5.10 CULTURAL RESOURCES

The following section is summarized from the *Study of Historical and Archaeological Resources for the Revised General Plan, City of Moreno Valley* prepared by Archaeological Associates, Inc. (Revised August, 2003), and the *Cultural Resources Survey for the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California* prepared by the Archaeological Research Unit (ARU) of the University of California at Riverside (October, 1987). The full text of these studies is contained in Volume II Appendix F of this EIR.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

History of Moreno Valley

Human occupation of Southern California may date as far back as 10,000 years. However, there is no evidence of human activity in the Moreno Valley region prior to about 2,300 years ago. By the time the Spanish began to explore California, descendents of the Shoshonean people, the Luiseño, held the territory that currently includes the Moreno Valley planning area. However, other groups such as the Serrano and Cahuilla were also in the area. The most important habitation sites in Moreno Valley and the western San Jacinto Valley were at Perris Reservoir.

Development of the planning area began in 1890 as the Town of Moreno was founded. However, the absence of a reliable water supply prompted most of the residents to leave by the end of the decade. Neighboring townships, Sunnymead and Edgemont, were more successful and established rural communities drawing on well water. The three towns finally incorporated into the City of Moreno Valley in 1984, with a population of nearly 47,000.

Historic and Archaeological Resources

A state inventory, the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) includes properties of importance at the state level. All properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are automatically included in the CPHR. The State of California also maintains an historic resources inventory which is administered by eleven regional offices. Riverside County records are kept at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California at Riverside.

Local Buildings and Structures

In the early 1980s, the Riverside County Historical Commission conducted a historical survey of the Moreno Valley Region. For the most part, these recorded buildings are modest residences built during the first half of the twentieth century. Many of the

buildings have since been destroyed; however, a few have survived. **Table 5.10-1** summarizes the City's inventory of existing old houses. **Figure 5.10-1** depicts the locations of the homes.

TABLE 5.10-1
LISTED HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY STRUCTURES IN MORENO VALLEY

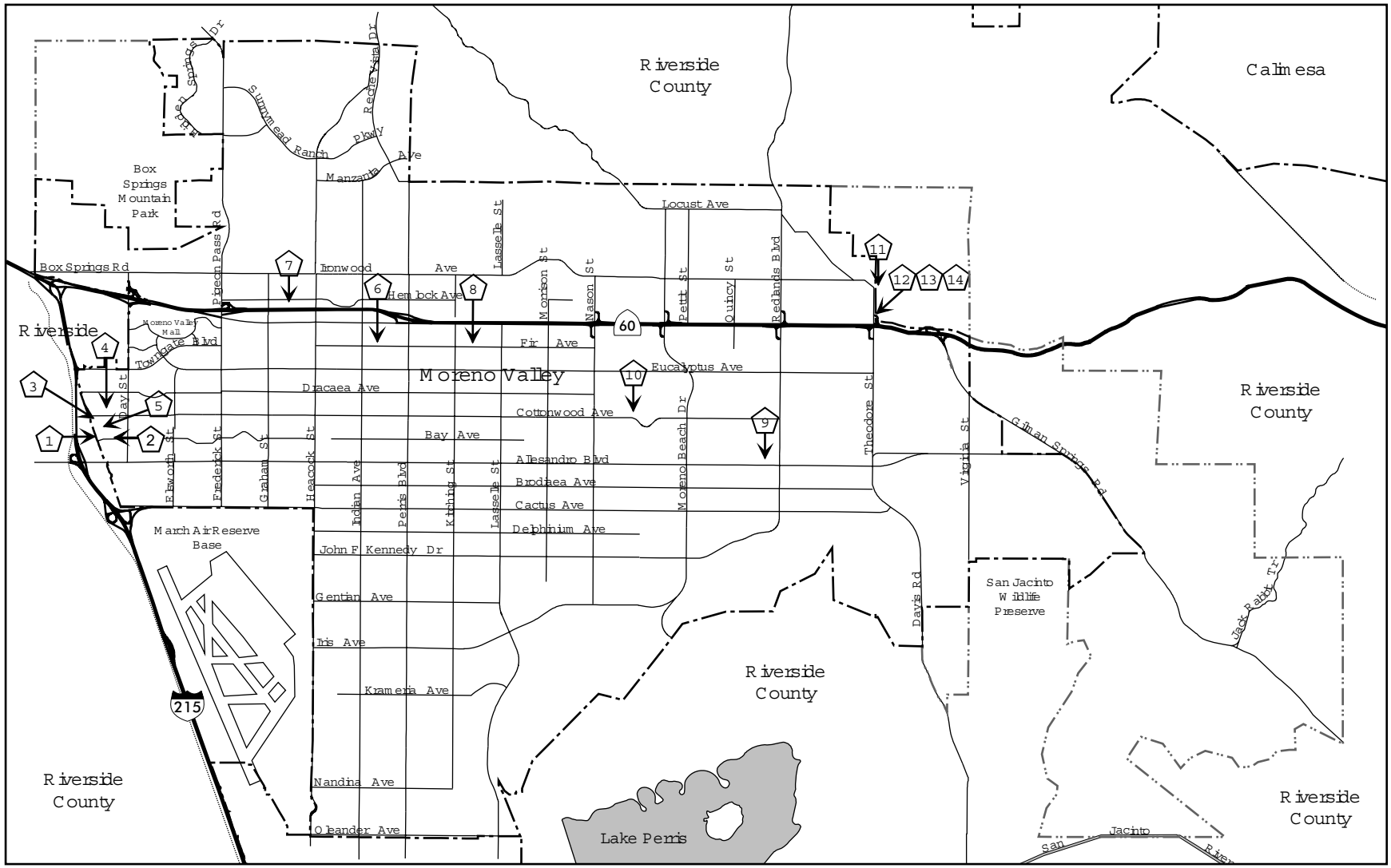
Address	Map Location	Approximate Year Built	Style/ Comments
Edgemont			
21730 Bay Ave.	1	1947	Bungalow
21874 Bay Ave.	2	1938	Vernacular
21613 Cottonwood Ave.	3	1930	Vernacular
21678 Cottonwood Ave.	4	1941	Moorish
13694 Edgemont St.	5	1920	Vernacular
Sunnymead			
24638 Fir Ave.	6	~1915	Vernacular
23741 Hemlock Ave.	7	~1910	Vernacular
24215 Fir Ave.	8	1891	n.a.
Moreno			
28780 Allesandro Blvd.	9	1928	Mission Revival
Southeastern Sector			
27476 Cottonwood Ave.	10	~1928	Adobe
Eastern Sector			
12130 Theodore St.	11	1920	Vernacular
12400 Theodore St.	12	~1915	Vernacular Stone
12400 Theodore St.	13	~1915	Vernacular Wood
12400 Theodore St.	14	~1915	Stone

