

3.6 CULTURAL RESOURCES

3.6.1 Regulatory Setting

3.6.1.1 State

California Environmental Quality Act

According to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code Section 21084.1), the term historical resource includes any resource listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). Properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register are automatically listed in the California Register. 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. Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines sets forth the criteria and procedures for determining significant historical resources and the potential effects of a project on such resources.

CEQA categorizes paleontological resources as cultural resources and requires an impact evaluation for such resources.

Process for Identifying Historical Resources

The CEQA legislation regarding historical resources is as follows:

CEQA Public Resources Code Section 21084.1

A project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. For purposes of this section, an historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources. Historical resources included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in subsection (k) of Section 5020.1, are presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of this section, unless the preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that the resource is not historically or culturally significant. The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources, or not deemed significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (g) of Section 5024.1 shall not preclude a lead agency from determining whether the resource may be an historical resource for purposes of this section.

3.6.1.2 Regional and Local

This section identifies local planning guidance provided by local ordinances and general plans regarding the protection of historical and cultural resources, including historic districts.

Most of the Cities and Counties in the project vicinity have a plan or policy that recognizes the importance of historic preservation in their respective communities. The list below provides the plans and policies adopted by the cities and counties in the Metro Gold Line Foothill Extension study area. By following the federal and state regulations discussed above, the Metro Gold Line Foothill Extension

project would meet all objectives and policies relevant to cultural resources (i.e., those associated with the character, important landmarks, historic districts and other features identified for protection within these communities).

City of Glendora

Glendora Community Plan 2025—Chapter 2, Land Use Element—6.0 Planning Considerations, Goals, and Policies—LU-12: Preservation of Existing Historic Neighborhoods

The City of Glendora considers the preservation of neighborhood character a primary means of preserving the character of the community as a whole. Glendora Community Plan 2025 outlines the city's goals for preserving existing historic neighborhoods:

- *Goal LU-12.1 Provide for regulatory policies, design guidelines, and other methods that promote the preservation of historic neighborhoods and established single-family residential areas.*
- *Goal LU-12.2 Encourage the restoration and rehabilitation of historic resources.*
- *Goal LU-12.3 Increase the level of public education regarding Glendora's historic resources.*
- *Goal LU-12.4 Introduce provisions within the city's municipal code that would enhance and protect historically significant neighborhoods.*
- *Goal LU-12.5 Encourage the creation of neighborhood groups and associations for the purpose of neighborhood preservation and enhancement.*
- *Goal LU-12.6 Ensure that rehabilitation efforts preserve the historical integrity of the original structure.*
- *Goal LU-12.7 Develop design guidelines to preserve neighborhood character and control mansionization.*

City of Glendora Historic Landmark Ordinance—Glendora Municipal Code—Title 21 Zoning—Chapter 21.03, General Regulations—21.03.050, Historic Preservation

The City of Glendora established the City Historic Landmark Register to preserve structures of local, state, and/or national significance. Listing triggers environmental review of significant modifications to the property.

A. Purpose. The purpose of this section is to promote the general welfare by providing for the identification, protection, enhancement, perpetuation, and use of improvements and areas within the city that reflect special elements of historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, or aesthetic heritage for the following reasons:

- 1. To encourage public knowledge, understanding, appreciation, and use of the city's past;*
- 2. To foster civic pride in the beauty and personality of the city and in the accomplishments of its past;*
- 3. To identify and resolve, as early as possible, conflicts between the preservation of cultural resources and alternative land uses;*

4. *To encourage conservation of building material resources through maintenance and restoration of existing historical structures;*
5. *To promote the enjoyment and use of cultural resources appropriate for the education and recreation of the people of the city;*
6. *To encourage modification of historical buildings that is compatible with the historical character of such buildings;*
7. *To promote awareness of the economic benefits of historic preservation.*

Los Angeles County General Plan

The boundaries of the City of Glendora encompass two “islands” of unincorporated Los Angeles County. Los Angeles County recognizes that cultural resources are an important part of the county’s identity and contribute to the local economy. Policies outlined in the County’s 2011 draft General Plan for the management and preservation of cultural resources are listed below. The following discussion is a portion of Section VIII: Historical, Cultural, and Paleontological Resources, from Chapter 6: Open Space and Conservation Element.

