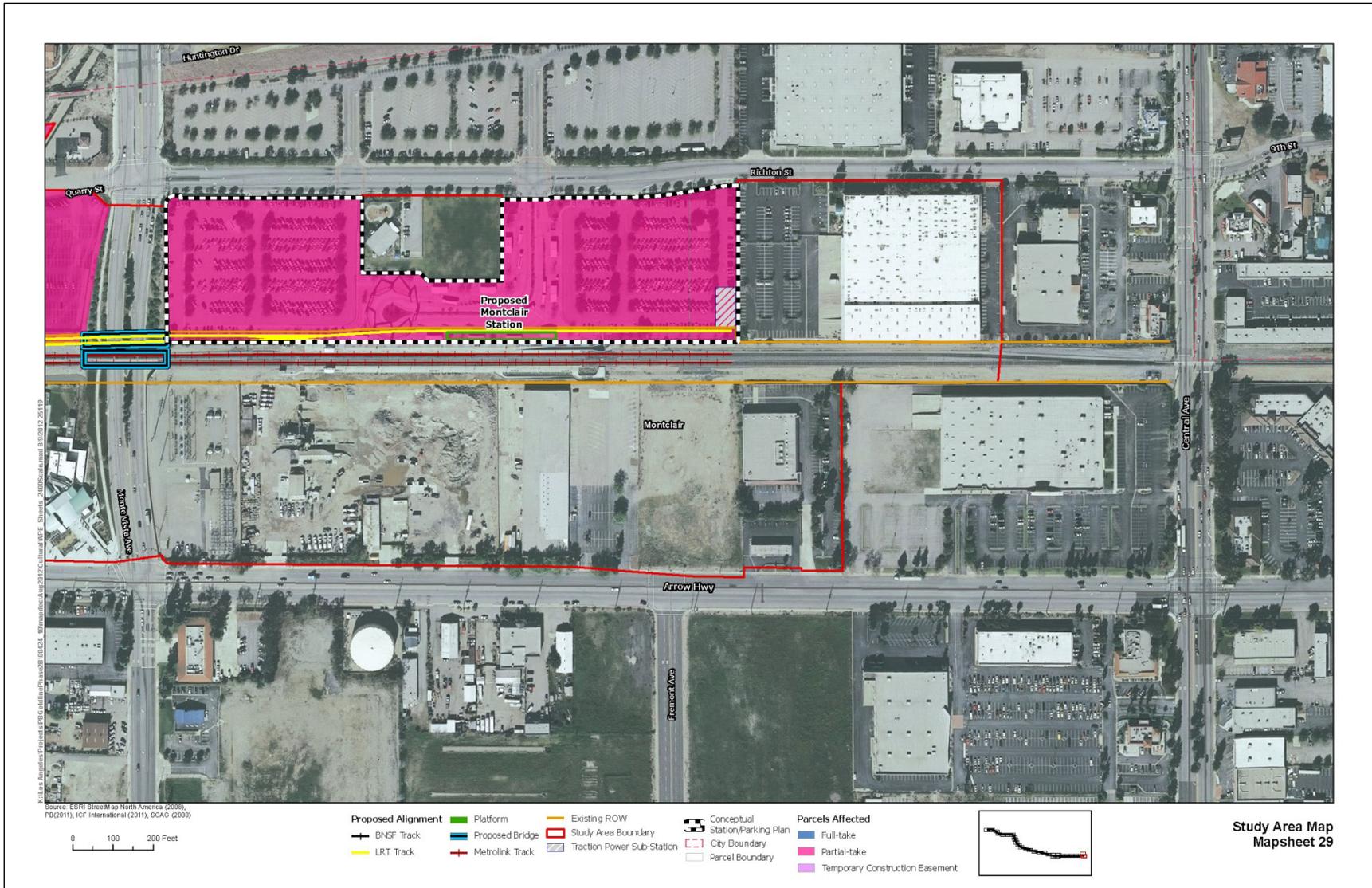


Figure 3.6-30. Area of Potential Effects Map (Area 29)

## Archaeological Resources

The study area for identifying archaeological resources that may be affected by the proposed project included those areas of ground that would be disturbed during project construction, excluding railroad tracks, ballast ties, and equipment.