Source: Archaeological Associates, 2003 and City of Moreno Valley, 2003.

As depicted in **Table 5.10-1**, the homes are listed under the communities the homes are located in. The communities include Edgemont, Sunnymead, Moreno, Southeastern Sector, and Eastern Sector. Description of the homes within each community is provided below.

Edgemont

Five residences in the Edgemont area have been previously evaluated. All lie in the vicinity of the "Old Interstate 215 Frontage Road" on the south side of the community. Only one, a vernacular built in 1920, is old enough to date to the original formation of the community. A "Moorish" themed house built in 1941 is arguably the most interesting example of domestic architecture within the City. This house appears eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.



Source: CBA, Inc., August 2000

City Boundary

Sphere of Influence

North 0 6,000 12,000 ft

1. 21730 Bay Ave.
2. 21874 Bay Ave.
3. 21613 Cottonwood Ave.
4. 21678 Cottonwood Ave.
5. 13694 Edgemont St.
6. 24638 Fir Ave.
7. 23741 Hemlock Ave.
8. 24215 Fir Ave.
9. 28780 Allesandro Blvd.
10. 27476 Cottonwood Ave.
11. 12130 Theodore St.
12. 12400 Theodore St.
13. 12400 Theodore St.
14. 12400 Theodore St.

Figure 5.10-1
Locations of Listed Historic Resource Inventory Structures

Sunnymead

The Riverside County Historical Commission identified eight old houses in the Sunnymead portion of Moreno Valley; however, four have been destroyed since the survey in the 1980s. One of these houses, constructed in the 1880s, may have been the last structure in Moreno Valley dating to the 19th century. Of the surviving homes, none is architecturally distinctive. However, three structures are interesting as one resembles a miniature barn and the others, dating to around 1910 and 1920 respectively, are in good condition. In addition, the New England style First Congregational Church located at 24215 Fir Avenue, thought to have been built in 1891, is considered to have local historical significance.

Moreno

Only one historic structure survives in Moreno, namely the mission revival style old Moreno School at 28780 Alessandro Boulevard. The wood frame stucco school was built in 1928 on the same site as the original school built back in the early 1890s. The school is the only public building in Moreno Valley which dates to before World War II. It is also the only California Point of Historical Interest (#53) within the City and therefore may be eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources. The building was planned for restoration as a private residence as of January 2003.

Southeastern Sector

The area bounded by Alessandro Boulevard on the south, Moreno Beach Drive on the east, Perris Boulevard on the west and Highway 60 on the north, is referred to as the "Southeastern Sector" and contains only one of the six recorded structures, as the others have since been demolished. The surviving structure belonged to "Doc" Atwood, a locally renowned physician who used the building as a home and office. This structure can be described as a classic California adobe and dates to around 1925.