- *Policy C/OS 14.1: Mitigate all impacts from new development on or adjacent to historical and cultural heritage resources sites to the greatest extent feasible.*
- *Policy C/OS 14.2: Support an inter-jurisdictional collaborative system that protects and enhances the county’s cultural heritage resources.*
- *Policy C/OS 14.3: Support the preservation and rehabilitation of historic buildings.*
- *Policy C/OS 14.4: Ensure proper notification procedures to Native American tribes in accordance with Senate Bill 18 (2004).*
- *Policy C/OS 14.5: Promote public awareness of the county’s cultural heritage resources.*
- *Policy C/OS 14.6: Ensure that proper notification and recovery processes are carried out for development on or near historical and cultural heritage resource sites.*

City of San Dimas

City of San Dimas Standards for Historic Preservation

The City of San Dimas follows the standards known as the “Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation,” listed below, which were developed by the U.S. Department of Interior. “Rehabilitation” is defined as “the process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, that makes possible an efficient, contemporary use while preserving those portions and features of the property that are significant to its historic, architectural, and cultural values.”

The 10 standards pertain to historic buildings of all material types, construction types, sizes, and occupancy. They encompass the exterior and the interior, related landscape features, and the building’s site and environment as well as attached, adjacent, or related new construction. The following standards are to be applied to specific rehabilitation projects in a reasonable manner, taking into consideration economic and technical feasibility:

1. *A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.*
2. *The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.*
3. *Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.*
4. *Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.*
5. *Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.*
6. *Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.*
7. *Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.*
8. *Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.*
9. *New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.*
10. *New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment will be unimpaired.*

City of La Verne

Lordsburg Specific Plan—Chapter 4, Historic Preservation—Preserving the Historic Fabric *La Verne's Preservation Philosophy*

In defining a preservation strategy to protect and preserve the best of Lordsburg, the citizens, planning commission, and council have set the following principles to guide that philosophy:

Preservation should be a positive experience rather than a punitive one; therefore, the Lordsburg preservation strategy should rely on an incentive-based approach that emphasizes voluntary incentive programs over punitive measures to encourage compliance.

La Verne’s historic character is not defined so much by an abundance of outstanding individual structures as by a fabric in which none of the individual threads stand out, one where the interweaving of structures from varying periods defines the neighborhood’s charm and appeal. Protecting the neighborhood as a unit becomes the foremost obligation of the plan. “Heritage buildings,” as identified in this plan, are not expressly designated landmarks but instead those properties most suitable for preservation under this specific plan.

The fundamental principle of the design guidelines for this district is not to impose a rigid architectural theme or thinking but rather to live by a few simple rules that will preserve the look and feel of Lordsburg:

- 1. Wherever possible, buildings should be retained that help establish the character and quality of life associated with this neighborhood;*
- 2. Wherever possible, new construction will be allowed that is consistent with neighborhood character and identity;*
- 3. Wherever possible, buildings should be remodeled in a manner consistent with their origin. A 1950s stucco office need not be remodeled to look like an 1895 Victorian; in fact, the two can exist side by side, but future remodeling should allow both to keep their identity.*

La Verne General Plan—Cultural Resources—Vision Highlights—Chapter 1—Past

We aim to preserve cultural resources by:

- 1. Defining, identifying, and documenting our cultural resources;*
- 2. Preserving and protecting our cultural resources;*
- 3. Enhancing and expanding cultural resource programs; and*
- 4. Integrating cultural resources into the fabric of community life.*

Issues, Goals, and Policies—Implementation Measures

- a. Define our historical resources as those that fit the State of California’s definitions for such as well as the criteria and regulations for the California Register of Historical Resources.*
- b. Recognize the importance of both tangible and intangible resources, understanding that the tangible resources are the products of intangible values and resources.*

City of Pomona

Pomona General Plan 2011 Update—Chapter 7, Planning Components—7-F, Community Design

This historic preservation section gives the community an opportunity to focus appropriate attention on the protection of its historical and cultural resources. The purpose of this section is to provide guidance in developing and implementing activities that ensure the identification, designation and protection of cultural resources as part of the City’s community planning, development, and permitting processes. In doing so, this component has the potential to enhance the sense of place, improve the quality of life, and provide economic stability for Pomona.

