

## 5. Environmental Analysis

### 5.4 CULTURAL RESOURCES

This section of the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) evaluates the potential for implementation of the Agua Mansa Commerce Park Specific Plan project (proposed project) to impact cultural resources

Cultural resources comprise archaeological and historical resources. Archaeological resources include human artifacts, such as places, objects, and settlements that reflect group or individual religious, cultural, or everyday activities. Historical resources include sites, structures, objects, or places that are at least 50 years old and are significant for their engineering, architecture, cultural use or association, etc. In California, historic resources cover human activities over the past 12,000 years. Cultural resources provide information on scientific progress, environmental adaptations, group ideology, or other human advancements.

The following analysis is based in part on information obtained from:

- *Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Agua Mansa Commerce Park, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside, California*, MIG, November 2019.
- *Archaeological Field Surveys Conducted for the Open Space/ Recreation Park Area of the Proposed Agua Mansa Commerce Park Project*, MIG, December 11, 2018.

Complete copies of these documents are in the technical appendices of this DEIR (Volume II, Appendix E).

#### 5.4.1 Environmental Setting

##### 5.4.1.1 REGULATORY BACKGROUND

###### Federal

###### *National Historic Preservation Act*

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 is the primary federal law governing the preservation of cultural and historic resources in the United States. The law establishes a national preservation program and a system of procedural protections that encourage the identification and protection of cultural and historic resources of national, state, tribal, and local significance. Primary components of the NHPA include:

- Articulation of a national policy governing the protection of historic and cultural resources.
- Establishment of a comprehensive program for identifying historic and cultural resources for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
- Creation of a federal-state/tribal-local partnership for implementing programs established by the act.

## 5. Environmental Analysis

### CULTURAL RESOURCES

- Requirement that under Section 106 (Protection of Historic Properties) of the NHPA, federal agencies take into consideration actions that could adversely affect historic properties listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, known as the Section 106 Review Process.<sup>1</sup>
- Establishment of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, which oversees federal agency responsibilities governing the Section 106 Review Process.
- Placement of specific stewardship responsibilities on federal agencies for historic properties owned or within their control (Section 110 of the NHPA).

#### *National Register of Historic Places*

The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's official list of buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts worthy of preservation because of their significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The National Register recognizes resources of local, state, and national significance that have been documented and evaluated according to uniform standards and criteria. Authorized under the NHPA, the National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect historic and archeological resources. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service, which is part of the US Department of the Interior.

To be eligible for listing in the National Register, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

#### *Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act*

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act is a federal law passed in 1990 that mandates museums and federal agencies to return certain Native American cultural items—such as human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony—to lineal descendants or culturally affiliated Indian tribes.

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<sup>1</sup> Section 106 Review is designed to ensure that historic properties are considered during federal project planning and implementation. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, an independent federal agency, administers the review process with assistance from state historic preservation offices.

## 5. Environmental Analysis CULTURAL RESOURCES

### State

#### *California Register of Historical Resources*

In 1992, Governor Wilson signed Assembly Bill 2881 into law establishing the California Register of Historical Resources. The California Register is an authoritative guide used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse impacts.

The California Register consists of properties that are listed automatically as well as those that must be nominated through an application and public hearing process. The California Register automatically includes:

- California properties listed in the National Register and those formally Determined Eligible for the National Register.
- California Registered Historical Landmarks from No. 0770 onward.
- California Points of Historical Interest that have been evaluated by the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and have been recommended to the State Historical Resources Commission for inclusion on the California Register.

The criteria for eligibility of listing in the California Register are based on the National Register criteria. To be eligible for listing in the California Register, a property must be at least 50 years of age and possess significance at the local, state, or national level under one or more of four criteria:

- A. 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.
- B. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
- C. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.
- D. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important in the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

Additionally, a historic resource eligible for listing in the California Register must meet one or more of the criteria of significance described above and retain enough of its historic character or appearance to be recognizable as a historic resource and to convey the reasons for its significance. Historic resources that have been rehabilitated or restored may be evaluated for listing. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of seven aspects of integrity similar to the National Register (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association). Also like the National Register, 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 historic resources may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, but they may

## 5. Environmental Analysis

### CULTURAL RESOURCES

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.

Historical resources eligible for listing in the California Register may include buildings, sites, structures, objects, and historic districts. Resources less than 50 years of age may be eligible if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand their historical importance. Although the enabling legislation for the California Register is less rigorous with regard to the issue of integrity, properties are expected to reflect their appearance during their period of significance, as stipulated in Public Resources Code Section 4852.

The California Register may also include properties identified during historical resource surveys. However, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the survey must meet all of the following criteria:

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

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

#### *California Points of Historic Interest*

California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI) are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of local (city or county) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. CPHI designated after December 1997 and recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission are also listed in the California Register.

To be eligible for designation as a CPHI, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- The first, last, only, or most significant of its type within the local geographic region (City or County).
- Associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of the local area.
- A prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction or is one of the more notable works or the best surviving work in the local region of a pioneer architect, designer or master builder.

## 5. Environmental Analysis CULTURAL RESOURCES

### *California Public Resources Code*

Archaeological, paleontological, and historical sites are protected pursuant to a wide variety of state policies and regulations enumerated under the California Public Resources Code. In addition, cultural and paleontological resources are recognized as nonrenewable resources and therefore receive protection under the California Public Resources Code and CEQA.

- **California Public Resources Code 5020–5029.5** continued the former Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee as the State Historical Resources Commission. The commission oversees the administration of the California Register and is responsible for the designation of State Historical Landmarks and Historical Points of Interest.
- **California Public Resources Code 5079–5079.65** defines the functions and duties of the OHP. The OHP is responsible for the administration of federal- and state-mandated historic preservation programs in California and the California Heritage Fund.
- **California Public Resources Code 5097.5** prohibits a person from moving, destroying, injuring, or defacing any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, rock art, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over the lands.
- **California Public Resources Code 5097.9–5097.991** provides protection to Native American historical and cultural resources, and sacred sites and identifies the powers and duties of the Native American Heritage Commission. It also requires notification of discoveries of Native American human remains to descendants and provides for treatment and disposition of human remains and associated grave goods.

### Local

#### City of Jurupa Valley General Plan Policies

The General Plan policies that are related to cultural resources and apply to the proposed project are listed in Table 5.9-2, *City of Jurupa Valley General Plan Consistency Analysis*.

#### 5.4.1.2 STUDY METHODOLOGY

##### Cultural Resources Records Search

On August 26, 2016, MIG conducted a records search of the study area and within a one-mile radius of the project boundaries at the California Historical Resources Information System-Eastern Information Center at the California University, Riverside (EIC). The records search included a review of all recorded archaeological and historical resources within a one-mile radius of the study area as well as a review of cultural resource reports and historic topographic maps on file. In addition, MIG reviewed the California Points of Historical Interest, the California Historical Landmarks, the National Register, the California Register, the California State Historic Resources Inventory listings, local registers (Riverside County and the City of Jurupa Valley), historic

## 5. Environmental Analysis

### CULTURAL RESOURCES

topographic maps, and historical aerial photographs. The purpose of the records search was to determine whether or not there are previously recorded archaeological or historical resources in the study area that required evaluation and treatment. The results also provide a basis for assessing the sensitivity of the study area for additional and buried cultural resources.

