

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

BRODIAEA AVENUE 134 SFD PROJECT

**Assessor's Parcel Numbers 478-070-013 to -015 and 478-080-003 to -005
City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California**

For Submittal to:

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March 15, 2025
CRM TECH Project No. 4216A
City of Moreno Valley Project No. PPA24-0031

Title: Cultural Resources Survey Report: Brodiaea Avenue 134 SFD Project, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 478-070-013 to -015 and 478-080-003 to -005, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Sunnymead, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 14, T3S R3W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 14.2 acres

Keywords: Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; Site 4216-1H*: former farmstead and plant nursery, 1950s-1970s; no "historical resource" under CEQA provisions

** Temporary designation, pending assignment of permanent identification numbers in the California Historical Resources Inventory*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between November 2024 and March 2025, at the request of Warmington Residential, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 14.2 acres of mostly vacant land in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study, consisting of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 478-070-013 to -015 and 478-080-003 to -005, is located at 28136 Brodiaea Avenue, on the north side of Brodiaea Avenue and to the east of Moreno Beach Drive, in the northwest quarter of Section 14, Township 3 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed subdivision of the property for single-family residential development. The City of Moreno Valley, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area. In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, contacted the nearby Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians and Pechanga Band of Indians, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey.

As a result of these research procedures, a former farmstead and plant nursery dating to the 1950s-1970s era, consisting of a residence, a barn, and a greenhouse, was recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory and designated temporarily as Site 4216-1H, pending assignment of a permanent identification number. However, the site does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, nor does it meet the statutory definition of a "historical resource" otherwise under CEQA provisions. No archaeological sites or other potential "historical resources" were encountered within the project area throughout the course of the study.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Moreno Valley a conclusion of *No Impact* regarding "historical resources." No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the proposed project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if any buried cultural materials are encountered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in the immediate area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between November 2024 and March 2025, at the request of Warmington Residential, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 14.2 acres of mostly vacant land in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study, consisting of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 478-070-013 to -015 and 478-080-003 to -005, is located at 28136 Brodiaea Avenue, on the north side of Brodiaea Avenue and to the east of Moreno Beach Drive, in the northwest quarter of Section 14, Township 3 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed subdivision of the property for single-family residential development. The City of Moreno Valley, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000 et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, contacted the nearby Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians and Pechanga Band of Indians, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

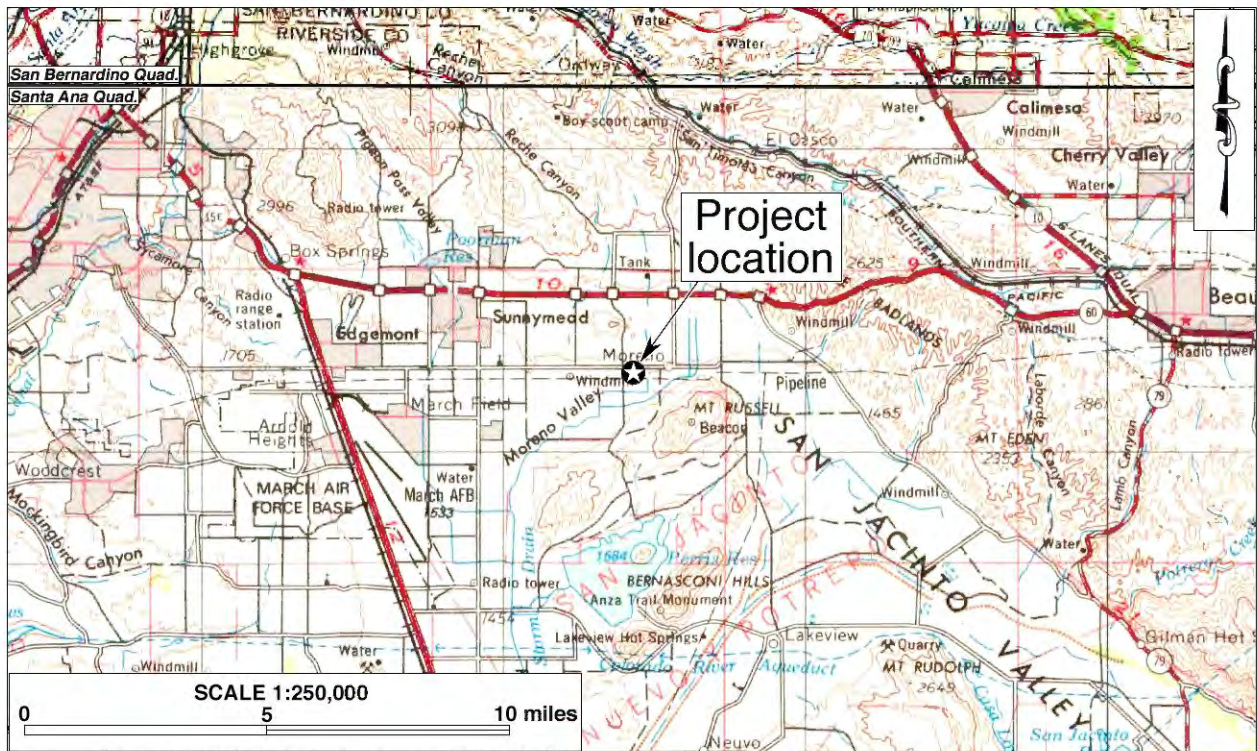


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino and Santa Ana, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangles [USGS 1969; 1979])