### ***Historical Resources Criteria for Evaluation***

All properties listed in or determined eligible for the National Register are automatically listed in the California Register and are therefore historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. In addition, Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines states that the term *historical resources* shall include the following:

*A resource listed, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, Title 14, California Code of Regulations [CCR] Section 4850 et seq.).*

*A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code, or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.*

*Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a historical resource provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, Title 14, CCR Section 4852), including the following:*

- (a) [Criterion 1] is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;*
- (b) [Criterion 2] is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;*
- (c) [Criterion 3] 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*
- (d) [Criterion 4] has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history*

*The fact that a resource is not listed or not determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or not*

*identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource, as defined in Public Resources Code Sections 5020.1(j) and 5024.1.*

### **Identifying Historical Resources**

For the proposed project, surveys have been undertaken and documentation has been prepared in accordance with the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Identification of Historic Properties (48 Federal Register [FR] 44716), using personnel who meet the Secretary of Interior's Professional Standards (48 FR 22716) in the fields of ethnography, pre-historic archaeology, historic archaeology, architectural history, and history. For the purposes of this document, the broad pool of cultural resources within the study area that require evaluation to be historical resources under CEQA eligibility may be categorized into two major types, as follows:

- Archaeological resources, which include resources that represent important evidence of past human behavior, including portable artifacts such as arrowheads or tin cans; non-portable features such as cooking hearths, foundations, and privies; and residues such as food remains and charcoal. Archaeological remains can be virtually any age, from yesterday's trash to prehistoric deposits thousands of years old.
- Historic and architectural resources, which include man-made features that compose the recognizable built environment. This category typically includes extant above-ground buildings and structures that date from the earliest territorial settlements until the present day.

### ***Archaeological Resources***

#### **Identification Methodology**

##### Archival Research

A record search was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center on March 1 and 2, 2011, for cities within Los Angeles County. A record search was conducted at the San Bernardino County Information Center on March 8, 2011, for the Montclair portion of the project. These record searches were conducted to determine the proximity of previously documented prehistoric and historical archaeological resources to the study area and to help establish a context for resource significance.

The records searches were conducted for the entire project alignment and nine broader areas, with a 0.5-mile search buffer for historic resources and a 1-mile search buffer for prehistoric resources. The nine broader search areas were:

- Glendora Station
- San Dimas Station
- New Light Rail Transit (LRT) Bridges—Route 66
- South Lone Hill Avenue Flyover
- La Verne Station
- Pomona—Garey Avenue Station
- Pomona Flyover

- Claremont Station
- Montclair Station

The records of the Archaeological Information Centers of the California Historical Resources Inventory System were consulted, and appropriate site records were obtained. Numerous previous studies of archaeological resources in and adjacent to the study area were also reviewed. These resources were examined to identify previously recorded prehistoric or historical archaeological sites and assess the general potential of the area to contain archaeological deposits. The following sources were consulted:

- National Register of Historic Places
- California Register of Historical Resources
- California Historical Resources Inventory System
- California Historical Landmarks
- California Points of Historical Interest

Research was also conducted using topographic maps and geologic information. In addition, available local, regional, and railroad histories were consulted, as follows:

- City of Glendora Historic Landmark Designations
- City of San Dimas Historic Structure List
- City of Pomona List of National Register Historic Sites
- City of La Verne Community Development Department 1998 General Plan
- City of La Verne Lordsburg Specific Plan
- City of Claremont Register of Structures of Historical and Architectural Merit

### ***Results of the Record Check***

#### **City of Glendora**

##### **Glendora Station**

The archaeological records search conducted for Glendora Station indicated one historic resource (19-180677) that was previously recorded.