#### Historic Resources Survey

A historic resources survey of the project area was conducted on March 27, 2017, by ESA (under contract to MIG). The survey was aimed at identifying historic architectural resources. A reconnaissance, windshield survey with the plant supervisor was completed, followed by an intensive pedestrian survey. The existing conditions of the site, its buildings, structures, and immediate surroundings were documented through digital photography.

#### Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Consultation

On August 15, 2016, MIG commissioned a Sacred Lands File records search of the study area through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and conducted follow-up consultation with the 16 Native American groups or individuals (inclusive of Luiseño and Cahuilla groups) identified by the NAHC as having affiliation with the study area vicinity. Each Native American group or individual listed was sent a project notification letter and map and was asked to convey any knowledge regarding prehistoric or Native American resources (archaeological sites, sacred lands, or artifacts) within the study area or surrounding vicinity. The letter included information such as study area location and a brief description of the proposed project. The search and follow-up consultation provided information about the nature and location of additional prehistoric or Native American resources whose records may not be available at the EIC.

#### Pedestrian Field Survey

On September 12 and 13, 2016, MIG conducted a pedestrian field survey on portions of the study area that were either undeveloped or vacant because these areas are undisturbed by the associated cement plant activities and may exhibit visible ground-surface archaeological (prehistoric and historic) resources. MIG surveyed 100 percent of the undeveloped and vacant land within the study area. The field survey was carried out on foot, and survey transects were spaced no more than 10 meters apart between each interval. All previously recorded and newly identified archaeological or historic materials were examined closely to determine the extent of the cultural deposit (site, structure, or isolate).

#### 5.4.1.3 EXISTING CONDITIONS / ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

##### Natural Setting

The project site, formerly the Riverside Cement Plant, comprises office buildings, labs, manufacturing and processing facilities, quarries, a lake, and vacant land; it is east of Rubidoux Boulevard, south of El Rivino Road, west of Hall Avenue, and north of West Riverside Canal in the northeast quadrant of the City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside. The elevation within the study area ranges from approximately 700 feet above mean sea level in the north-northeast to 940 feet above mean sea level and is surrounded by gentle slopes to the east and south.

## 5. Environmental Analysis

### CULTURAL RESOURCES

The Jurupa Valley, in which the study area lies, is in the eastern end of the Jurupa Mountains on the south side of the San Bernardino Valley. The Santa Ana River drains the San Bernardino Valley toward the southwest and is approximately one-half mile east of the study area. The project site is a “Brownfield” site due to the existing contamination from the historic operations of the cement plan.

#### Cultural Setting

##### *Prehistory*

##### *Archaic Period (ca. 11,000 to 3,500 ybp)*

The earliest Archaic Period life in inland southern California has been given the name San Dieguito tradition, after the San Diego area where it was first identified and studied. Characteristic artifacts include stemmed projectile points, crescents, and leaf-shaped knives, which suggest a continued focus on large game, although not megafauna of the earlier Paleo-Indian period (13,000–11,000 ybp [years before present]). Milling equipment appears in the archaeological record at approximately 7,500 years ago. The artifact assemblage for this period is known as the La Jolla Complex (7,500–3,000 ybp) and includes basin milling stones, unshaped manos, and projectile points. Also in this period, human burials were placed in a flexed position under rock cairns, with coggled stones and grave goods. The transition from San Dieguito life to La Jolla life appears to have been an adaptation to the drying climate after 8,000 ybp, which may have stimulated movements of desert peoples to the coastal regions, bringing milling stone technology with them. Groups in the coastal regions focused on mollusks, and inland groups relied on wild-seed gathering and acorn collecting.

##### *Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 3,500 YBP to A.D. 1769)*

Cultural responses to environmental changes around 4,000 to 3,000 ybp included a shift to more land-based gathering practices. This period was characterized by the increasing importance of acorn processing, which supplemented the resources from hunting and gathering. The period after A.D. 1400 is identified as the San Luis Rey complex. San Luis Rey I (A.D. 1400–1750) is associated with bedrock mortars and milling stones, cremations, small triangular projectile points with concave bases, and Olivella beads. The San Luis Rey II period (A.D. 1750–1850) is marked by the addition of pottery, red and black pictographs, cremation urns, steatite arrow straighteners, and nonaboriginal materials.

##### *Ethnographic Context*

Information in the California volume of the *Handbook of North American Indians* (1978) shows the study area is near the traditional territory of the Gabrieleno, Serrano, Luiseño, and Cahuilla. These ethnographic groups are described below.

##### *Gabrieleno*

The Gabrieleno are Takic-speakers and are descended from Late Prehistoric populations of the region. The name Gabrieleno was given to the local inhabitants by Spanish missionaries who established a mission in Gabrieleno territory in 1771. However, self-identification for the broader group of Native Americans who inhabited the Los Angeles Basin includes the names: Tongva (or Tong-v) and Kizh (Kij or Kichereno); nevertheless, there is evidence that these names initially referred to local collection/gathering areas or smaller

## 5. Environmental Analysis

### CULTURAL RESOURCES

bands of people within the larger group that we now call Gabrieleno. Many present-day descendants of these people have taken on Tongva as a preferred group name because it has a native rather than Spanish origin, and one group of descendants prefers the term Kizh.

#### *Serrano*

The Serrano people speak a Takic language similar to dialect spoken by the Luiseno, Cahuilla, and Gabrielino. The name Serrano comes from the Spanish word for “mountaineer” or “highlander” and refers to the indigenous people inhabiting the San Bernardino Mountains east of the Cajon Pass, who may have settled along the Santa Ana River as early as 8,000 B.C. Their territory has been difficult to define, but it can be characterized reliably as extending from the San Bernardino Mountains northeast to the Mojave River region and southeast to the Tejon Creek area. The Yuhaviatam clan is known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, and the Maarenga’ yam clan is known as the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, with a further clan division for the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians. In 1771, the Serranos were subjugated and absorbed into the San Gabriel Mission system that resulted in the loss of their freedom, culture, and customs. In 1891, the United States created the “San Manuel” Indian Reservation, named after Chief Santos Manuel. Since then, the Serrano Indians have been known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.

#### *Luiseno*

The Luiseno are a Takic-speaking people that are usually associated with coastal and inland areas of present-day Orange and southern Riverside counties, with cultural and social behavioral characteristics similar to the Cahuilla, a tribal group generally linked with areas northeast of the San Jacinto Mountains. In context, the study area is considered a Luiseno area, though there is evidence of a Cahuilla presence. The term Luiseno derives from the Mission San Luis Rey and has been used in the region to refer to the Takic-speaking people associated with that mission. The Luiseno shared boundaries with the Cahuilla, Cupeño, Gabrielino, and Kumeyaay groups on the east, north, and south, respectively. These different bands shared cultural and language traditions with the Luiseno. The Luiseno territory extended from the coast to Agua Hedionda Creek on the south to near Aliso Creek on the northwest. The boundary extended inland to Santiago Peak, then across to the eastern side of Elsinore Fault Valley, southward to the east of Palomar Mountain, and around the southern slope above the valley of San Jose.