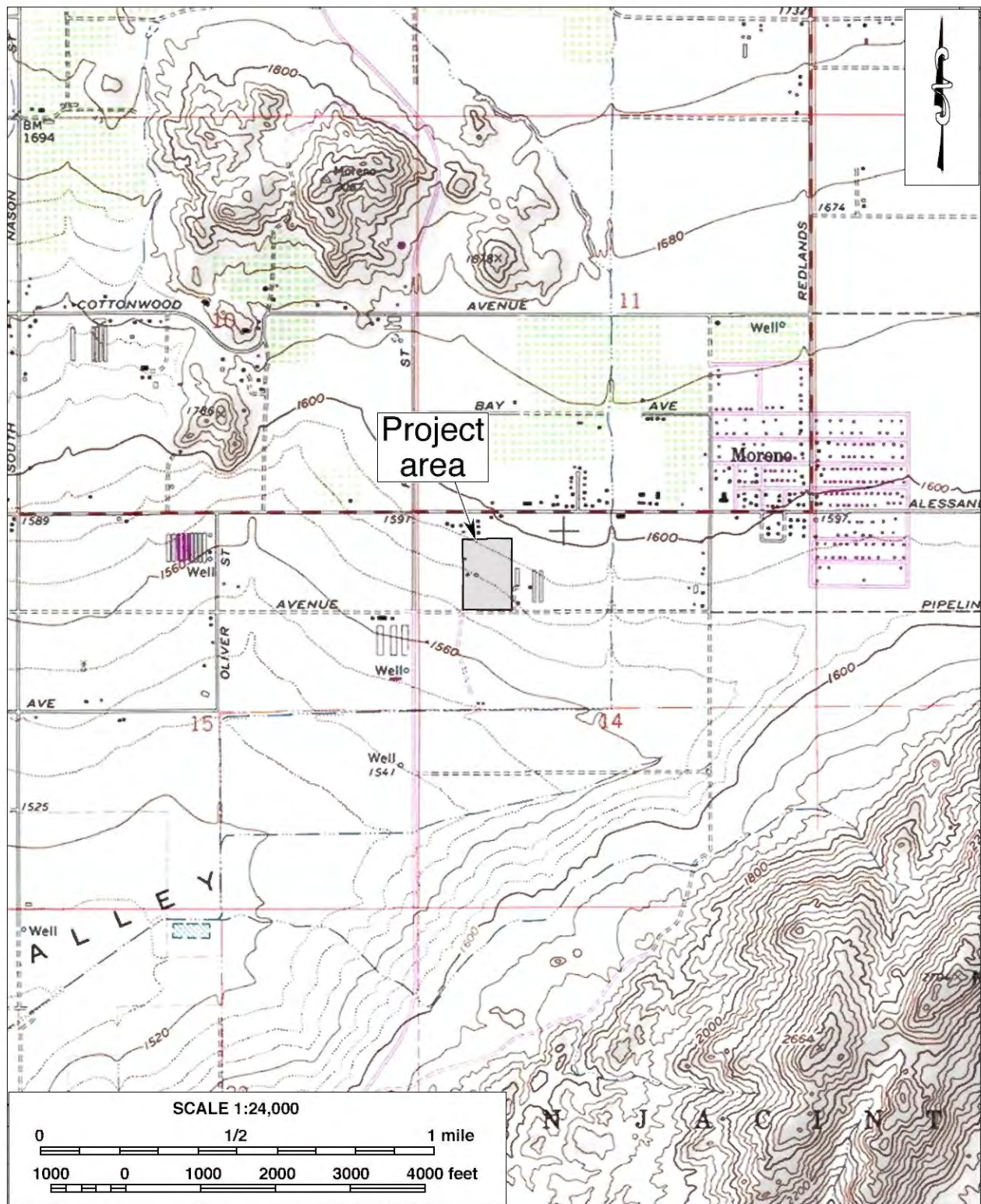


Figure 2. Project location. (Based on USGS Sunnymead, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1980])



Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of Morena Valley is centered in its namesake geographic feature, which is one of the many tectonically controlled valleys in the valley-and-ridge systems of the Perris Block. The landscape in the region features broad valleys divided by groups of rolling hills and rocky knolls. Trending generally northeast-southwest, the Morena Valley extends between the northern ends of the adjacent San Jacinto Valley and Perris Valley. The natural environment of the region is characterized by the temperate Mediterranean climate, and the seasonal average temperatures vary from lows in the 30°F range in winter and highs over 90°F in summer. Rainfall is typically less than 20 inches annually, most of which occurs between November and March.

The project area lies on the southeastern outskirts of the city, in a semi-rural area that is gradually acquiring a suburban character as the result of residential and commercial development in recent decades. It is bounded by Brodiaea Avenue and a residential neighborhood on the south, rural residential properties of older vintages on the north, and mostly open land on the east and west (Fig. 3). Three buildings stand in the western portion of the property, including a residence, a barn, and a greenhouse (Fig. 4), none of which is currently in use. The terrain in the project area is relatively level, and the elevations range roughly from 1,575 feet to 1,590 feet above mean sea level. The ground surface shows signs of past disturbance through agricultural uses and disking, and a circular dirt bike path has been eked out in the southwestern portion of the property.

The surface soil is composed of very old alluvial fan deposits of moderately to well consolidated silt, sand, gravel, and conglomerate (Morton and Miller 2006). Existing flora includes invasive and naturalized weeds and grasses such as Russian thistle (*Echinops exaltatur*), tamarisk (*Tamarisk sp.*), Mediterranean cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*), Mexican fence post cactus (*Lophocereus marginatus*), century plant (*Agave americana*), pepper trees (*Schinus molle*), golden spined cereus (*Bergerocactus emoryi*), palo verde (*Parkinsonia florida*), and various non-native grasses (*Poaceae sp.*). Typical fauna includes plovers (*F. Charadriidae*), cottontail rabbits (*Lepus sylvaticus*), and sparrows (*Passer domesticus*; Schoenherr 1992).