##### **New LRT Bridges—Route 66**

The archaeological records search conducted for the two new LRT bridges—Route 66 location indicated one prehistoric resource (19-001109) was previously recorded within a 1-mile radius.

#### **City of San Dimas**

##### **San Dimas Station**

The archaeological records search conducted for the San Dimas Station indicates one historic resource (LAN-003) and three prehistoric resources (19-000075, 19-000347, and 19-001098) were previously recorded within a 1-mile radius.

### South Lone Hill Avenue Flyover

The archaeological records search conducted for the South Lone Hill Avenue flyover location indicates one prehistoric resource (19-001109) was previously recorded within a 1-mile radius. This same resource is also found in the search radius for the new LRT bridge—Route 66.

### City of La Verne

The archaeological records search conducted for the La Verne Station indicates that nine historic resources (19-002562, LAN-61, 19-187724, 19-187725, 19-187726, 19-187727, 19-187728, 19-187729, and 19-187730) were previously recorded.

### City of Pomona

#### Pomona—Garey Avenue Station

The archaeological records search conducted for the Pomona—Garey Avenue Station indicates that one prehistoric resource (SHL-372) was previously recorded.

However, it should be noted the 1928 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Claremont quadrangle indicates that three historic period structures, now destroyed, were present in the study area by that date.

#### Pomona Flyover

The archaeological records search conducted for the Pomona flyover indicated that no prehistoric or historic resources were previously recorded within the search area.

### City of Claremont

The archaeological records search conducted for the Claremont Station indicates that one prehistoric resource (19-0000349) and one historic resource (19-186058, the Pomona College campus) were previously recorded.

### City of Montclair

The archaeological records search for the Montclair Station indicates that six historic resources (39-006847, 36-007794, 36-016454, and NRHP-L-78-680—Russian Village district, 36-020137, and 36-020273) were previously recorded.

## ***Historical and Architectural Resources***

### **Identification Methodology**

#### Research Survey

A background research survey was undertaken to identify previously documented historic and architectural resources within the study area and to establish a context for resource significance. National, state, and local inventories of architectural/historic resources were examined to identify significant local historical events and personages, development patterns, and unique interpretations of architectural styles.

Each of the five categories of CEQA historical resources is described in more detail below, along with a description of those historical resources in the study area that meet the condition.

***Historical Resources, Type 1—Listed in the California Register***

There are several ways in which a resource can be listed in the California Register, which are codified under Title 14 CCR, Section 4851.

- A resource can be listed in the California Register by the State Historical Resources Commission.
- If a resource is listed in or determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), it is automatically listed in the California Register.
- If a resource is a California Register Historical Landmark, from No. 770 onward, it is automatically listed in the California Register.

On the proposed project site, the only historical resource currently listed in the California Register is the one that was previously listed on the National Register:

- **Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe (ATSF) Railway Station—Claremont Station, 110 West 1<sup>st</sup> Street, Claremont, CA.** The building was built in 1927 and was listed on the National Register in 1982 (#82002188), and therefore is a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5(a)(1) of the CEQA Guidelines. The Claremont Station was formerly part of the Pasadena Subdivision, the remnant branch line of the ATSF's Los Angeles Second District which ran from Los Angeles to San Bernardino via Pasadena.

***Historical Resources, Type 2—Determined Eligible for the California Register by SHRC***

There are no historical resources on the proposed project site that are known to have been determined eligible for the California Register by the State Historical Resources Commission.

***Historical Resources, Type 3—Listed in a Local Register of Historical Resources***

If a property is listed in a local register of historic resources, it is considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. "Local register of historic resources" means a list of properties officially designated or recognized as historically significant by a local government pursuant to a local ordinance or resolution.