#### *Cahuilla*

The Cahuilla occupied a large area in the geographic center of southern California that was bisected by the Cocopa-Maricopa Trail in addition to Santa Fe and Yuman Trails. They occupied an area from the summit of the San Bernardino Mountains in the north to Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains in the south, portions of the Colorado Desert west of Orocopia Mountain to the east, and the San Jacinto Plain near Riverside and the eastern slopes of Palomar Mountain to the west.

#### *European Contact*

European contact with the Native American groups that inhabited the study area and surrounding region began in 1542 when Spanish explorer, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, arrived by sea during his navigation of the California coast. Sebastian Vizcaino arrived in 1602 during his expedition to explore and map the western coast that



## 5. Environmental Analysis

### CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cabrillo had visited 60 years earlier. In 1769, another Spanish explorer, Gaspar de Portola, passed through Luiseño/Kumeyaay territory and interacted with the local indigenous groups. In 1798, Mission San Luis Rey was established by the Spanish and likely integrated the Native Americans from the surrounding region. Multiple epidemics took a great toll on Native American populations between approximately 1800 and the early 1860s, along with the cultural and political upheavals that came with European, Mexican, and American settlement.

In the beginning of the nineteenth century, some Spaniards who had worked at the missions began to set up what would later be known as the “Ranchos.” The Rancho era in California history was a period when the entire state was divided into large parcels that equaled thousands of acres each. These large estates were ruled in a semifederal manner by men who had been deeded the land—first by the Spanish crown, and later by the Mexican government. In 1821 Mexico won independence from Spain and began to dismantle the mission system in California. As the missions began to secularize, they were transformed into small towns, and most Native Americans were later relegated to reservations or absorbed into American society. It was during this time that North Americans began to enter California. Many of these married into the Rancho families, a development that would transform land ownership in Mexican California. By the time the United States annexed California after the Mexican-American War in 1850, much of the Rancho land was already in the hands of Americans.

#### *Local History*

##### *Riverside County*

Approximately five miles northwest of downtown Riverside, the City of Jurupa Valley lies on a plain between the Santa Ana River to the east and a series of foothills that are known as Rubidoux Mountain, Box Springs Mountain, Jurupa Mountains, Pedley Hill, and Victoria Hill. The City was incorporated in 2011, and for most of its history was an unincorporated part of Riverside County, sharing its developmental history with the adjacent City of Riverside.

Early settlers planted nearly everything typically grown in semitropical regions, including oranges, apples, pears, almonds, olives, figs, and grapes. The soil and climate conditions allowed the citrus industry to grow rapidly. With the completion of the canal system and the beginnings of a railroad infrastructure, Riverside rapidly became an economic boomtown.

The City of Riverside was incorporated in 1883. By the 1880s, several streetcar companies operated in the city, and by 1893, when it became the county seat, public transportation lines connected Riverside to most other communities in southern California.

The agricultural industry continued to drive the Riverside economy throughout this period of development. Riverside played a critical role in the southern California citrus belt—which extended all the way to Pasadena on the west—due to an experiment station operated by the University of California.

Like the rest of southern California, the population in the Riverside area increased significantly during the 1920s. In 1910, the population of Riverside County was 34,696; that number exploded to 81,024 by 1930. Residential development spread north and east of the original town site during this period. In 1953, the *Press*

## 5. Environmental Analysis

### CULTURAL RESOURCES

*Enterprise* reported that Riverside was the 14th fastest growing city in the United States. Riverside County's population also expanded greatly during the 1950s and 1960s, with 170,046 residents in 1950, 306,191 residents in 1960, and 459,074 residents by 1970.

#### *Riverside Cement Company / Crestmore Plant*

The Riverside Cement Company was originally incorporated by William G. Henshaw under the name Southern California Cement Company in 1906 but changed its name to Riverside Portland Cement Company in 1909. The location of the plant included one of the largest limestone deposits in the country, which would become a significant factor in the company's success. Limestone was an essential ingredient in the company's cement production process, and the site was described as "remarkably pure" by the California State Mining Bureau in 1917. The company became increasingly successful due to the rising demand for cement driven by the growth of southern California's population and industry.

After a series of mergers in 1958, the Riverside Cement Company became part of the American Cement Corporation. The American Cement Corporation immediately invested in a new round of expansions to the Crestmore and Oro Grande plants to keep pace with a long period of rapidly growing demand for cement. This expansion of the Crestmore Plant included additional kilns, a new waste-heat power plant, a new laboratory building, bulk loading facilities, and upgraded milling equipment for crushing, blending, and storage. The plant's new laboratory building featured state-of-the-art X-ray diffraction equipment used for testing cement. In the 1960s, the technique was adopted by the American Cement Corporation, replacing traditional wet chemical methods for testing. By the 1970s, the American Cement Corporation was the fifth-largest producer of cement in the United States, with a production capacity exceeding 12,000 barrels of cement per working day.

### Archaeological and Historic Resources

#### *Previously Recorded Resources*

Results of the records research conducted at the EIC indicate that there are no archaeological resources and two previously recorded historic resources (P-33-013240 and P-33-005044H) in the study area. Additionally, six previously recorded archaeological and historic resources are within a one-mile radius of the study area (see Table 5.4-1, *Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the Study Area*).

The two previously recorded historic resources in the study area have been identified as P-33-013240, a portion of the Union Pacific Railroad spur, and P-33-005044H, a portion of the West Riverside Canal. Historic site P-33-013240 would not be impacted by the proposed project, but portions of the historic West Riverside Canal System (P-33-005044H) that are within the project site would be impacted. A brief description of the two previously recorded cultural resources are provided in Table 5.4-1.

The six previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the study area can be classified as three prehistoric archaeological sites, one prehistoric isolate, one historic transmission line and associated towers, and one historic irrigation system. The four prehistoric resources have been identified as P-33-024750, rock shelter with lithic scatter; P-33-024756, rock shelter with hearth; P-33-024751, bedrock milling feature; and P-33-024772, isolate mano fragment. The two historic sites are identified as P-33-013239, a section of

5. Environmental Analysis  
CULTURAL RESOURCES

transmission line and associated tower(s) owned by Southern California Edison, and P-33-016364, irrigation system (see Table 5.4-1).