Eastern Sector

This sector is defined by the area east of Redlands Boulevard. Four old structures survive in this area. One, a vernacular wood-framed house was built in 1920, while the remaining three structures are a part of the Anco Ranch, which was built sometime around 1915.

Historic Sites and Historic Archaeology

The current status of many of the sites and features itemized below is unknown. In cases where there is reason to believe that a site has been destroyed, this is mentioned. Where no more specific information is known, sites are referred to as though they exist.

Jackrabbit Trail

Jackrabbit Trail's origins may go back to prehistoric time because its route across The Badlands connects the San Jacinto Valley with the San Gorgonio Pass and Coachella Valley. In 1897 it was declared a public highway by the Riverside Board of Supervisors and called the Beaumont and Moreno Road. In 1915, the County rebuilt the trail into a two lane road, naming it the "Jackrabbit Trail" because its alignment was reminiscent of the erratic running of a jackrabbit.

Riverside International Raceway (RIR)

Located just east and south of the intersection of I-215 and Highway 60, the Riverside International Raceway (RIR) was once among the most famous American automobile racing tracks. RIR was originally a 9-turn grand prix course which opened about 1960. For many years, RIR was used principally as a sports car track and was the home of the LA Times Grand Prix CanAm event. During the late 1960's and 1970's, RIR became a NASCAR site. Championship Auto Racing Team (CART) raced at RIR between 1981 and 1983 and NASCAR and International Motor Sports Association (IMSA) continued to be regular visitors. RIR was closed in 1988 and the site is now occupied by the Moreno Valley Mall at Towngate, the Towngate Memorial Park, and other development.

Old Moreno

Only one of the original old Moreno structures has survived. The First Congregational Church, constructed in 1891, was relocated from old Moreno to 24215 Fir Avenue. The main intersection of town at Alessandro and Redlands Boulevards has remained largely undeveloped since the original late 19th century brick buildings (hotel, etc.) were demolished and the northwestern and southeastern corners remain vacant. As of December 2001, these locations were strewn with brick fragments. The southeastern corner also contains glazed tile and a cluster of old farm equipment. These corners represent historical archaeological sites which may have considerable research potential.

Adobe Buildings

Aside from Dr. Atwood's house, described earlier, there are no intact adobe buildings in Moreno Valley. However there are at least three adobe ruins in outlying areas of the City. These are small, single room structures which lack distinctive architectural features but are of great interest from a historical archaeological perspective.

Webb's House

Webb's house was discovered in 1991 in the Box Springs Mountains and is believed to have been constructed in the mid-1800s. The site consisted of field stone walls and a three-room stone house foundation. All were built with dry-laid local field stone. The remains may have since been destroyed by development.

Water-Related Remains

Cisterns: There are two cisterns of historic and or archeological significance located in the planning area. The first is a bee-hived shaped brick and concrete cistern 14 feet deep and 13.5 feet in diameter and located near the intersection of Dracaea Avenue and Nason Street. The second, located 1/4 mile east of the intersection of Laselle Street and Alessandro Boulevard, is a cylindrical brick and concrete cistern measuring 8 feet deep below ground surface and 5.5 feet in diameter. Both are believed to have been residential cisterns.

Other Sites

Historic Dump: This small dump is situated on the west side of Pigeon Pass Valley near a spring. Believed to date to the 1920's, the dump contains bottle glass and ceramic shards, one of which bore the trademark "Douglass Stoneware L.A. Cal."

Military target range: Located just north of the intersection of Box Springs Road and Clark Street in the northwestern corner of Moreno Valley, this property has been developed since the site was recorded in 1987. The range consisted of two target bunkers, 320 and 465 feet long. A series of earthen mounds formed rows south of the bunkers.

Prehistoric Archaeology

At least 190 prehistoric archaeological locations have been reported within the City of Moreno Valley. The vast majority are milling stations where bedrock metates (more or less flat grinding surfaces), commonly referred to as "slicks," and bedrock mortars are found. Naturally, these locations are generally situated around valley edges where suitable rock outcrops occur.

Slicks were used in conjunction with a hand-held muller, or *mano* whereas mortars were used in conjunction with a wood or stone pestle. The former are generally regarded as having been used to grind chaparral seeds such as chia while the latter are generally associated with acorn grinding. The great majority (about three-quarters) of the bedrock milling surfaces in Moreno Valley are slicks. This suggests that chaparral seed processing was the dominant milling activity as opposed to acorn processing--probably because oak stands were not widespread in the vicinity during prehistoric times.