The historic preservation section addresses a variety of issues:

- 1. Preserving the city’s important physical connections to the past,*
- 2. Protecting existing historical and cultural resources,*
- 3. Balancing the principles of historic preservation with the need for redevelopment and economic revitalization, and*
- 4. Promoting the benefits of historic preservation through an increased historic tourism economy and reinvestment of individual property tax savings into historical properties.*

Pomona Historic Ordinance, Section 5809-13 of the Zoning Ordinance

The City’s Register of Historic Resources was created under the Pomona Historic Ordinance. Listing automatically triggers environmental review of significant modifications to a property. An improvement, natural feature, or site may be designated a Historic Landmark by the Historic Preservation Commission and city council, and any area within the City of Pomona may be designated a Historic District pursuant to Subsection E of Section.5809-13 if the building, or majority of the buildings (in a district), is 50 or more years old or of exceptional quality if less than 50 years old, and it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- It exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City of Pomona’s cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, architectural, or natural history;
- It is identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history;
- It embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship;
- It contributes to the significance of a historic area (i.e., a geographically definable area possessing a concentration of historic or scenic properties or thematically related grouping of properties that contribute to each other and are unified aesthetically by plan or physical development);
- It is the work of a notable building, designer, landscape designer, or architect;
- It has a unique location or singular physical characteristics or is a view or vista representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City of Pomona;
- It embodies elements of architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship that represent a significant structural or architectural achievement or innovation;

- It is similar to other distinctive properties, sites, areas, or objects based on a historic, cultural, or architectural motif;
- It reflects significant geographical patterns, including those associated with different eras of settlement and growth, particular transportation modes, or distinctive examples of park or community planning;
- It is one of the few remaining examples in the City of Pomona, region, state, or nation possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural or historical type or specimen.

City of Claremont

Claremont General Plan, Chapter 2-35, Historic Preservation

In 1980, the City of Claremont created the Register of Structures of Historic and Architectural Merit of the City of Claremont (City Register). Since then, the City Register has been reviewed and revised with several additions. More than 1,000 properties have been listed since 1980. Listing a property on the City Register triggers environmental review of significant modifications to the property. Construction alternatives, such as relocation, adaptive reuse, and possible mitigation to reduce adverse impacts, are considered under the City's General Plan.

City of Montclair

Montclair Preservation Ordinance, Title 11, Zoning and Development—Development Standards—Chapter 11.56

The City of Montclair's Preservation Ordinance established guidelines for the preservation, restoration and protection of historic and cultural resources within the city. The guidelines are considered necessary in order for the public and the City to work together in preserving those elements of Montclair's heritage that may now, or in the future, be endangered. The ordinance is designed to:

- Encourage public knowledge, understanding, and appreciation of the city's past;
- Strengthen civic and neighborhood pride in the beauty and architecture of the past;
- Preserve diverse architectural styles and designs reflecting phases of the city's heritage;
- Promote the enjoyment and use of cultural resources appropriate for the education and restoration of the city;
- Encourage new construction and exterior modification of historical buildings that are compatible with the historical character of such buildings;
- Protect and enhance property values and provide possible added benefits to the city and its inhabitants through the exploration of creative financial incentives for preservation;
- Encourage the adaptive recycling or reuse of existing historic landmarks.

The Historic Preservation Commission was established to oversee compliance with the ordinance. The commission has the following powers and duties:

- Administer the provisions of this chapter;
- Perform such other advisory functions as may be delegated from time to time to the Historic Preservation Commission by the city council;
- Maintain a current register of landmark designations for public use and information.

3.6.1.3 Methodology

Study Area

Historical resources can be broken into two major categories: above ground buildings, structures, objects, and districts that may be referred to as “historic and architectural resources”, and prehistoric and historic-era archaeological sites, objects, and districts that may be referred to as “archaeological resources.” The study area is different for each category because of the nature of the resource and its sensitivity to potential project impacts.