**Table 5.4-1 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Study Area**

Resource No.	Resource Type	Date Recorded	Description	National Register Eligibility	California Register Eligibility	Distance from Project Site
P-33-005044H CA-RIV-00504H	Historic Feature	1992 Updated 2009	This historic canal system was constructed in the 1890s by the West Riverside 350-Inch Company and was significant to the development of the region as an agricultural center and citrus capital.	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Portions of the canal are within the project site
P-33-009684	Historic Site	2017	The historic Riverside Cement Company began operations in 1909 and was a significant economic factor in the development of Riverside County. In 1974, the Riverside Cement Company was listed as California Point of Historical Interest (Plaque No.336) and a Riverside County Historical Landmark (No. 047)	Not Eligible (5SI: Individual property that is listed or designated locally)	Not Eligible (5SI: Individual property that is listed or designated locally)	Within project site
P-33-013239 CA-RIV-007324	Historic Structure	2003, Updated 2015	Pre-World War II power transmission line and associated towers. The line was determined to have been installed between 1936-1938. In 2005, the transmission towers and line were relocated and removed from the project site.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	Located north of El Rivino Road and is no longer within the project site.
P-33-013240 CA-RIV-007325	Historic Feature	2003, Updated 2009	This historic rail road spur is part of the Union Pacific Railroad's (UPRR) Los Angeles-Riverside line. The spur was built to serve the Riverside Portland Cement Company and was built in the 1920's.	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Located within, but not part of the project site.
P-33-016364 CA-RIV-008513	Historic Feature	2006	This historic irrigation system includes an asphalt pavement, a steel tank, large borrow pit, a small borrow pit and a large steel pipe junction that was built circa 1954 based on USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map (San Bernardino, California).	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	¼ mile to the east
P-33-024750 CA-RIV-012252	Prehistoric Site	2016	This prehistoric resource is a rock shelter, with a small lithic scatter containing a single mano, a quartzite flake tool and debitage, located adjacent to an ephemeral drainage.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	7/8 miles to the southwest

## 5. Environmental Analysis

### CULTURAL RESOURCES

**Table 5.4-1 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Study Area**

Resource No.	Resource Type	Date Recorded	Description	National Register Eligibility	California Register Eligibility	Distance from Project Site
P-33-024756 CA-RIV-012258	Prehistoric Site	2015	This prehistoric resource is a rock shelter and fire pit.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	½ mile to the northwest
P-33-024751 CA-RIV-012263	Prehistoric Site	2015	This prehistoric resource is a single milling slick.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	5/8 miles to the northwest
P-33-024772 CA-RIV-012280	Prehistoric Isolate	2015	This prehistoric isolate is a single mano fragment	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	¾ miles to the southwest

Source: MIG 2017.

**P-33-013240.** The historic railroad spur was recorded in 2003 and updated in 2009. The still-functioning pre-World War II standard-gauge railroad spur off of the Los Angeles-Riverside UPRR line (part of a San Pedro, Los Angeles, and Salt Lake City Railroad Company line prior to 1921) was likely constructed to serve the Riverside Portland Cement Company’s cement plant established near Crestmore in 1907. It later also served the Ormand quarry, which opened in the mid-1920s. The railroad spur was determined ineligible for listing in National Register or California Register due to track modernization, which affected its historical integrity.

**P-33-009684.** The historic Riverside Cement Company Plant was recorded in 2017. The Riverside Cement Company began operations in 1909 and was soon the largest producer of white cement in the Western United States. The plant was one of the first cement operations to employ an electrostatic precipitator for cement dust control; it was internationally recognized for its mining and processing of rare minerals and for its large-scale underground room-and-pillar mining methods. The Riverside Cement Company has been credited as a major contributor to the economic development of Riverside County. Although the Riverside Cement Company property retains its integrity of location, feeling, and association, these are not enough to convey its historical significance as an important contributor to the industrial and economic growth of Riverside and its surrounding communities. Therefore, it is not eligible as a historic district under the National Register, California Register, or local criteria.

**P-33-005044H.** This historic resource was first recorded in 1992 and was later updated in 2009. The historic feature is part of the West Riverside Canal that was constructed in the 1890s by the West Riverside 350-Inch Company. The construction of the canal system has been credited as a significant contributor to the development of the West Riverside/Rubidoux region as an agricultural center because it was the first irrigation system to provide water to the higher Jurupa Plain. However, alterations to the canal, including cement lining, and its deteriorated state over the last couple of decades have denigrated the historical integrity of the canal and make it ineligible for listing in the National Register or California Register.

#### *Archaeological Pedestrian Survey*

MIG conducted a pedestrian field survey for the presence of archaeological (prehistoric and historic) and paleontological resources on portions of the study area that were either undeveloped or vacant. No archaeological or paleontological resources were identified during the survey.

## 5. Environmental Analysis

### CULTURAL RESOURCES

The field survey was conducted on the undeveloped areas in the northern, southern, eastern, and western portions of the study area. The northern portion of the field survey encompasses approximately 46 acres and can be characterized as undeveloped land exhibiting shallow plowing/disking in an east-west direction that slopes up approximately five degrees toward the east to the center of the area near Cactus Avenue. The northern portion contained moderate levels of modern man-made trash scattered throughout the area, including car tires, paper and plastic wrappers, various types and sizes of aluminum cans, clothing, and glass bottles. Additionally, the area contained noticeable quantities of mammal bones and carcasses, including goats, horses, cows, and birds, that presumably came from the farms or ranches that surround the property on the northern and eastern boundaries.

The eastern portion of the field survey was approximately 10 acres and was conducted from the intersection of El Rivino Road and Hall Avenue south to the plant's eastern fence line. The eastern portion exhibits similar terrain, soil conditions, and sparse levels of modern trash scatters as the northern portion. There are two fenced-in water substations and an elevated earthen berm that extended along the western boundary of the eastern survey area.

The western portion of the field survey was approximately 3 acres and was conducted from the intersection of Rubidoux Road and El Rivino Road to the plant's entrance and south along Rubidoux Road to the "Change Room." The western portion is undeveloped except for the southern portion, which consists of a covered asphalt yard that was used for a parking lot, a sump pond, and the Change Room. Again, much of the western portion is undeveloped and exhibits similar terrain and soil conditions as the northern and eastern portions. Modern trash levels in the western portion of the study area were sparse and limited.

The CalPortland Company owns the existing administration building, labs, adjoining parking lot, and area of undeveloped land that is referred to as the CalPortland site. The CalPortland site is just east of Rubidoux Road and west of the plant's railroad tracks. Except for the existing structures and parking lot, the area is undeveloped and encompasses approximately one acre. This area is characterized by shallow plowing/disking in a north-south direction, in which the terrain slopes up sharply—approximately 8 to 10 degrees—toward the northwest and slopes downward to the southeast. The area's terrain and soil conditions are similar to the rest of the undeveloped areas within the study area except there was little to no trash observed in this area.

The southern portion of the field survey includes the area designated for the Open Space portion of the proposed project, including the West Riverside Canal, and portions of Sky Blue Hill. The area appeared to be highly distributed, exhibiting a hard-packed, two-track dirt road. The area was free from debris associated with modern trash dumps or scatters and free from construction materials of any kind. The base of Sky Blue Hill, including the southeast section of the hill toward its central plateau, is moderately to highly disturbed, exhibiting foot and other dirt trails that crisscross the hill and its base in multiple directions.

The two previously recorded historic sites in the study area—P-33-013240 (railroad spur) and P-33-005044 (historic canal)—were also confirmed during the pedestrian survey and evaluated to determine changes in their condition since their previous recordation.

## 5. Environmental Analysis

### CULTURAL RESOURCES

#### Historic Buildings and Structures

As part of the cultural resources assessment prepared by MIG, a historical assessment report was prepared by ESA for the historic buildings and structures onsite related to the Riverside Cement Plant (see Appendix E of the cultural resources assessment in DEIR Appendix E).