- **City of Glendora.** Section 21.030.050 of the Glendora Municipal Code sets forth the criteria for historic landmarks.<sup>1</sup> None of the historic landmarks designated by the City of Glendora are located in the study area.
- **City of Pomona.** In 1995, the City of Pomona passed a Historic Preservation Ordinance which provides for the designation of historic sites and districts within the City of Pomona. The ordinance created the "Pomona Historic Register" which consists of "designated historic landmarks" that are any improvement or natural feature that has special historical, cultural, aesthetic, or architectural character, archaeological importance, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or history of the City of Pomona.<sup>2</sup> None of the historic landmarks on the Pomona Historic Register are located in the study area.
- **City of La Verne.** The City of La Verne has both the Lordsburg Specific Plan and historic resources listed in the cultural resources section of the general plan (City of La Verne, Community Development Department, 1998, General Plan.) No properties from the cultural resources section were found in the study area. For the Lordsburg Specific Plan, one property (Orange House

<sup>1</sup> City of Glendora. *Historic Preservation*. Website address at <http://www.ci.glendora.ca.us/index.aspx?page=607>, searched August 20, 2011.

<sup>2</sup> City of Pomona. *Historic Preservation Ordinance: Definitions*. [http://www.pomonaheritage.org/resources/Gov\\_Docs/ord2\\_defs.html](http://www.pomonaheritage.org/resources/Gov_Docs/ord2_defs.html), searched August 20, 2011.

Refrigerated Fruit Storage Building No. 2) is the only building located in the study area, and those findings are more appropriately discussed under Historical Resources Type 4 below.

- **City of San Dimas.** The City of San Dimas maintains a Historic Structures List, but this is based on the findings of a 1991 historical resources survey, and those findings are more appropriately discussed under Historical Resources Type 4 below.
- **City of Claremont.** In 1980, the Claremont City Council adopted Resolution No. 80-279 adopting the Register of Structures of Historical and Architectural Merit. Additions to the inventory have been added since 1980. The City of Claremont adopted the Register of Structures of Historical and Architectural Merit survey in 1980 to present, and provides information to determine which properties and neighborhoods in Claremont have historic or architectural significance. The following two buildings are on the City of Claremont Register of Structures of Historical and Architectural Merit list:
  - **Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Station—Claremont Station, 110 West 1<sup>st</sup> Street, Claremont, CA.** The building was listed on the National Register and was previously discussed as a historical resource, Type 1.
  - **Sumner House, 105 North College Avenue, Claremont, CA.** This property, built in 1886, appears to meet criteria related to important historic associations (Criterion A of the National Register and Criterion 1 of the California Register), historic personages (Criterion B of the National Register and Criterion 2 of the California Register), and architectural merit (Criterion C of the National Register and Criterion 3 of the California Register). The City of Claremont’s Register of Structures of Historical and Architectural Merit lists this property to be a full scale classic Queen Anne Victorian house in excellent condition, and was constructed by one of the founders of Pomona College. This property has been restored and appears to retain a high level of integrity. The property was previously surveyed in 2004, and concurrence for eligible inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places was identified from a State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) letter dated July 1, 2004, “Determination of Eligibility and Finding of Effect, Metro Gold Line phase II Extension Project, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties.” As a result, the building is considered a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5(a)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines.

#### ***Historical Resources, Type 4—Identified as Significant in an Historical Resources Survey***

According to Section 15064.5(a)(2) of the CEQA Guidelines, a resource “identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements [set forth in] section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.” The requirements set forth in PRC 5024.1(g) are:

A resource identified as significant in an historical resource survey may be listed in the California Register if the survey meets all of the following criteria:

- The survey has been or will be included in the State Historic Resources Inventory.
- The survey and the survey documentation were prepared in accordance with Office of Historic Preservation procedures and requirements.
- The resource is evaluated and determined by the Office of Historic Preservation to have a significance rating of Category 1 to 5 on DPR Form 523.

- If the survey is five or more years old at the time of its nomination for inclusion in the California Register, the survey is updated to identify historical resources which have become eligible or ineligible due to changed circumstances or further documentation and those which have been demolished or altered in a manner that substantially diminishes the significance of the resource.