Historic and Archaeological Resources

The study area for identifying historic and archaeological resources that may be affected by the proposed project include the following:

- All parcels directly affected by or adjacent to proposed station areas, construction staging areas, or acquisition areas containing buildings that are 50 years of age or older and are not part of the existing railroad right-of-way
- All bridges that require alterations other than track work for the proposed project

Figure 3.6-1 through Figure 3.6-30 show the boundaries of the study area for historic architectural resources.

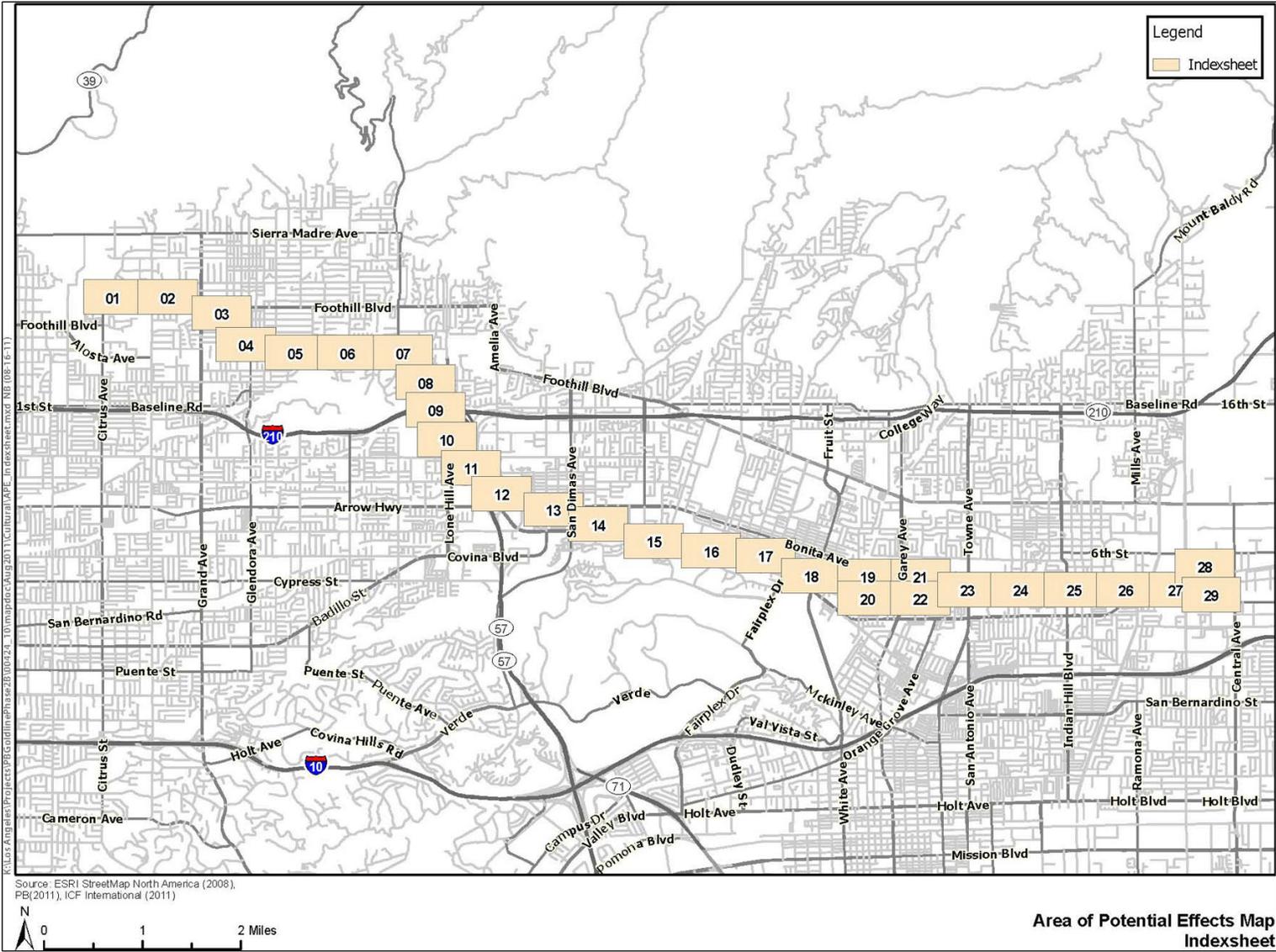


Figure 3.6-1. Area of Potential Effects (Key Map)