Figure 4. Overview of the project area. (Photograph taken on January 22, 2025; view to the north)

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The earliest evidence of human occupation in western Riverside County was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the Lakeview Mountains, some ten miles southeast of the project area, with radiocarbon dates clustering around 9,500 B.P. (Horne and McDougall 2008). Another site found near the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, close to the confluence of Temescal Wash and the San Jacinto River, yielded radiocarbon dates between 8,000 and 9,000 B.P. (Grenda 1997). Additional sites with isolated Archaic dart points, bifaces, and other associated lithic artifacts from the same age range have been found in the nearby Cajon Pass area of San Bernardino County, roughly 25 miles to the northwest, typically atop knolls with good viewsheds (Basgall and True 1985; Goodman and McDonald 2001; Goodman 2002; Milburn et al. 2008).

The cultural prehistory of southern California has been summarized into numerous chronologies, including those developed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren (1984), and others. Specifically, the prehistory of Riverside County has been addressed by O'Connell et al. (1974), McDonald et al. (1987), Keller and McCarthy (1989), Grenda (1993), Goldberg (2001), and Horne and McDougall (2008). Although the beginning and ending dates of different cultural horizons vary regionally, the general framework of the prehistory of western Riverside County can be divided into three primary periods:

- **Paleoindian Period (ca. 12,500-9,000 B.P.):** Native peoples of this period created fluted spearhead bases designed to be hafted to wooden shafts. The distinctive method of thinning bifaces and spearhead preforms, by removing long, linear flakes, leaves diagnostic Paleoindian markers at tool-making sites. Other artifacts associated with the Paleoindian toolkit include choppers, cutting tools, retouched flakes, and perforators. Sites from this period are very sparse across the landscape and most are deeply buried.
- **Archaic Period (ca. 9,000-1,500 B.P.):** Archaic sites are characterized by abundant lithic scatters of considerable size with many biface thinning flakes, bifacial preforms broken during manufacture, and well-made groundstone bowls and basin metates. As a consequence of making dart points, many biface thinning waste flakes were generated at individual production stations, which is a diagnostic feature of Archaic sites.
- **Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1,500 B.P.-contact):** Sites from this period typically contain small lithic scatters from the manufacture of small arrow points, expedient groundstone tools such as tabular metates and unshaped manos, wooden mortars with stone pestles, acorn or mesquite bean granaries, ceramic vessels, shell beads suggestive of extensive trading networks, and steatite implements such as pipes and arrow shaft straighteners.

Ethnohistoric Context

The present-day Riverside-Moreno Valley area lies near the vaguely defined “boundary” where the traditional territories of four tribal nations overlap, namely those of the Luiseño, Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Serrano. The classic anthropological scholarship on the histories and cultures of these groups includes Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), Bean (1978), Bean and Shipek (1978), and Bean and Smith (1978a; 1978b). The following ethnohistoric discussion is based primarily on these

sources. Ethnoecological information is generally from Bean and Saubel (1972) and Anderson (2013). All four tribal groups speak Takic languages from the Uto-Aztecan family, and they shared many common features in their social organization and resource procurement strategies prior to European arrival. As with most southern California Indians, autonomous lineages or kin groups represented the basic political unit. Traditional societies were then structured around villages based on the clan or lineage groups.

Subsistence was defined by the surrounding landscape, with the Native people exploiting nearly all of the resources available in a highly developed seasonal mobility system, including cultivating and gathering wild plants, fishing, and hunting. The Native diet in the region included acorns, piñon nuts, seeds, roots, wild fruits and berries, and wild onions, among a myriad of other cultivated plants. Medicinal and ceremonial plants such as California sagebrush, yerba buena, white sage, and elderberry were typically cultivated near villages. They hunted with throwing sticks, clubs, nets, traps, and snares, as well as bows and arrow. Other common tools of daily life included manos and metates, mortars and pestles, hammerstones, fire drills, awls, arrow-straighteners, and stone knives and scrapers. They also used wood, horn, and bone spoons and stirrers; baskets for winnowing, leaching, grinding, transporting, parching, storing, and cooking; and pottery vessels for carrying water, storage, cooking, and serving food and drink.

As the landscape defined their subsistence practices, the tending and cultivation practices of the tribes helped shape the landscape as well. All of them utilized controlled burns to create an open countryside with more accessible foraging material for animals, which in turn led to more successful hunting. It also increased the ease with which plant foods could be gathered and prevented out-of-control wildfires by eliminating dead undergrowth before it accumulated to dangerous levels. Coppicing, or trimming plants to the ground, resulted in straighter growth for basketry and arrow-making materials. Granitic outcroppings were used for pounding and grinding nuts and seeds, which left their mark in the resulting bedrock milling features, one of the most common types of prehistory archaeological remains found in the region.

The traditional territory of the Luiseño extended from present-day Riverside to Escondido and Oceanside, with the Temecula Valley at its geographical center. The Cahuilla are generally divided by anthropologists into three groups according to their geographic locations at the time of European contact: the Pass Cahuilla of the San Geronimo Pass-Palm Springs area, the Mountain Cahuilla of the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains and the Cahuilla Valley, and the Desert Cahuilla of the eastern Coachella Valley. The homeland of the Gabrielino was centered in the Los Angeles Basin, while the Serrano homeland was centered in the San Bernardino Mountains but also included the slopes and lowlands on the flanks of the mountain range and the southern portion of the Mojave Desert.