#### *Architectural Description*

The project site is currently occupied by the Riverside Cement Plant, which was constructed in 1909. From the date of its opening, the plant included a gray cement mill, limestone mine, packing house, and multiple support buildings, including administration offices and machine shops. Currently, the property is occupied by multiple utilitarian buildings built between the plant's original date of construction in 1909 and the mid-1960s when it was modernized with the addition of a new administration building and gray and white cement mills. The multiple buildings and structures that make up the plant are connected by a network of paved and dirt roads as well as railroad tracks. The various buildings and features on the site are depicted in Figure 5.4-1, *Riverside Cement Plant Buildings, Structures, and Features*, and have been grouped into the following features commonly associated with the Cement Plant Property Type:

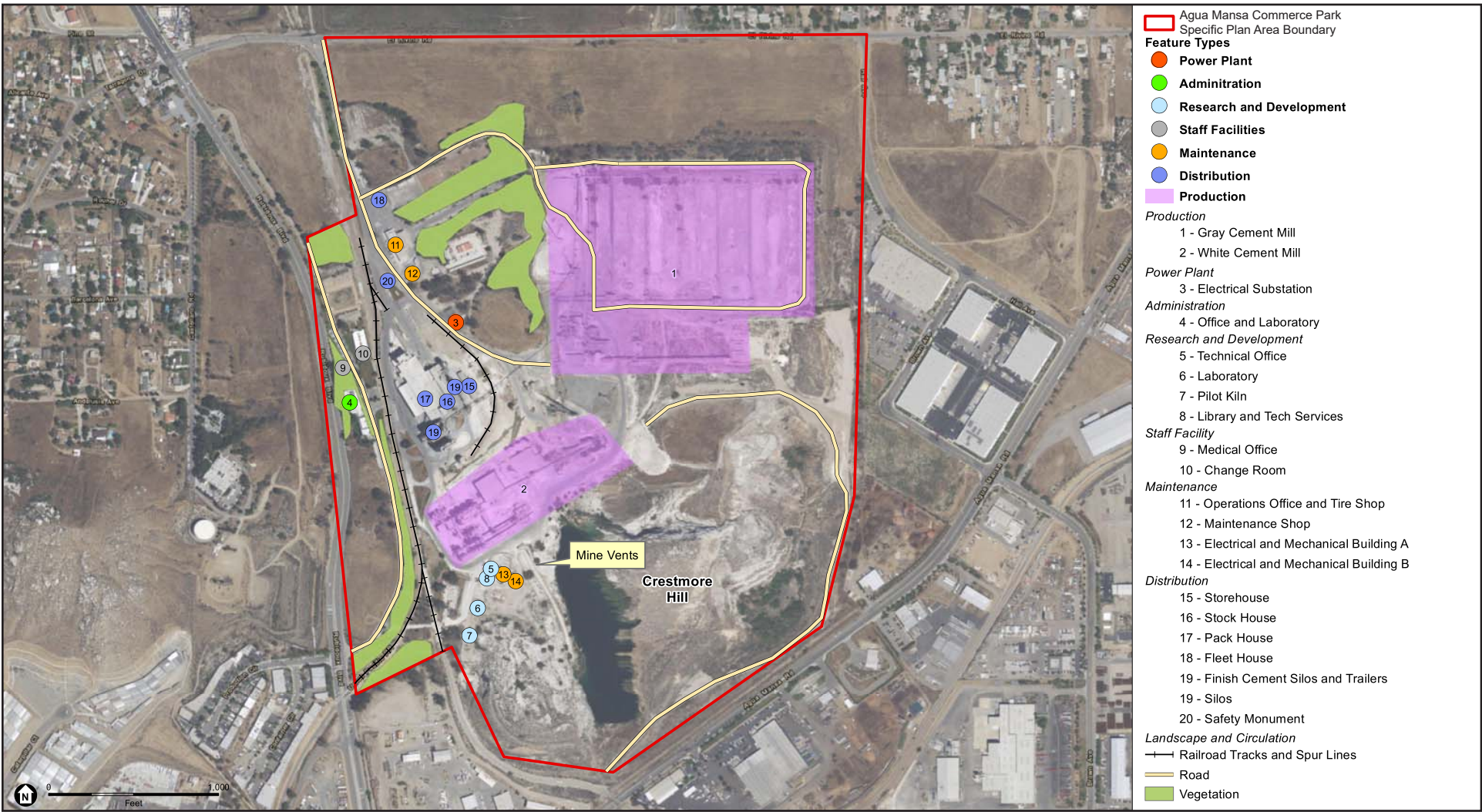
1. Production: Gray Cement Mill; White Cement Mill; Kiln Feed Storage
2. Power Plants: Electrical Substation
3. Administration Buildings: Office and Laboratory
4. Research and Development: Technical Office; Laboratory; Pilot Kiln; Research and Development Center
5. Staff Facilities: Medical Office; Changing Room
6. Maintenance Buildings: Operations Office and Tire Shop; Maintenance Shop and Warehouse; Electrical and Mechanical Building A; Electrical and Mechanical Building B
7. Distribution Warehouses: Storehouse; Stock house; Pack House; Fleet House; Silos; Safety Monuments
8. Landscape and Circulation Patterns: Landscape; Circulation Patterns

#### *Eligibility Assessment*

The Riverside Cement Plant and its individual buildings were assessed for their eligibility as a historic resource under National Register and California Register criteria.

The plant was previously designated in 1974 as a Riverside County Landmark and a California Point of Historical Interest. In 1968, the Riverside County Historical Committee considered the plant significant due to cement being one of the county's pioneering industries and for the unique nature of the plant's underground mining activity. The American Cement Corporation agreed with the committee and supported the nomination, and in 1974, the State of California registered the site as a California Point of Historical Interest No. 336 and Riverside County registered the site as Historic Landmark No. 047. The previous evaluation of the plant did not establish a period of significance for the property, identify contributing resources, or include an evaluation of the plant's integrity.

Figure 5.4-1 - Riverside Cement Plant Buildings, Structures, and Features  
5. Environmental Analysis



Source: MIG, 2017

## 5. Environmental Analysis

### CULTURAL RESOURCES

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## 5. Environmental Analysis

### CULTURAL RESOURCES

As part of the cultural resources assessment for the proposed project, the Riverside Cement Plant was evaluated as a potential historic district under the following historic themes: Development of Riverside County (1870–1970); the Cement Industry (1909–1924); and Architectural and Infrastructure Building Material (1910–1965). Based on extensive research, it was determined that the Riverside Cement Company played a key role in the early economic and industrial development of Riverside County. However, the company's impact on the economy began to decrease by the postwar era as the local economy began to diversify. In 1958, the locally based Riverside Cement Company was acquired by the American Cement Corporation and became part of a larger cement manufacturing and distribution network. Furthermore, the 1974 nomination incorrectly stated that the plant's mining practices after 1954, known as "room-and-pillar mining," were unique—room-and-pillar mining was fairly common in the mining industry at that time. It was the earlier mining practice used by the plant prior to 1954, known as "block caving," that was unique. Based on the historic research and significance evaluation, a period of significance was established as 1909 to 1958. The period of significance begins with the completion date of the plant's construction in 1909 and ends as the plant is acquired by the larger American Cement Corporation in 1958.