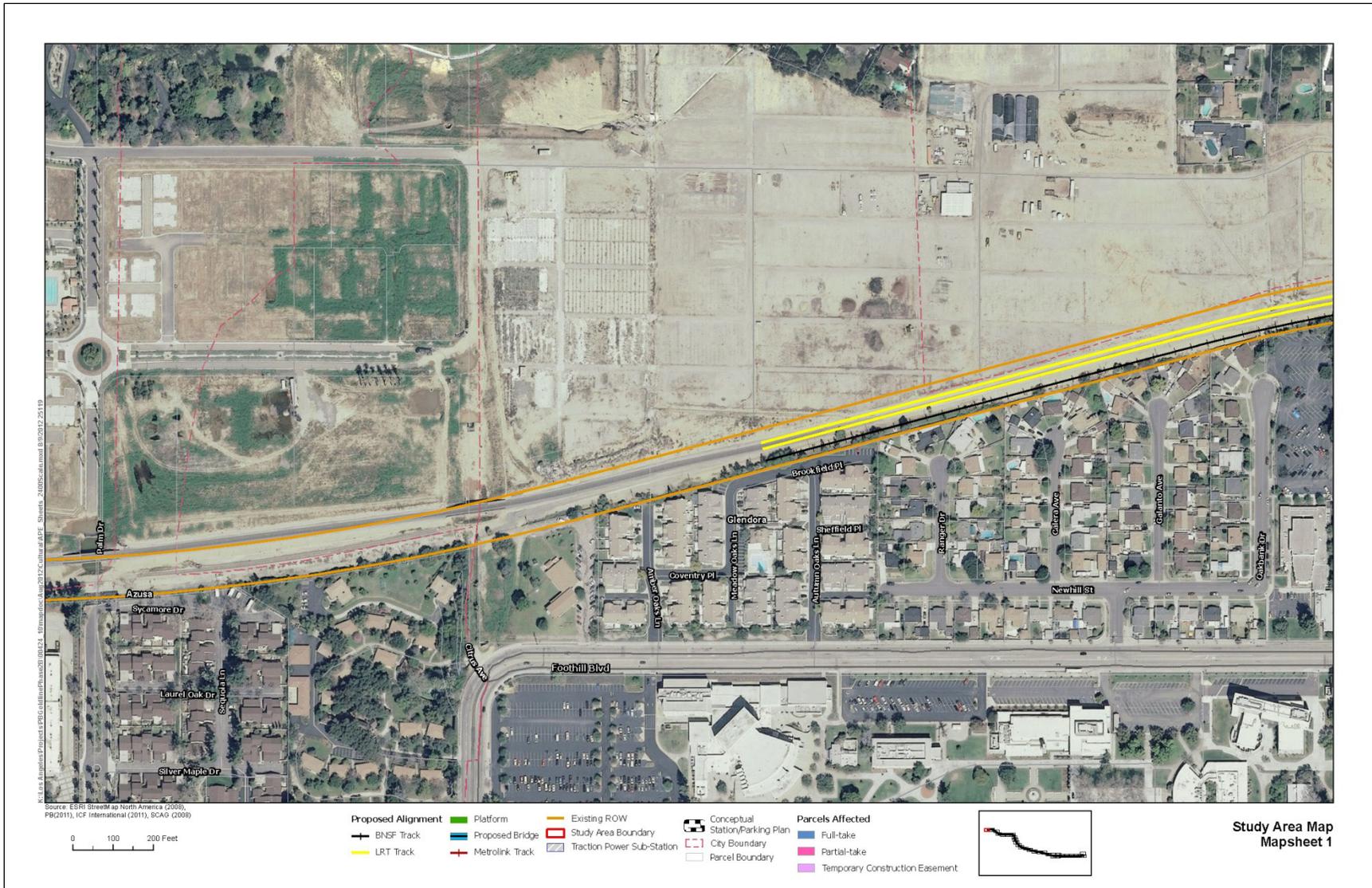


Figure 3.6-2. Area of Potential Effects Map (Area 01)