As early as 1542, the coastal Gabrielino were in contact with the Spanish during the historic expedition of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, but it was not until 1769 that the Spaniards took steps to colonize what is now the State of California. Shortly afterwards, most of the Gabrielino and Luiseño people were incorporated into Mission San Gabriel, Mission San Luis Rey, and other Franciscan missions in southern California. The Serrano were brought into the mission system during the 1810s, when an *asistencia* of Mission San Gabriel was established in the San Bernardino Valley. The Cahuilla, farthest from the coast, experienced less direct impact from the Spanish mission system

and, later, the establishment of large ranchos on Mexican land grants, with many of their villages remaining viable well after the American annexation of Alta California.

Despite the different levels of involvement with the Spanish-, Mexican-, and finally American-dominated “mainstream” society, the populations of all four groups dwindled rapidly during the late 18th, 19th, and early 20th centuries due to introduced diseases, dietary deficiencies, forceful reduction, and harsh living conditions at the missions and the ranchos, where the Native people often worked as seasonal ranch hands. Today, most of the Native people of Luiseño, Cahuilla, and Serrano heritage are affiliated with one of the many Indian reservations in southern California. Meanwhile, the Gabrielino, caught in the phenomenal growth of what would become one of the nation’s leading metropolises, had almost ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group by the early 20th century (Bean and Smith 1978a:540). In recent decades, however, there has been a renaissance in traditional cultural practice and cultural identity among Gabrielino descendants, much as among other Native American tribes in the region.

Historic Context

In California, the so-called “historic period” began in 1769, when an expedition sent by the Spanish authorities in Mexico founded Mission San Diego, the first European outpost in Alta California. For several decades after that, however, Spanish colonization activities were largely confined to the coastal regions and left mostly indirect impact on the arid hinterland of the territory. Although the first explorers, including Pedro Fages and Juan Bautista de Anza, traveled through the Riverside-Moreno Valley area as early as 1772-1774 (Beck and Haase 1974:15), no Europeans were known to have settled in the vicinity until the beginning of the 19th century.

In comparison to other nearby communities such as Riverside and San Jacinto, Moreno Valley is a “late-bloomer” both in early development in the 19th century and in urban growth in the 20th. By the mid-19th century, the area that constitutes present-day Moreno Valley remained essentially uninhabited, despite its location on a plain surrounded by several large Mexican land grants. In 1853-1855, when the U.S. government initiated the first official land survey in southern California, the only man-made features observed in the area were a few roads crisscrossing the desert floor, including a wagon road from San Bernardino to Temecula, a second one leading to San Jacinto, and several unidentified roads or trails (GLO 1855; 1856).

The Moreno Valley area remained unclaimed public land until 1870, when a large tract of 13,471 acres was purchased from the U.S. government in one single transaction (BLM n.d.). It was on this vast acquisition that the 11,560-acre Alessandro Tract and the town of Alessandro, where the March Air Reserve Base lies today, were laid out and offered to settlers in 1887 (Gunther 1984:11), during a land boom that swept through southern California in the 1880s. After this initial development scheme failed, the developers of Redlands in San Bernardino County, fresh from their acclaimed success in creating the Bear Valley reservoir and the thriving Redlands colony, took over the Alessandro Tract with the intention of irrigating the Moreno Valley area in a similar manner (*ibid.*).

Water from the Bear Valley reservoir reached the Moreno Valley area in 1891, ushering in a few years of prosperity in the early 1890s. Two more communities came into being in the vicinity during

this brief boom: New Haven, soon to be renamed Moreno, and Midland, also known as Armada (Gunther 1984:323, 333). However, the boom soon turned to bust during the drought of the late 1890s, when Bear Valley water was no longer delivered to the Moreno Valley area. As a result, the budding towns in the area became largely abandoned, and many of the buildings were taken up and moved to Riverside (*ibid.*:13, 334).

During the early 20th century, the Moreno Valley area began to recover slowly. In 1912, a 1,100-acre portion of the original Alessandro Tract was re-subdivided as the Sunnymead Orchard Tract (County Surveyor 1912), thus bestowing on the community formerly known as Midland or Armada the new name of Sunnymead. A decade later, a series of land development projects began just to the west of Sunnymead, which ultimately resulted in the establishment of the community of Edgemont (County Surveyor 1927; Gunther 1984:171-172).

Despite these development efforts, Moreno Valley's economic prospect was severely hampered by the lack of reliable water supply until 1973, after the completion of the California Aqueduct and its southern terminus, Lake Perris (Gunther 1984:334). Since then, the promise of affordable housing brought an influx of commuters to the Moreno Valley area, setting off a period of rapid growth and urbanization. By 1984, when residents in the communities of Moreno, Sunnymead, and Edgemont voted to incorporate as the City of Moreno Valley, the new city had already become the second most populous in Riverside County (*ibid.*), thanks mainly to its attraction as a "bedroom community."

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

CRM TECH archaeologist Eulices Lopez conducted the historical/archaeological resources records search for this study at the South Coastal Information Center on January 16, 2024. Located on the campus of San Diego State University, the SCIC is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for the Counties of Imperial, Riverside and San Diego. During the records search, Lopez examined the SCIC's digital maps, records, and databases for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On December 9, 2024, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. The NAHC is the State of California's trustee agency for the protection of "tribal cultural resources," as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074, and is tasked with identifying and cataloging properties of Native American cultural value, including places of special religious, spiritual, or social significance and known graves and cemeteries throughout the state. The response from the NAHC is summarized below and attached to this report in Appendix 2. In the meantime,

CRM TECH notified the nearby Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians and Pechanga Band of Indians of the upcoming archaeological field survey and invited tribal participation.