The Late Prehistoric Luiseño and Cahuilla peoples who occupied the region were generally believed to be semi-sedentary, meaning that they wintered in villages, then spread out in family groups during the spring and summer months to harvest seeds and acorns. Thus, smaller occupational locations tend to be associated with areas where plentiful milling stations are found. Milling stations are indicated by the presence of bedrock mortars and slicks. Rock art is also found within several complexes. This consists of "pictographs" or painted images and "petroglyphs" or rock engravings. Most

of the so-called petroglyphs in Moreno Valley consist of boulders with "cupules", or cup-shaped holes, pecked into them.

In order to organize the recorded archaeological sites into some kind of meaningful pattern, the city's sites are divided into topographically distinct regions. The sites in these regions, referred to as "complexes" often contain one or more habitation areas accompanied by plentiful scattered milling stations. **Figure 5.10-2** shows the location of these Prehistoric Site Complexes within the planning area.

Box Springs Mountains Complex

The Box Springs Complex includes the southwestern corner of the Box Springs Mountains overlooking the entrance to Box Springs Canyon. No doubt this area was much traveled during prehistoric time since it was along a natural route to the Los Angeles Basin. The presence of perennial springs encouraged semi-sedentary use of the place. The Moreno Valley portion of the complex includes twenty-one milling areas and camp with a storage shelter, cupule boulder, and apparent deposit. The camp is located about a half mile northeast of Box Springs Mountain. Although no spring is depicted at the location on the modern 7.5' Riverside East topographic sheet, it seems probable that water was available at the location during prehistoric time. Most of the southern half of this complex has been developed in recent years.

Pigeon Pass Valley Complex

This complex is located on both sides of the Pigeon Pass Valley although the camp and most of the milling stations are located on the west side at the foot of the Box Springs Mountains. The complex consists of at least twenty-four milling stations, one of which features a cupule boulder. The camp lies about half way up the valley.

Reche Hills Complex

The habitation areas for the Reche Hills Complex consist of two camps. Probably the more important of the two, is located in the mouth of Reche Canyon, while the other is a short distance to the southeast. The milling region for these camps seems to have been in a series of hills stretching south into Moreno Valley from the mountains on the west side of Reche Canyon. At least twenty-three milling stations are recorded in these hills. The Reche Hills Complex also features significant rock art in the form of cupule boulders, a pit-and-groove petroglyph (which may actually be a cupule boulder) and one pictograph.