Although the plant exhibits historical significance, it lacks integrity to convey its period of significance. In 1964 to 1965, the American Cement Corporation built a new modern gray cement mill, replacing the original mill from the period of significance. The old mill was eventually demolished sometime between 1966 and 1968. The plant's economic impact on the surrounding community came from its combination of services, which included production, sales and administration, packaging, and distribution. While the site retains multiple support buildings related to the site's involvement in the cement industry during the period of significance, it lacks the most important features associated with the Cement Plant Property Type, that is, the cement mill and associated features (kilns, crusher mills, storage silos, and baghouses) and the original power plant. Without these production-related features, the plant could not have impacted the local economy the way that it did. Due to the extensive modernization of the plant under the ownership of the American Cement Corporation, the plant no longer reflects its original condition from the period of significance. Today the plant is a common example of a 1960s era cement plant, reflecting a more general trend of modernization that occurred in the industry at that time. Therefore, the plant does not retain the level of integrity necessary for consideration as a historic district and is not eligible for listing on the National Register, California Register, or as a Riverside County Landmark.

In 1960, the plant became one of only three operations in the nation capable of producing white cement. However, white cement and gray cement are the same material in all aspects except color due to the purity of limestone used in the production process. Although the production of white cement is rare, it does not appear to constitute a significant event in national, state, or local history. Furthermore, the plant as a whole did not produce white cement. White cement production was one aspect of the overall operation produced by a specific feature on the property, the White Cement Mill.

## 5. Environmental Analysis

### CULTURAL RESOURCES

A majority of the buildings and structures on the site are simple utilitarian structures that lack individual distinction. Their historical significance is directly tied to the overall use of the property as a cement plant and therefore do not exhibit individual significance and are not eligible for listing on the National Register, California Register, or as a Riverside County Landmark. However, five buildings appeared to possess individual significance warranting further evaluation. Those buildings were the Stock House, Gray Cement Plant, White Cement Mill, and Fleet House. The Office and Laboratory is presently owned by a separate entity and is not a part of the project development; however, it was included in this evaluation due to its historical association with the plant. Of the five buildings, three were found to possess both significance and integrity warranting eligibility for listing on the National Register, California Register, and as a Riverside County Landmark. The eligible buildings include the Stock House, White Cement Mill, and Office and Laboratory, each of which are recommended eligible under National Register Criterion C, California Register Criterion 3, and Riverside County Landmarks Criterion 3.

As a result of the historical operations, the subject property is considered a “brownfield” site and is listed on the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control’s (DTSC) EnviroStor, showing involvement by the Regional Water Quality Control Board and the EPA for chemicals of concern, including PCBs and hexavalent chromium. Due to the historical and well-documented hazardous materials, DTSC has stated that the subject property is a threat to public health and has prohibited unrestricted access. In addition, DTSC has required a comprehensive site assessment and remediation of the subject property that will include the demolition of all buildings so the extent of historical contamination can be fully identified and properly remediated.

Based on these findings, it appears that the project would result in significant direct impacts to two potential historical resources because it would require remediation of the Stock House and White Cement Plant by demolition of these contaminated structures and the ground underneath them. The Office and Laboratory are not on the project site and would not be affected by the project. The subject property is a listed California Point of Historical Interest. Under the project, the existing limestone quarry would be retained, and the open space and immediately surrounding areas would be preserved for wildlife habitat. To reduce potentially significant impacts to historical resources, a preservation measure is recommended to be incorporated into the project, as summarized below. The preservation measure would include recordation of the Stock House and White Cement Plant, salvage of selected artifacts, and installation of a permanent, publicly accessible on-site interpretive exhibit. Implementation of the preservation measure would reduce potential impacts to historical resources to a less than significant level because the important historical information about the significance of the site and the activities there would be retained and would be accessible to the public within the context of the site, near the front entrance. With incorporation of the preservation measure and retention of the limestone quarry as an open space and wildlife habitat, the site would retain its current status as California Point of Historical Interest No. 336 after project completion. Although the resource would lose much of its historic character or appearance, one of the most significant features of the site, the limestone quarry, would be retained and would still have sufficient integrity to yield significant scientific or historical information. The plant’s historical archives would also be retained, and important historical or scientific information in the archives would be made available for future study. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant

## 5. Environmental Analysis CULTURAL RESOURCES

impact on historical resources with the preservation measure and retention of the limestone quarry incorporated.

### 5.4.2 Notice of Preparation / Scoping Comments

A Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the proposed project was circulated for public review on July 17, 2017. The comments from the NOP review that will be addressed in the cultural resources section are included in Table 5.4-2.

**Table 5.4-2 NOP Written Comments Summary**

Commenting Agency/Person	Letter Dated	Summary of Comments	Issue Addressed In:
Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)  Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD Associate Governmental Program Analyst	7/24/17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides details on Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) and Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) requirements</li> <li>Recommends lead agencies consult with all California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the Project area per AB 52 and SB 18 requirements</li> <li>States that lead agencies should contact appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System Centers for an archaeological records search of the project area; prepare a professional cultural resources assessment report; contact the NAHC for a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Tribal Consultation List</li> <li>Lead agencies should include mitigation to reduce impacts to potentially inadvertently discovered archaeological resources during project construction, including plans for the disposition of recovered cultural items and human remains.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Section 5.4, <i>Cultural Resources</i></li> <li>Section 5.16, <i>Tribal Cultural Resources</i></li> </ul>

All comments are organized based on date received.

In addition, a scoping meeting was held on July 27, 2017, at the Jurupa Valley City Hall, 8930 Limonite Avenue, Jurupa Valley, CA 92509, to elicit comments on the scope of the DEIR. A list of attendees is provided in Appendix A; no verbal or written comments were received during the scoping meeting.

### 5.4.3 Thresholds of Significance

The City of Jurupa Valley has not established local CEQA significance thresholds as described in Section 15064.7 of the State CEQA Guidelines. Criteria for determining the significance of impacts related to cultural resources are based on criteria in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. According to Appendix G, a project would normally have a significant effect on the environment if the project would:

- CR-1 Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5.

## 5. Environmental Analysis

### CULTURAL RESOURCES

CR-2 Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5.

CR-3 Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries.

### 5.4.4 Applicable Policies and Design Features

#### 5.4.4.1 PLANS, POLICIES, AND PROGRAMS

These include existing regulatory requirements, such as plans, policies, or programs, applied to the project based on federal, state, or local law currently in place and which effectively reduce impacts related to cultural resources. These requirements are included in the project's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program to ensure compliance:

PPP CUL-1 The project is required to comply with the applicable provisions of California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 as well as Public Resources Code § 5097 et seq.

#### 5.4.4.2 PROJECT DESIGN FEATURES

No project design features are applicable to cultural resources impacts of the proposed project.

### 5.4.5 Environmental Impacts

The following impact analysis addresses thresholds of significance for cultural resources.

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#### **Impact CR-1 Threshold: Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?**

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As stated above, there are two historic resources from the EIC records that have been previously recorded within the study area, P-33-013240 (railroad spur) and P-33-005044H (historic canal); and two historic resources within a one-mile radius of the project boundaries: P-33-013239 (a section of transmission line and associated tower(s) owned by Southern California Edison) and P-33-016364 (irrigation system).