FIELD SURVEY

On January 22, 2025, CRM TECH archaeologist Michael D. Richards carried out the field survey of the project area with the assistance of Native American monitor Kenneth Phillips from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. The survey was completed on foot at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel north-south transects at 15-meter (approximately 50-foot) intervals. In this way, the entire project area was surveyed systematically for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility varied from poor to good (10-80%) depending on vegetation growth. In light of the extent of past disturbances to the ground surface in the project area, the level of visibility was deemed to be adequate for this study.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator Bai “Tom” Tang and project archaeologist/historian Hunter O’Connell. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local and regional history, U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1855-1883, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1997, aerial and satellite photographs taken in 1959-2025, real property assessment records of the County of Riverside, building safety records of the City of Moreno Valley, contemporary news accounts, and online genealogical databases. The historical maps are available at the websites of the USGS and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The aerial and satellite photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website, through the Google Earth software, and from the Geospatial Collection of the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB).

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to SCIC records, the project area had not been surveyed for cultural resources prior to this study, and no cultural resources had been recorded within or adjacent to the project boundaries. Inside the one-mile scope of the records search, SCIC records identify 31 previous studies completed in 1975-2020 (Fig. 5) and 34 recorded cultural resources, including 33 historical/archaeological sites and an isolate (i.e., a locality with fewer than three artifacts), as listed in Table 1.

Twenty of the sites were prehistoric (i.e., Native American) in origin, as was the isolate. All of the sites consisted of bedrock milling features, the most prolific type of prehistoric archaeological remains in the region, with two of them also including midden soil and/or pictographs. The isolate was a single jasper projectile point. All of these prehistoric localities were found near the base of the nearby mountains and hills, more than a half-mile from the project location. The other 13 sites dated to the historical period and included buildings, structural remains, a grave, roads, and other infrastructure features. The nearest among these was a group of irrigation features found some 700

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search		
Resource No.	Recorded by/Date	Description
33-000419/CA-RIV-419	Chase and Shepard 1963	Pictographs, milling slicks, and midden
33-000420/CA-RIV-420	O'Neil 1968	Milling slicks
33-000421/CA-RIV-421	Chase and Shepard 1963	Midden and milling slicks
33-002863/CA-RIV02863	Drover 1984	Milling slicks
33-002864/CA-RIV-2864	Drover 1984	Milling feature
33-002866/CA-RIV-2866	Drover 1984	Milling slick
33-002963/CA-RIV-2963	Banks 1983	Milling slick
33-002964/CA-RIV-2964	Banks 1984	Milling slick
33-003089/CA-RIV-3089	Drover 1986	Milling slicks
33-003233/CA-RIV-3233	Pinto 1987	Milling slick
33-003234/CA-RIV-3234	Pinto 1987	Milling slick
33-003235/CA-RIV-3235	Pinto 1987	Milling slicks
33-003323/CA-RIV-3323	Sampson 1987	Milling slicks
33-004286/CA-RIV-4286	Brown 1979	Burial with coffin
33-007278	Howse 1988	Moreno School
33-011606/CA-RIV-6914	Goodwin 2002	Milling slick
33-012679	Everson 1992	Isolate: projectile point
33-013109	Mason 1983	Residential building, ca. 1900s (demolished)
33-013710	Brown 1979	Same as 33-004286
33-015148	Moslak 2006	Milling slick
33-015149	Moslak 2006	Milling slick
33-015150	Moslak 2006	Milling slick
33-015934	Daly 2006	Residential building, ca. 1885
33-019919	Cotterman 2010	Irrigation pumping feature and capped well
33-028080/CA-RIV-12677	Murphy et al. 2017	Milling slick
33-028081/CA-RIV-12678	Murphy et al. 2017	Historic-era fence line
33-028084/CA-RIV-12681	Murphy et al. 2017	Milling slick
33-028085/CA-RIV-12682	Murphy et al. 2017	Milling slick
33-028580	Lindgren 2017	Allessandro Boulevard
33-028581	Lindgren 2017	Oliver Street
33-028827	Garcia 2017	Concrete foundation, ca. 1960s
33-028828	Garcia 2017	Concrete foundation, ca. 1960s
33-028829	Garcia 2017	Concrete wall, ca. 1960s
33-028830	Garcia 2017	Asphalt paved surface, ca. 1960s
33-029441	Conroy 2022	Driveway entrance, ca. 1901

feet to the west of the project location. Since none of these known cultural resources was located in the immediate vicinity of the project area, none of them requires further consideration during this study.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC stated in a letter dated December 27, 2024, that the Sacred Lands File identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity (see App. 2). Noting that the absence of specific information does not necessarily establish the absence of such resources, however, the NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be consulted for further information and provided a referral list of 35 individuals associated with 16 local Native American groups. The NAHC's reply is attached as Appendix 2 for reference by the City of Moreno Valley in future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal groups, if necessary.

As mentioned above, the two nearest Native American groups, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians and the Pechanga Band of Indians, were contacted during this study. As a result, a representative of the Soboba Band participated in the archaeological field survey, but neither tribe has provided any comments regarding this project.

FIELD SURVEY

During the field survey, the three existing buildings in the project area, representing the remnants of a former farmstead and plant nursery (see below), were found to be historical in appearance. They were recorded collectively into the California Historical Resources Inventory under the temporary designation of Site 4216-1H, pending assignment of a permanent identification number by the SCIC. In all, the site consists of the residence, barn, and greenhouse as well as the remains of a second, smaller greenhouse. Further information about the site and the recorded features, including detailed descriptions and photographs, is provided in the standard record forms attached to this report in Appendix 3.