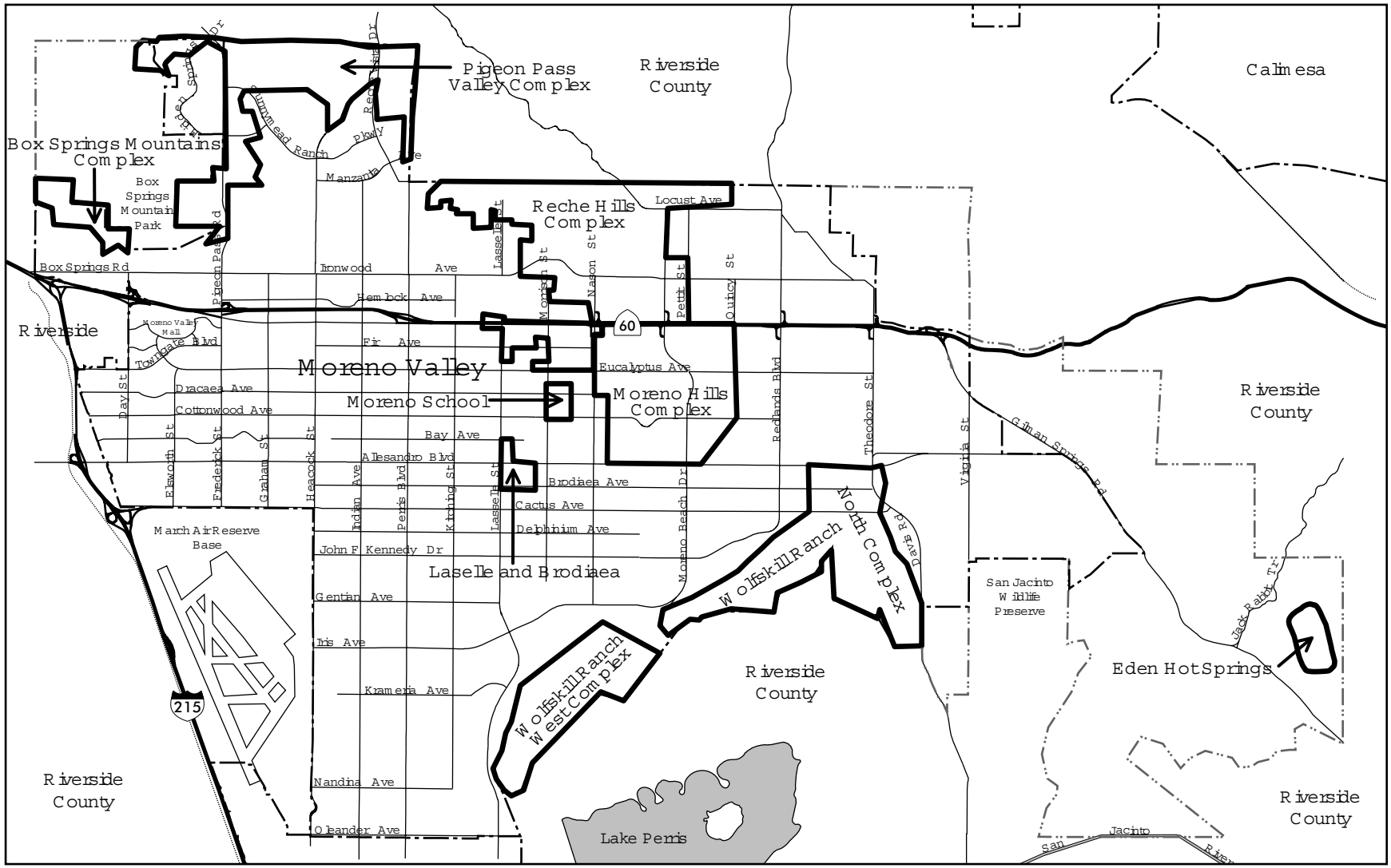


Figure 5.10-2
Locations of Prehistoric Sites

Moreno Hills Complex

The "Moreno Hills" is a small cluster of hills located just northwest of the Moreno town site. The hills extend northwest to an unnamed drainage which separates them from the southern end of the Reche Hills. Although the Moreno Hills are situated more or less in the middle of Moreno Valley, their prehistoric use appears to have been restricted to milling stations. Doubtless this is attributable to the absence of water. The nineteen recorded stations in the Moreno Hills were probably used at one time or another by individuals from various camps in the valley. However, they are closest to the main Reche Canyon camp and may be most closely associated with it.

Wolfskill Ranch North Complex

"Wolfskill Ranch North" comprises Mt. Russell and the surrounding hills as far west as the campground pass road (Via Del Lago). There are four habitation areas around Mt. Russell. The first site appears to be a major camp with milling features, midden, and pictographs located south of the peak in the reservoir valley. A midden deposit is an accumulation of refuse from a prehistoric settlement. The second, also an important camp, has both cupules and rock paintings accompanying its midden deposit. The site is located on the eastern flank of the hills south of Mt. Russell. Most of the milling stations within Moreno Valley jurisdiction would have been more accessible from this location. The third site is a rockshelter with accompanying milling station located at the foot of Mt. Russell east of the peak. Finally, the fourth habitation complex has midden deposits, milling features, cupules, and pictographs. It is the most centrally located habitation site relative to the bulk of milling stations on the north side of Mt. Russell. In addition to these habitation locations, there are seven lithic scatters (stone tools or projectiles) and thirty-six recorded milling stations in the Wolfskill Ranch North area.

Wolfskill Ranch West Complex

Wolfskill Ranch West comprises the area west of the campground pass road (Via Del Lago). The habitation area appears to have been located at the southwestern end of the complex. Nineteen additional milling stations lie in the Wolfskill Ranch West area.

Other Small Prehistoric Areas

Eden Hot Springs: The little valley south of Eden Hot Springs and west of Mt. Eden contains three camps with midden deposits in addition to a milling station. This location was probably used only during a limited portion of the year.

Moreno School: This location comprises a rocky hill northwest of the Moreno School on Cottonwood Avenue. It consists of five milling stations.

Lasselle & Brodiaea: Located near the intersection of Lasselle St. and Brodiaea Ave., this area is in an isolated rocky outcrop. Five milling stations are recorded here.

Paleontological Resources

The Moreno Valley area contains sedimentary rock-units with potential to contain significant nonrenewable paleontological (fossil) resources. These sedimentary units are referred to as the Mt. Eden Formation and the San Timoteo Formation.

The Mt. Eden Formation is described as being primarily reddish sandstone and dark green and brown clay with local reddish fanglomerate and conglomerate. The age of the fossils contained in the Formation and the dark reddish brown coloration distinguish the Mt. Eden Formation from the younger, green to gray, tan, and red weathering of the San Timoteo Formation. Fossilized fauna include cricetine rodent, horse and proboscidean (extinct animals related to elephants).