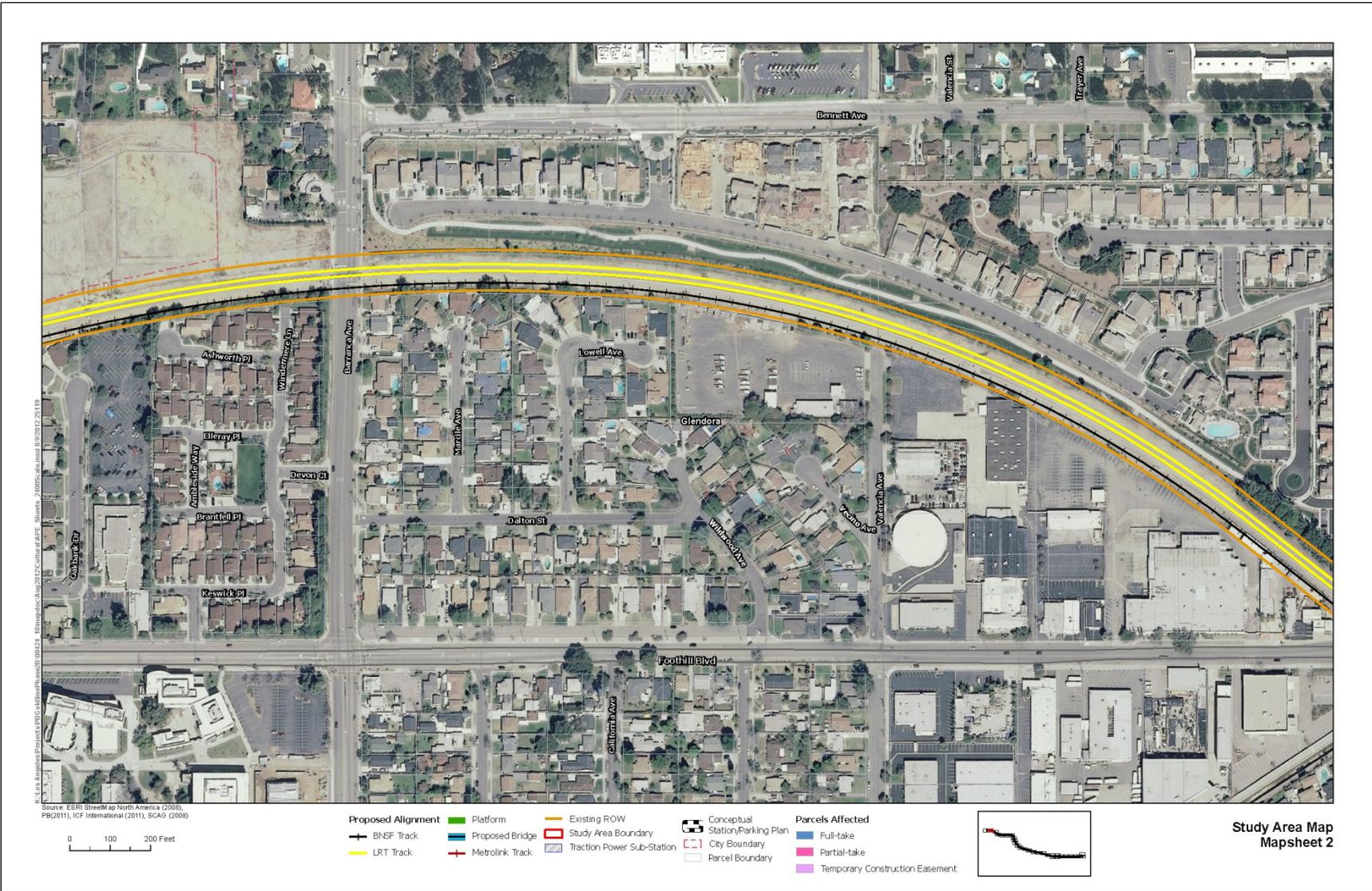


Figure 3.6-3. Area of Potential Effects Map (Area 02)