No archaeological sites or other potential “historical resources” were encountered within the project area during the field survey. As mentioned above, the ground surface in the project area has been extensively disturbed in the past due to agricultural uses, construction activities and, more recently, weed abatement by mechanical means, with little vestige of the natural landscape remaining today (Fig. 4). Scattered refuse items, such as glass bottle fragments, a few steel cans, paper and plastic scraps, and building debris, were observed throughout the project area, but all of them appeared to be modern in origin, and none of them is of any historical/archaeological interest.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted during this study indicate that the project area remained undeveloped, except as farmland, well into the 1950s (Figs. 6-9; NETR Online 1959). In the mid-1850s, when the U.S. government conducted the first systematic land survey in the area, the only human-made feature observed nearby was a “Wagon Road to San Jacinto,” which extended in a generally east-west direction along the northern project boundary (Fig. 6). Four decades later, the meandering old road had been replaced by a grid of roads, with a few scattered buildings also noted around the project location, between the towns of Moreno and Armada (Fig. 7).

The project area was once part of two ten-acre parcels subdivided in 1890 by the Bear Valley and Alessandro Development Company, which was headed by Frank Brown, co-founder of the Redlands colony in San Bernardino County. By 1949, the property had obtained its current configuration and was owned by rancher Carlton Jackson (County Assessor 1946-1969; Ancestry.com n.d.). After he died that year, family member Addie C. Jackson, a housewife, evidently inherited the property (*ibid.*). In the 1950s, the entire project area was used as agricultural field (UCSB 1953; NETR Online 1959). The residence was built between 1959 and 1962, followed by the barn between 1962 and 1966 (County Assessor 1946-1969; NETR Online 1959-1967; UCSB 1962; 1967; Fig. 10). The rest of the property continued to serve as farmland until the 1960s-1970s (NETR Online 1959-1978).

Addie Jackson remained the owner until 1967, when Melvin Franklin “Mel” Parks (1934-2009) and Frances Ann “Peggy” Parks (née Updike; 1937-2020) acquired the property (County Assessor 1946-

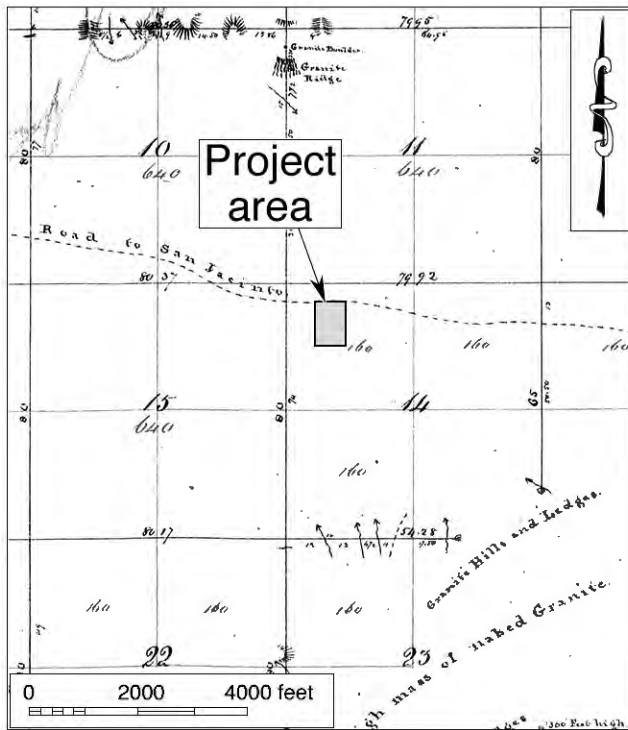


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1853-1855.
(Source: GLO 1855)

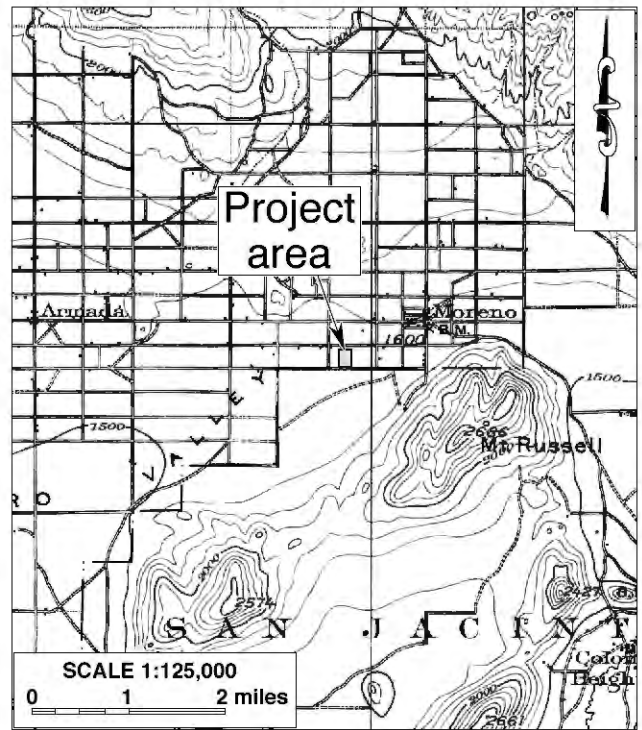


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1897-1898.
(Source: USGS 1901)

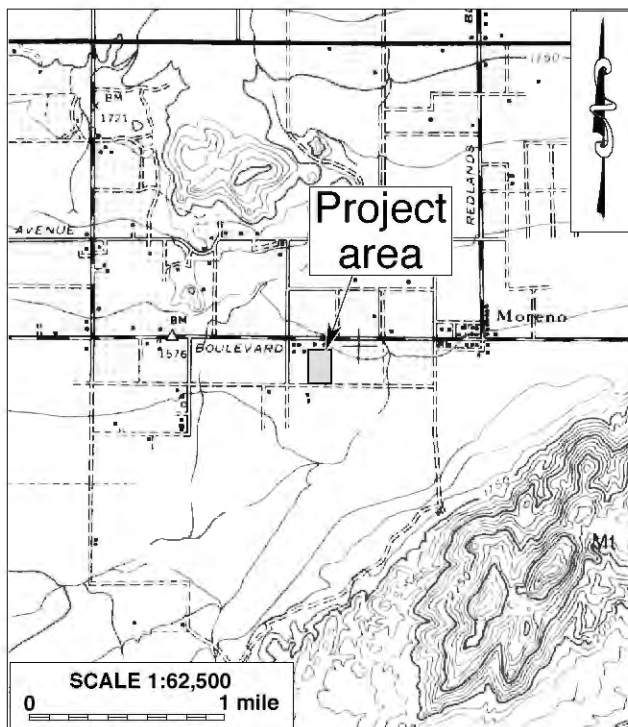


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1939. (Source: USGS 1942)