The San Timoteo Formation sediments consist of claystones, siltstones, shales, sandstones, gravels, and fanglomerates. Paleontological sites are abundant within the San Timoteo Formation, with vertebrate faunas (animals) and floras (plants) reported. These sites contain a variety of fossilized fauna including horse, peccary, antelope, camel, deer, mastodon, sloth, tortoise, sabertooth cat, bear, and rabbit.

The Mt. Eden Formation and the San Timoteo Formation are known to be highly fossiliferous, and have produced abundant and diverse floral and faunal remains ranging in age from as old as 5 million years to 1.3 million years or less.

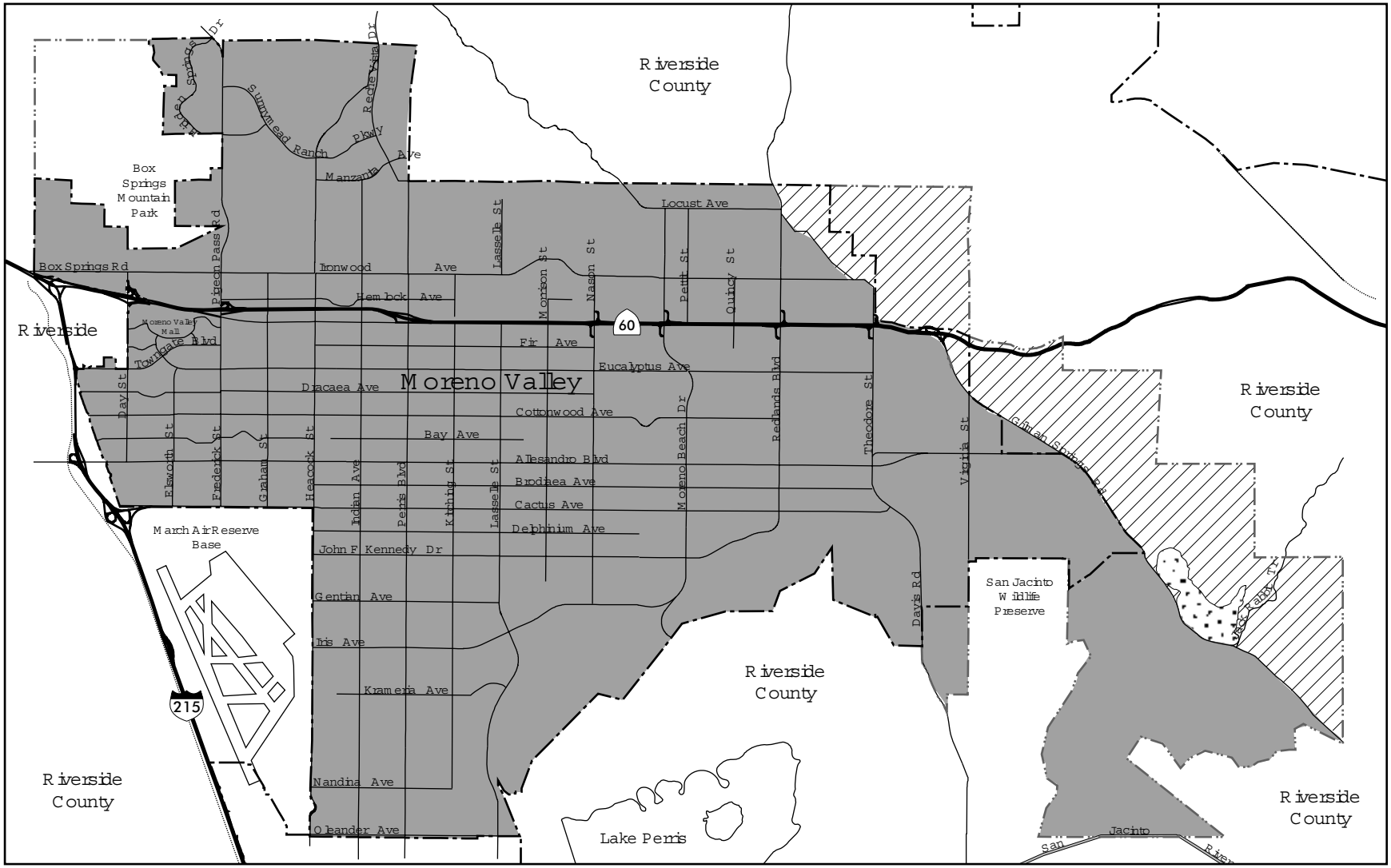
Figure 5.10-3 displays areas of paleontological resource sensitivity in the Moreno Valley planning area. These levels of sensitivity are based on extensive field work. In some areas there has been insufficient field work to make a determination. Consequently, the potential sensitivity of these areas is marked "undetermined."

Human Remains

No known human remains were identified in the *Study of Historical and Archaeological Resources for the Revised General Plan* report prepared by Archaeological Associates. In accordance with State law, the County Coroner will be contacted if human remains are inadvertently discovered.