Given that the historic transmission line and towers and the irrigation system are not within the project site, these historic resources would not be impacted by the proposed project. One of the historic resources within the project site —P-33-013240 (railroad spur)—also would not be impacted by the proposed project. However, the historic canal (P-33-005044H) would be impacted by development of the proposed project. Both historic resources within the project site (P-33-013240 and P-33-005044H) are evaluated in terms of their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.

#### **P-33-013240 (Railroad Spur)**

This historic resource is a still-functioning, pre-World War II, standard-gauge railroad spur off of the Los Angeles-Riverside UPRR line (part of a San Pedro, Los Angeles, and Salt Lake City Railroad Company line prior to 1921) and was likely constructed to serve the Riverside Portland Cement company's cement plant

## 5. Environmental Analysis CULTURAL RESOURCES

established near Crestmore in 1907. It later also served the Ormand quarry to the west, off site, which opened in the mid-1920s.

On September 13, 2016, MIG confirmed the railroad spur and found three separate spurs within the project site. The spurs are west of the plant's production facilities and east of the administration and lab buildings. One spur led into the plant and is no longer in use, but the other three lines are still active and are used as part of a switching yard for the UPRR. Two of the active spurs run north-south around Sky Blue Hill and then cross over Agua Mansa Road heading south. The other spur runs north-southwest around the proposed CalPortland Cement site and then crosses over Rubidoux Boulevard heading west.

MIG found that all four spur lines have been modernized; their original rails and ties have been replaced, impairing their historical integrity despite their association with the historical San Pedro, Los Angeles, and Salt Lake City rail lines and portions of the UPRR, which are eligible. The railroad spurs are therefore ineligible for listing on either the National Register or the California Register; therefore, development of the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact.

### **P-33-005044H (Historic Canal)**

The historic canal is part of the West Riverside Canal that was constructed in the 1890s by the West Riverside 350-Inch Company. The construction of the canal system has been credited as a significant contributor to the development of the West Riverside/Rubidoux region as an agricultural center because it was the first irrigation system to provide water to the higher Jurupa Plain. Portions of the canal are located within the project site and would be impacted by the proposed project.

On September 13, 2016, MIG confirmed portions of the canal located within the project boundaries and found that the canal has been reduced in size and cement lined (channel and embankments) in order to convert the canal into a culvert for rainwater drainage. These alterations to the canal have caused it to lose its historical integrity despite its association with the West Riverside Canal System; therefore, the canal is not eligible for listing in either the National Register or the California Register. Thus, the proposed project would not significantly impact this historic resource; impacts would be less than significant.

The results of the historic site evaluations determined that these historic resources on site or within one mile from the site would not be impacted by the proposed project except for the West Riverside Canal. The West Riverside Canal (P-33-005044H) located within the project site is not eligible for listing in the National Register or the California Register under any of the significance criteria. Therefore, the proposed project would result in no adverse change in the significance of these historical resources.

### **Potentially Eligible Historic Buildings**

#### *Direct Impacts*

The project site is currently occupied by multiple buildings associated with the Riverside Cement Plant company. In 1974, the plant was designated a Riverside County Landmark and recognized as a California Point of Historical Interest. However, the nomination did not identify a period of significance, assess the plant's integrity, or identify contributing and noncontributing features. Further analysis provided in the Phase I Cultural

## 5. Environmental Analysis

### CULTURAL RESOURCES

Assessment report (Appendix E of this DEIR) found that the potential district related to the Riverside Cement Company was significant between 1909 and 1958, but lacked the integrity necessary to convey its historical significance due to the demolition of its original cement mill between 1966 and 1968. Although the district is not recommended as eligible, three buildings (two within the project site and one adjacent to the project site) were identified as potentially eligible under National Register Criterion C, California Register Criterion 3, and Riverside County Landmarks Criterion 3 (C/3/3).

The Office and Laboratory constructed in 1958, which is currently adjacent to the project site, was found potentially eligible due to its historical association with the plant and its architectural significance under Criteria C/3/3. It is not a part of the project and is presently owned by a separate entity; thus, the project would have no direct adverse impact on the Office and Laboratory, which would continue in its present use and would retain its eligibility as a historical resource.

The other two buildings within the project site that were identified as potentially eligible are the Stock House constructed between 1906 and 1909, and the White Cement Mill constructed in 1961. Due to the site contamination and threat to public safety the DTSC has required a Site Assessment and remediation that would result in the removal of both potentially eligible resources, resulting in a significant impact to historical resources. Implementation of mitigation measures are required to reduce potential impacts to less than significant.

#### *Indirect Impacts*

As stated in the previous section, the Office and Laboratory building is eligible as a historical resource due to its historical association with the plant and its architectural significance under Criteria C/3/3. While the building would not be directly impacted (i.e., demolished), the proposed project would demolish all of the existing buildings within the project boundaries, which would significantly affect the Office and Laboratory building's integrity of setting. Throughout its history, the Office and Laboratory provided support services to the adjacent plant. Removal of buildings associated with the plant would alter the Office and Laboratory building's setting associated with that context. However, the Office and Laboratory building was not identified as significant for its association with the plant or with the general history of the cement industry. The building was identified as an excellent example of Mid-century Modern architecture and the work of a master under National Register Criterion C, California Register Criterion 3, and Riverside County Landmarks Criterion 3. In this case, the building's integrity of design, workmanship, materials, and feeling are more important in conveying its significance as an excellent example of a particular architectural style and the work of a master than its integrity of setting, location, and association. The project would not physically alter the Office and Laboratory building or its surrounding landscape, and it would retain a high level of integrity of design, workmanship, materials, and feeling and remain eligible for the National Register, California Register, and as a Riverside County Landmark. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in any significant indirect impacts to historic resources.

#### *Conclusion*

Results of the historic buildings and structure evaluations indicate that the proposed project would result in a direct impact to potential historical resources because it would remove the Stock House and White Cement

## 5. Environmental Analysis CULTURAL RESOURCES

Plant, which were found potentially eligible for listing on the National Register, California Register, and as Riverside County Landmarks. Thus, impacts are potentially significant and require mitigation.

**Level of Significance before Mitigation:** Impact CR-1 would be potentially significant. Mitigation Measures MM CR-1 to MM CR-6 are required to reduce Impact CR-1 to less than significant.

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**Impact CR-2      Threshold: Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?**

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As stated above, no known archaeological resources from the EIC records were recorded within the project site. However, there are three prehistoric archaeological sites and one prehistoric isolate within a one-mile radius of the project site. No archaeological resources were identified during the pedestrian survey. Despite the heavy disturbances of the project site that may have displaced archaeological resources on the surface, it is possible that intact archaeological resources exist at depth. As a result, mitigation measures are provided to reduce potentially significant impacts to previously undiscovered archaeological resources that may be accidentally encountered during project implementation to less than significant levels.

**Level of Significance before Mitigation:** Impact CR-2 would be potentially significant. Mitigation Measures MM CR-5 to MM CR-6 are required to reduce Impact CR-2 to less than significant.