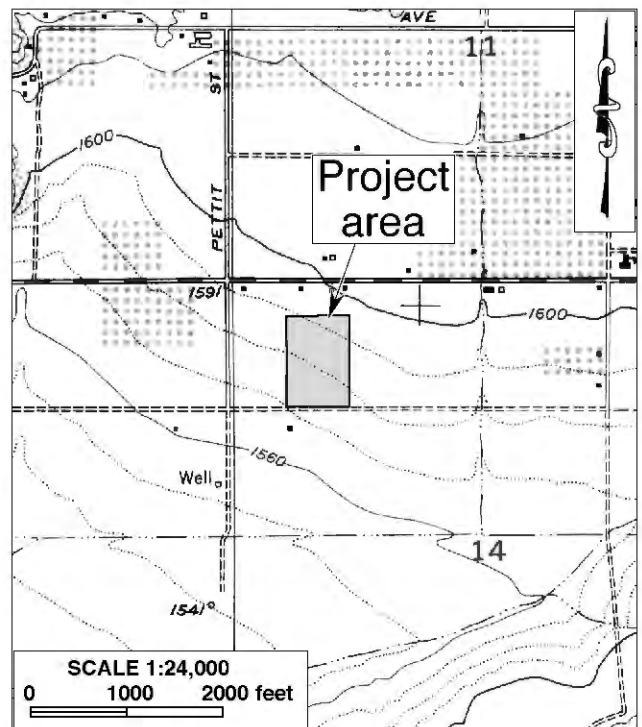


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1951-1953.
(Source: USGS 1953)

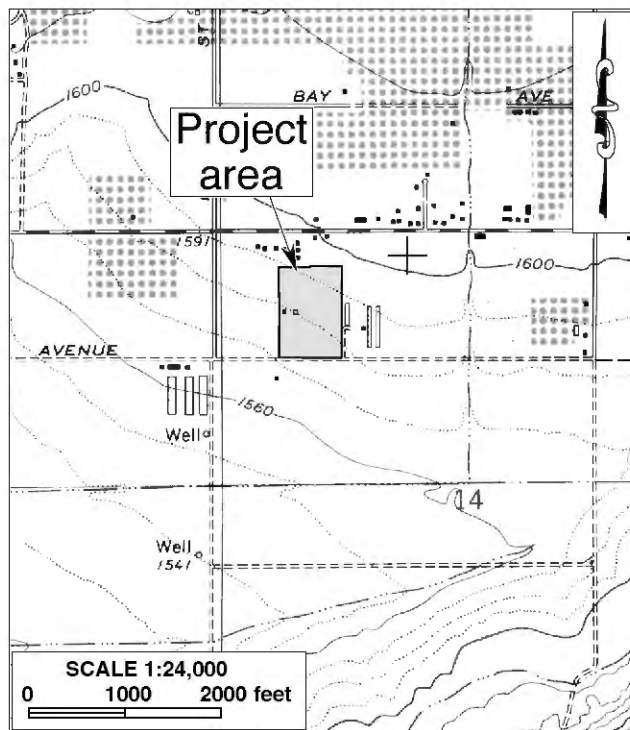


Figure 10. The project area and vicinity in 1966-1967.
(Source: USGS 1967)

1969; *Press-Enterprise* 2009; Dignity-Memorial.com n.d.). The Parks added the greenhouse sometime between 1967 and 1978 (NETR Online 1967; 1978; Fig. 10). They operated the Meltone Cactus Nursery on the property through at least 1999 while Melvin Parks, a former U.S. Army specialist who served in 1956-1958, also worked for some 20 years at the bakery of Sage’s market in Riverside (*Central Spine* 1999:9; *Press-Enterprise* 2009). The second greenhouse, now in ruins, was added in 2002-2003 (Google Earth 2002; 2003). Elsewhere on the property, the land was cleared regularly over the years, but there is no evidence that any large-scale farming continued into the 1980s (NETR Online 1980-2022; Google Earth 1996-2025). Between 1980 and 2009, a number of other buildings were also present around those recorded at Site 4216-1H, but all of them have since been removed, leaving most of the property vacant and largely unused (*ibid.*).

DISCUSSION

DEFINITION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within the project area and to assist the City of Moreno Valley in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of “historical resources,” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any properties listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). In other words, buildings, structures, sites, or districts that belong to one or more of the following three categories are to be considered “historical resources” for the purposes of CEQA compliance (160 Cal. App. 4th 1051):

- Mandatory historical resources: properties that are listed in or formally determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources;

- Presumptive historical resources: properties that are designated in an officially established local register, recognized by local ordinance, resolution, or general plan, or identified in a local survey prepared in accordance with PRC §5024.1(g), unless determined not to be historically or culturally significant by the lead agency upon a preponderance of the evidence;
- Discretionary historical resources: properties that are determined to be historically significant in the lead agency’s discretion, independent of any decision to list or designate them in a national, state, or local register of historical resources.