The City of La Verne conducted a survey of Heritage Citrus Industry Buildings in Lordsburg, with all buildings built and shall have served in the industry prior to 1960. The buildings shall have demonstrated architectural value as representing (1920-1960) industrial style for citrus industry-related buildings:

- La Verne Orange Growers Association Packing House No. 2—University of La Verne Central Services Office (2234 1st Street, La Verne). Built in 1920, this property is a prominent example of a citrus packing house that is reflective of the agricultural development of La Verne from 1920 to approximately 1955. It appears individually eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1.

The City of San Dimas conducted a survey of all pre-1940 buildings in 1991, and listed over 300 structures as locally significant, nationally significant, or that contribute to the historic fabric of a neighborhood.<sup>3</sup> The following two buildings are on the City of San Dimas Historic Structure List:

- **Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Depot—San Dimas Station, 210 West Bonita Avenue, San Dimas, CA.** The station is listed as nationally significant, which the City of San Dimas defines as “eligible for National Register Status.” It has been assigned a California Historical Resource (CHR) status code of 3S, which is defined by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) as “appears eligible for [National Register] as an individual property through survey evaluation.”<sup>4</sup> The San Dimas Station was formerly part of the Pasadena Subdivision, the remnant branch line of the ATSF’s Los Angeles Second District which ran from Los Angeles to San Bernardino via Pasadena.
- **William T. Michael Residence, 219 East Arrow Highway, San Dimas, CA.** The building is listed as locally significant, which the City of San Dimas defines as “structures that are important to the local historic framework”. In 2003, it was assigned a CHR status code of 7N1 which is defined by OHP as “needs to be reevaluated—may become eligible for [National Register] with restoration or when [it] meets other specific conditions.”<sup>5</sup> For the purposes of this CEQA document, the fact that the building is identified as significant in a historical resources survey qualifies it as a historical resource.

#### ***Historical Resources, Type 5—Determined Historically Significant by the CEQA Lead Agency***

The fifth and final category of historical resources is those that are determined significant by a lead agency. This usually occurs during the CEQA compliance process, such as in the preparation of this EIR. According to Section 15064.5(a)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines,

<sup>3</sup> City of San Dimas Historic Preservation Online, website address at <http://www.cityofsandimas.com/ps.aboutus.cfm?ID=2398>, searched August 20, 2011.

<sup>4</sup> California Office of Historic Preservation. *California Historical Resource Status Codes*. December 8, 2003.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*

*Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, 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 (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852)...*

The CEQA Guidelines only quote a small portion of the California Register criteria, therefore Section 4852 (b)–(d) is quoted below to include all aspects of the California Register criteria:

*(b) Criteria for evaluating the significance of historical resources. An historical resource must be significant at the local state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:*

*(1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States,*

*(2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;*

*(3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or*

*(4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.*

*(c) Integrity. Integrity is the authenticity of an historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. Historical resources eligible for listing in the California Register must meet one of the criteria of significance described in section 4852 (b) of this chapter and retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Historical resources that have been rehabilitated or restored may be evaluated for listing.*

*Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which a resource is proposed for eligibility. Alterations over time to a resource or historic changes in its use may themselves have historical, cultural, or architectural significance.*

*It is possible that historical resources may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, but they may still be eligible for listing in the California Register. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register if it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.*

(d) *Special considerations:*

(1) *Moved buildings, structures, or objects. The Commission encourages the retention of historical resources on site and discourages the non-historic grouping of historic buildings into parks or districts. However, it is recognized that moving an historic building, structure, or object is sometimes necessary to prevent its destruction. Therefore, a moved building, structure, or object that is otherwise eligible may be listed in the California Register if it was moved to prevent its demolition at its former location and if the new location is compatible with the original character and use of the historical resource. An historical resource should retain its historic features and compatibility in orientation, setting, and general environment.*

(2) *Historical resources achieving significance within the last fifty (50) years. In order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than fifty (50) years old may be considered for listing in the California Register if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance.*

(3) *Reconstructed buildings. Reconstructed buildings are those buildings not listed in the California Register under the criteria in Section 4853(b)(1), (2), or (3) of this chapter. A reconstructed building less than fifty (50) years old may be eligible if it embodies traditional building methods and techniques that play an important role in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices, e.g. a Native American roundhouse.*

In addition, a search was conducted of the California Historical Resources Inventory System (CHRIS) and a field survey was conducted by qualified architectural historians and historians.