Moreno Valley General Plan

General Plan Conservation Element Objective 7.6 and the associated policies and Program 7-6 are designed to ensure that cultural resources are identified and that impacts to cultural resources are avoided or reduced in ways that are consistent with their intrinsic value.



Source: CBA, Inc., August 2000

City Boundary | High Potential | Undetermined Potential | Low Potential

North 0 6,000 12,000 ft

Figure 5.10-3
Paleontologic Resource Sensitive Areas

Existing Regulations and Practices

Existing practice is to require studies where significant resources are known or likely to exist and avoiding or mitigating the impact where significant resources are identified. With respect to unknown resources or human remains that could be uncovered during excavation, work must stop until the find can be evaluated and mitigated. If human remains are discovered, under Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, the coroner must be contacted and if he or she has reason to believe that the remains are those are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact the Native American Heritage Commission.

THRESHOLDS FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE

For the purposes of this EIR, a significant impact will occur if implementation of General Plan Alternatives 1, 2, or 3 would:

- *Causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines;*
- *Causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines;*
- *Directly or indirectly destroys a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature; or*
- *Disturbs any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.*

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Local Buildings and Structures

As indicated in **Figure 5.10-1**, portions of the planning area contain local buildings and structures that are potentially significant cultural or historical resources. Implementation of any one of the General Plan Alternatives may result in new development in the planning area. Most of the anticipated development will occur in vacant areas where there are no structures. However, small urban in-fill development or redevelopment projects that are not subject to discretionary review by the City may also occur that could involve the removal or alteration of these structures with historical value or significance.

The potential impact to historic buildings and structures could be significant. The most important old structure in Moreno Valley is the old Moreno School. A City landmark and listed as a Point of Historical Interest by the state and therefore eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources, this structure and its grounds have long been

a focal point of interest for historic-minded citizens. There are several other locations which also merit special mention, most notably the unique "Moorish" house in Edgemont and the three buildings comprising the Anco Ranch. In addition to these, there are ten other standing residences within the City which are included in the state inventory of historic structures. These buildings are all under private ownership.

For many of the local buildings and structures identified in **Figure 5.10-1**, the proposed land uses are identical under all three Alternatives. However, different land uses proposed by the Alternatives may affect seven significant buildings or structures. Alternative 1 proposes commercial uses for the land including the three structures located at 12400 Theodore Street (points 12-14 on **Figure 5.10-1**); while Alternatives 2 and 3 propose low-density residential uses. All three Alternatives propose low-density residential uses for the lands including the structure at 12130 Theodore Street (point 11); however, the residential density proposed in Alternative 1 is lower than that proposed in Alternatives 2 and 3. Office uses are proposed by Alternative 1 for the land including the structure at 21678 Cottonwood Avenue (point 4); while both Alternatives 2 and 3 would include office and residential uses. Both Alternatives 2 and 3 propose business park uses; while Alternative 1 proposes commercial uses for the land including the structures located at 21613 Cottonwood Avenue (point 3) and 21730 Bay Avenue (point 1).

Implementation of any of the proposed General Plan Alternatives has the potential to negatively impact local buildings and structures that are determined local cultural or historic resources. This is considered a significant impact. Implementation of Mitigation Measure C1 will reduce the impact associated with local buildings and structures to a level less than significant. Mitigation Measure C1 requires that the City shall, prior to approval of a project, assess potential impacts to significant historic, prehistoric archaeological, and paelontological resources pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines. If significant impacts are identified, the City will require the project to be modified to avoid the impacts, or require measures to mitigate the impacts. Mitigation may involve monitoring, resource recovery, documentation, or other measures.

Historic Sites and Historic Archaeology

Historic and archaeological sites of value or significance have been identified within the planning area and the potential impact to these resources may be significant. These include the sites of at least two and possibly three small "adobe" ruins which appear to have been built of solidified decomposed granite. This construction material is unique and may be archaeologically promising. Additionally, the site of downtown old Moreno at Alessandro and Redlands Boulevards is strewn with bricks and other small structural remains of the town's original brick commercial buildings, suggesting the possibility that an interesting historic archaeological deposit may be present.

Implementation of any of the proposed General Plan Alternatives has the potential to negatively impact historic and archaeological sites of value or significance. This is

considered a significant impact. Implementation of Mitigation Measure C1 will reduce the impact associated with historic sites and historic archaeology to a level less than significant.

Prehistoric Archaeology

As indicated in **Figure 5.10-2**, portions of the planning area contain prehistoric archaeological sites. Implementation of any of the General Plan Alternatives will result in new development in some of the vacant areas within the Prehistoric Site Complexes, areas with a high potential of containing prehistoric archaeological resources.