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**Impact CR-3      Threshold: Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?**

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California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, CEQA Section 15064.5, and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery. Specifically, California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered within the project site, disturbance of the site shall remain halted until the coroner has conducted an investigation into the circumstances, manner, and cause of death, and made recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of the human remains to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative, in the manner provided in Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code. If the coroner determines that the remains are not subject to his or her authority and if the coroner has reason to believe the human remains to be those of a Native American, he or she shall contact, by telephone within 24 hours, the Native American Heritage Commission. Although soil-disturbing activities associated with the proposed project could result in the discovery of human remains, compliance with existing law would ensure that significant impacts to human remains would not occur.

**Level of Significance before Mitigation:** Impact CR-3 is less than significant with implementation of PPP CUL-1.

### 5.4.6 Cumulative Impacts

Implementation of the proposed project in conjunction with other planned projects in the City could result in cumulative impacts to cultural resources. However, other development projects would be required to undergo discretionary review and would be subject to the same resource protection requirements and CEQA review as

## 5. Environmental Analysis

### CULTURAL RESOURCES

the proposed project. For example, other development projects may require some degree of ground-disturbance but would be required to comply with applicable regulations, which would minimize the potential to disturb significant cultural resources. If cultural resources were found, they would be addressed through the necessary testing, archiving, and recovery prior to development of the site. Additionally, the proposed project has incorporated mitigation that would reduce the potential for the project to contribute to cumulative impacts to cultural resources. In consideration of the preceding factors, the project's contribution to cumulative cultural resource impacts would be rendered less than significant; therefore, project impacts would not be cumulatively considerable.

#### 5.4.7 Level of Significance Before Mitigation

Impact CR-3 is less than significant.

Without mitigation, these impacts would be **potentially significant**:

- **Impact CR-1** Eligible historic resources would be impacted by development of the proposed project.
- **Impact CR-2** Potentially undiscovered archaeological resources could be impacted by project development.

#### 5.4.8 Mitigation Measures

##### Impact CR-1

An Interpretive Exhibit that is open to the public will be developed in the Business Park area. The development of the plant and the important relationship between the cement industry and economic development of the community, and the historical relationship between the plant and agriculture in the area would be explored in the interpretive exhibit. The eligible buildings within the plant, including the Stock House and the White Cement Plant, would be recorded in a Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation report, and their key character-defining features would be identified and assessed for feasibility to salvage in a Salvage Inventory Report. Items appropriate for salvage and interpretation would be utilized in the Interpretive Exhibit or donated to the California Citrus State Historic Park or other entities for educational purposes. All other existing buildings on the project site would be demolished.

MM CR-1      The Interpretive Exhibit shall be open to the public, present a photographic history of the plant, and showcase other information and artifacts that would educate the public about the historical significance of the plant and the cement industry in the region. The construction of the Interpretive Exhibit shall be completed prior to the issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy for the last industrial building of the Specific Plan.

MM CR-2      Prior to issuance of any demolition permit, the Stock House and White Cement Plant shall be recorded in accordance with the Historic American Engineering Record Level III requirements. The recordation document shall be prepared by a qualified architectural



## 5. Environmental Analysis CULTURAL RESOURCES

historian or historic preservation professional. The recordation document shall include a historical narrative regarding the architectural and historical importance of each building being salvaged, relocated, or demolished and its contributions to the history of cement production in the region. The document shall also record the existing appearance of each building being salvaged, relocated, or demolished, in professional large-format photographs, including exteriors, representative interior spaces and character-defining features. The property setting and contextual views shall also be documented. All recordation document components shall be completed in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation. Copies of the completed report shall be distributed to the Eastern Information Center at the University of California, Riverside.

- MM CR-3 Prior to the issuance of any demolition permit, a qualified architectural historian or historic preservation professional shall prepare an inventory of key character-defining physical features of the eligible buildings appropriate for salvage and interpretation in a Salvage Inventory Report. Artifacts that are unsound, decayed, or contain toxic materials (including asbestos, lead paint, PCBs, hexavalent chromium, etc.) need not be included in the salvage process. A qualified architectural historian should prepare the interpretive materials, including historic and modern photos, for placement on a website that the applicant shall maintain for ten years. It would be appropriate for this to be on the City website or a local historic society website.
- MM CR-4 The items identified in the Salvage Inventory Report shall be made available for use in an interpretive exhibit developed for the project or donated for curatorial and/or educational purposes to a local historical society, preservation organization, or the like. Salvage materials that will not be reused for the project shall be offered for donation or advertised for a period of not less than 30 days on historic preservation websites, in the *Press Enterprise* newspaper, posted on the project site itself, and by other means deemed appropriate. The salvage efforts shall be conducted by the project applicant. Salvage efforts shall be documented in writing by summarizing all measures taken to encourage receipt of salvage materials by the public. Copies of notices, evidence of publication of such notices, a summary of results from the publicity efforts, a list of salvage offers (if any) that were made, and an explanation of why the features were not or could not be accepted, shall be included in the appendix of the Salvage Inventory Report. The Salvage Inventory Report shall be filed by the project applicant with the City of Jurupa Valley Planning Department after completion of the salvage.

### Impact CR-2

- MM CR-5 **Archaeological Monitoring.** A qualified archaeologist shall be retained by the developer prior to the issuance of a grading permit. If unanticipated discoveries are made during construction, all work will halt within 50 feet until the resource can be evaluated by the on-call qualified archaeologist. The project archaeologist will be allowed to make an evaluation of the find. If the resource is significant, Mitigation Measure CR-12 shall apply.

## 5. Environmental Analysis

### CULTURAL RESOURCES

MM CR-6      **Archeological Treatment Plan.** If a significant archaeological resource(s) is discovered on the property, ground-disturbing activities shall be suspended 100 feet around the resource(s). The archaeological monitor, the project proponent, and the City Planning Department shall confer regarding mitigation of the discovered resource(s). A treatment plan shall be prepared and implemented by the archaeologist to protect the identified archaeological resource(s) from damage and destruction. The treatment plan shall contain a research design and data recovery program necessary to document the size and content of the discovery such that the resource(s) can be evaluated for significance under CEQA criteria. The research design shall list the sampling procedures appropriate to exhaust the research potential of the archaeological resource(s) in accordance with current professional archaeology standards (typically this sampling level is 2 to 5 percent of the volume of the cultural deposit). At the completion of the laboratory analysis, any recovered archaeological resources shall be processed and curated according to current professional repository standards. The collections and associated records shall be donated to an appropriate curation facility. A final report containing the significance and treatment findings shall be prepared by the archaeologist and submitted to the City of Jurupa Valley Planning Department and the Eastern Information Center.

#### 5.4.9 Level of Significance After Mitigation

##### Impact CR-1

The preservation measure for Impact CR-1, along with associated mitigation measures (MM CR-1 through MM CR-4), would reduce impacts to potentially eligible historic buildings to a level that is less than significant. Therefore, no significant unavoidable adverse impacts to historical resources have been identified.

##### Impact CR-2

Impacts to archaeological resources would be less than significant after implementation of mitigation measures MM CR-5 and MM CR-6 requiring periodic archaeological monitoring and recovery, identification, and curation of any resources found.

#### 5.4.10 References

MIG. 2019, November. Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Agua Mansa Commerce Park, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside, California.