**Architectural Field Survey.** Field surveys of all properties within the study area were undertaken according to CEQA guidelines and related procedures. Qualified architectural historians conducted field investigations on multiple occasions in 2005 and 2011. In 2005, architectural historians and a researcher conducted field investigations and building permit research in February, April, May, and June of 2005. In 2011, architectural historians and a historian conducted site visits and research during February 2<sup>nd</sup>, March 11<sup>th</sup>, and 29<sup>th</sup>, and August 2<sup>nd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup>.

The field survey of historic and architectural resources included the following steps:

- Visual on-site examination of every parcel within the Study Area, including an assessment of integrity.
- Identification of the age of all major buildings, structures, objects, and potentially coherent districts located within the Study Area.
- Photography of each potential district feature, major structure, building, or object within the Study Area.
- Review of previous survey data, California Historic Resources Inventory.

Following the field survey, site-specific research was conducted from the following sources:

- Building Department building permits in the cities of Glendora, San Dimas, Pomona, La Verne and Claremont.
- City directories for Los Angeles County, California.

The field survey and research effort identified the following two buildings or structures to be eligible for the National Register and California Register:

- **William T. Michael Residence, 219 East Arrow Highway, San Dimas, CA.** This building continues to be among the few remaining farmhouses from a time when San Dimas was an important citrus growing area. As such, it meets National Register and California Register Criteria for its association with developments that were important in the Past (Criterion A and 1, respectively). In terms of the property's association with architectural history, the William T. Michael Residence represents a very good and exceptionally rare example of a Queen Anne style farmhouse from the time when San Dimas was a major citrus producing area. As a result, the property meets National Register Criterion and California Register Criterion 3, design and construction, for architectural merit.
- **Santa Fe North Pomona Station, 2701 North Garey Avenue, Pomona, CA.** The original portion of the North Pomona Santa Fe Depot retains a high level of integrity despite the inappropriate addition to the east end of the building. It represents a tangible link to a time when railroad transportation was key to the economic development of the San Gabriel Valley in general, and Pomona in particular. Therefore, the North Pomona Santa Fe Depot meets the National Register's Criterion A for historic associations. It also meets Criterion C of the National Register for architectural merit as a good (and increasingly rare) example of its type despite the additions to the west end of the building. As a result, the property is considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines 10564.(a).

The field survey and research effort identified the following building or structure to be eligible for the California Register:

- **Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Depot—San Dimas Station, 210 West Bonita Avenue, San Dimas, CA.** The property was originally surveyed in 1991 by the City of San Dimas as part of the San Dimas Historic Resources Survey being conducted at that time. It was found eligible for listing in the National Register (a 3S Status Code). The current survey reveals alterations to the building when compared with the 1991 survey photograph: The center of the parapet above the primary (east) elevation has been in-filled and a slightly stepped Mission Revival style design created. In addition, the thickness of the parapet appears to have been increased in comparison with the 1991 photo. Along the south elevation that faces the train tracks, all freight and passenger openings have been in-filled and covered with stucco. The west wing of the building is an addition that incorporates metal windows, entrance, and a faux Mansard roof that are inconsistent with the design of the original depot. This wing also has a prominent ramp with solid railings that wraps around the north and west elevations. As a result of these alterations, the property no longer meets the integrity requirements for listing in the National Register under Criteria A or C. However, for the purposes of California Register eligibility, the property does appear to qualify under Criterion 1 for the important role the Santa Fe Railroad played in the economic development of San Dimas. In addition, the property appears to qualify under Criterion 3 as the only example of a railroad depot in San Dimas. As such, the depot exhibits key features of the type including its overall massing, passenger waiting area, main entrance design, wood frame windows, and orientation towards the adjacent railroad tracks.