The potential impact to prehistoric archaeological resources is considered significant. At least 180 prehistoric archaeological locations have been recorded within the City of Moreno Valley. The vast majority of these are milling stations consisting only of bedrock grinding surfaces used by prehistoric people to grind chaparral seeds. However, at least five prehistoric locations are reported to include cultural deposits that present opportunity for archaeological research. Cupule boulders ("petroglyphs") are reported at eight locations and rock paintings ("pictographs") at four. The cultural deposits and rock art sites are fragile resources and their current status is presently uncertain. Numerous milling stations in the rocky slopes around the City are also of archaeological value.

Several of the Prehistoric Site Complexes shown in **Figure 5.10-2** cover large areas and multiple land uses are proposed by all three General Plan Alternatives for most of these Complexes. Listed below is a summary of differences between the proposed Alternatives regarding each Prehistoric Site Complex:

- **Eden Hot Springs:** Low density residential uses are proposed by all three Alternatives for the Eden Hot Springs Complex.

- **Wolfskill Ranch North Complex:** Most of the land included within the Wolfskill Ranch North Complex is set aside for open space uses, with the remaining land proposed for residential uses at various densities. Alternative 1 differs in that it allows a small amount of commercial uses within this Complex.

- **Wolfskill Ranch West Complex:** All three Alternatives propose a large portion of open space with some residential uses at various densities.

- **Lasselle and Brodiaea:** Office uses are proposed for the land within the Lasselle and Brodiaea prehistoric areas in Alternative 1. Alternatives 2 and 3 include a small portion of land proposed for commercial use, while the remaining land could be used for residential uses of varying densities.

- **Moreno School:** All three alternatives propose a mix of open space, public and low-density residential uses.

- **Moreno Hills Complex:** The three alternatives propose a mix of commercial, residential, and open space uses; however Alternative 1 differs in that it also includes a portion of land for office use. Additionally, Alternative 1 includes less land proposed for residential uses, and Alternatives 2 and 3 differ in the density of the proposed residential uses. Alternative 3 proposes the highest density of residential land uses.

- **Reche Hills Complex:** The proposed land uses for the Reche Hills Complex is nearly identical under all three Alternatives, however a small portion of the adjacent to the north side of Highway 60 is proposed for commercial use in Alternative 1, whereas low-density residential use is proposed in Alternatives 2 and 3.

- **Pigeon Pass Valley Complex:** All three alternatives include a mix of low-density and hillside residential uses. A General Plan Amendment and zone change application that has been filed for several parcels in this area.

- **Box Springs Mountain Complex:** The three Alternatives do not vary. Some of the complex is developed and Box Springs Mountain Regional Park encompasses the bulk of the area.

Implementation of any of the proposed General Plan Alternatives has the potential to negatively impact local prehistoric archeological sites in the city that are local cultural or historic resources. This is considered a significant impact. Implementation of Mitigation Measure C1 will reduce the impact associated with prehistoric archaeological resources to a level less than significant.

Paleontological Resources

The Moreno Valley area contains sedimentary rock-units with potential to contain significant nonrenewable paleontological resources which are subject to adverse impacts by ground-disturbing activities. However, much of Moreno Valley is covered with recent alluvium. These sediments overlie fossiliferous sedimentary units of the Mt. Eden Formation and the San Timoteo Formation. Excavation to depths normal for development would probably not penetrate recent alluvial sediments to encounter fossiliferous deposits. As shown in **Figure 5.10-3**, areas with the highest potential of encountering paleontological resources in the City include the hills in the east end of the planning area known as the Badlands. Implementation of any of the General Plan Alternatives would involve new development that could result in grading or excavation in areas with potential or known paleontological resources. This is considered a significant impact. Implementation of Mitigation Measure C1 will reduce the impact associated with paleontological resources to a level less than significant.

Human Remains

There are no known human remains in the project area. However, grading activities could uncover previously unknown human remains especially in areas that have not been surveyed. Grading activities will result in a significant impact to this issue throughout development of the project area. Implementation of the existing regulations and practices described in the *Existing Setting* subsection as well as Mitigation Measure C1 will reduce this impact to a level less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURES

C1. Prior to the approval of a project, the City will assess potential impacts to significant historic, prehistoric archaeological, and paelontological resources, including impacts to human remains, pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines. If significant impacts are identified, the City will require the project to be modified to avoid the impacts, or require measures to mitigate the impacts. Mitigation may involve monitoring, resource recovery, documentation or other measures.

IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION

Less than significant

NOTES AND REFERENCES

David Van Horn, et. al.; "Study of Historical and Archeological Resources for the Revised General Plan, City of Moreno Valley" (2003) Appendix F of this report.