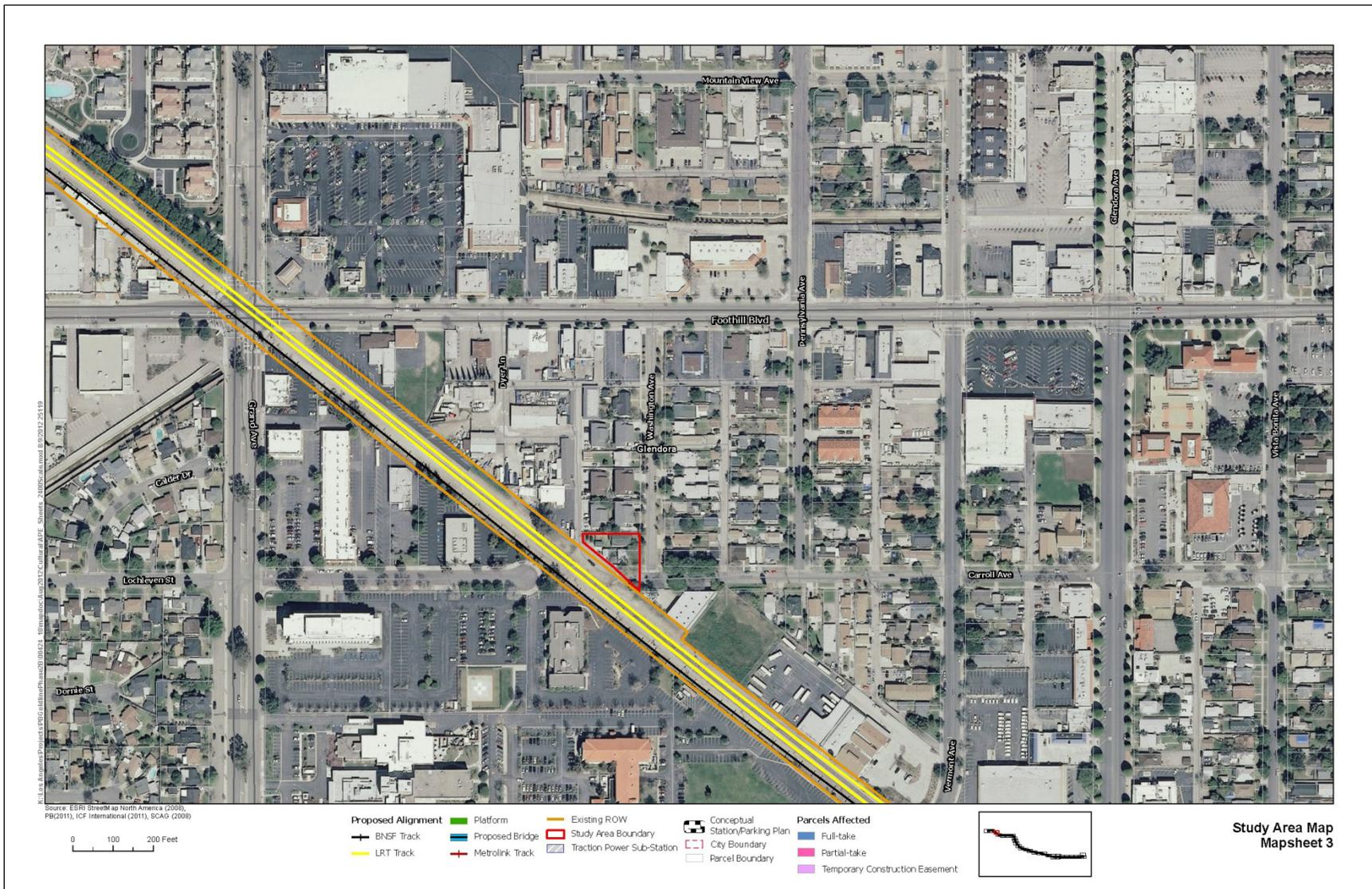


Figure 3.6-4. Area of Potential Effects Map (Area 03)