Regarding the proper criteria of historic significance evaluation of potential “discretionary historical resources,” CEQA guidelines mandate that “generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

In summary of the research results outlined above, Site 4216-1H, consisting of three buildings that represent the remnants of a former farmstead and plant nursery dating to the 1950s-1970s era, is the only potential “historical resource” identified in the project area. Since none of the buildings has not been listed in the California Register of Historical Resources, formally determined eligible for such listing, or designated in an officially established local register, Site 4216-1H does not meet the definition of a “historical resource” in the categories of “mandatory” or “presumptive.” Therefore, it requires evaluation as a potential “discretionary historical resource.”

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION

As discussed above, the establishment of the farmstead dates to the 1950s-1960s era, under the ownership of Addie C. Jackson, before Melvin and Frances Parks acquired the property in 1967 and turned it into a commercial plant nursery. The transformation of the property mirrored that of the Moreno Valley area from an agrarian community gradually to a suburban residential town during the mid- and late 20th century. While this modest farmstead is relatable to the theme, it does not demonstrate a particularly close or important association to this pattern of events in local and regional history, especially in comparison to the numerous other surviving properties of similar nature and vintage. Meanwhile, no specific events of recognized historic significance have been identified in association with the property.

Historical sources have yielded no evidence that the Jacksons, the Parkses, or any other persons associated with the property have attained a high level of historic significance, nor have any prominent architects, designers, or builders been identified in the construction of the buildings. In terms of architectural or artistic values, the buildings on the property are unremarkable products of common construction practice of their time, and none of them represents an important or notable

example of any style, type, period, region, or method of construction, nor do they demonstrate any other special merit in design, construction, engineering, or aesthetics.

Lastly, the history of post-WWII rural development in the U.S. and subsequent suburban transformation of southern California is well documented in historical literature as well as contemporary accounts, leaving little potential for this property and the buildings it contains to yield any new or important data for the study of this subject. Based on these considerations, the former farmstead at 28136 Brodiaea Avenue does not appear to meet any of the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. Therefore, it does not qualify as a “historical resource” in the category of “discretionary historical resources.”

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.” Since Site 4216-1H, the only feature of prehistoric or historical origin encountered in the project area, does not appear to meet CEQA definition of a “historical resource,” CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Moreno Valley:

- The proposed project will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resources.”
- No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in the immediate area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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1967 Map: Sunnymead, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1966, field-checked in 1967.

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**APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, HISTORY/ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY
Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.**

Education

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, University of California, Riverside.
- 1987 M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
- 1982 B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi’an, China.
- 2000 “Introduction to Section 106 Review,” presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.
- 1994 “Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites,” presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1993-2002 Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 1993-1997 Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
- 1991-1993 Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.
- 1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
- 1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, University of California, Riverside.
- 1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, University of California, Riverside.
- 1985-1988 Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
- 1985-1986 Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
- 1982-1985 Lecturer, History, Xi’an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi’an, China.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California’s Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, ARCHAEOLOGY
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
- 2002 “Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level,”
UCLA Extension Course #888.
2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood,
Historical Archaeologist.
2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the
Association of Environmental Professionals.
1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.
1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside.
1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C.
Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
1984-1998 Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician for
various southern California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange
Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural
Diversity.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Principal investigator for, author or co-author of, and contributor to numerous cultural resources
management study reports since 1986.

Memberships

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast
Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Nicole A. Raslich, M.A.

Education

- 2017-2011 Ph.D. candidate, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2011 M.A., Anthropology, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2005 B.A., Natural History of Biology and Anthropology, University of Michigan, Flint.
- 2022 Adult First Aid/CPR/AED Certification, American Red Cross.
2019 Grant and Research Proposal Writing for Archaeologists; SAA Online Seminar.
2014 Bruker Industries Tracer S1800 pXRF Training; presented by Dr. Bruce Kaiser, Bruker Scientific.
2013 Introduction to ArcGIS, Michigan State University, East Lansing.

Professional Experience

- 2022-2022 Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2022 Archaeological Technician, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs, California.
- 2008-2021 Archaeological Consultant, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
2019 Archaeologist, Sault Tribe of Chippewa Indians and Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians
- 2018 Teaching Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2017 Adjunct Professor, University of Michigan, Flint.
- 2015-2016 Graduate Fellow, Michigan State University Campus Archaeology Program, East Lansing.
- 2015 Archaeologist, Michigan State University, Illinois State Museum, and Dickson Mounds Museum.
- 2013-2015 Curation Research Assistant, Michigan State University Museum, East Lansing.
2008-2014 Research Assistant, Intellectual Property Issues in Cultural Heritage, Simon Fraser University, British Columbia, Canada.
- 2009-2012 Editorial Assistant/Copy Editor, *American Antiquity*.
2009-2011 Archaeologist/Crew Chief, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.

Publications

- 2017 Preliminary Results of a Handheld X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) Analysis on a Marble Head Sarcophagus Sculpture from the Collection of the Kresge Art Center, Michigan State University. Submitted to Jon M. Frey, Department of Art, Art History, and Design. Michigan State University, East Lansing.
- 2016 Preserving Sacred Sites: Arctic Indigenous Peoples as Cultural Heritage Rights Holders (L. Heinämäki, T.M. Herrmann, and N.A. Raslich). University of Lapland Printing Centre, Rovaniemi, Finland.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST

Michael D. Richards, M.A., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

2002 M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Northridge (CSUN).
1986 B.A., Anthropology: University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA).
1982 A.A., Los Angeles Valley College, Los Angeles, California.

2015 Section 106 workshop.
2000 CSUN "Olmec" field excavation and lab analysis; La Venta, Mexico.
1999 Rock art recording, UCLA Extension; Little Lake, California.
1998 Rock art symposium, UCLA Extension.

Professional Experience

2018- Project Archaeologist/Paleontologist, CRM TECH, Colton, Calif.
2016-2018 Co-Principal Investigator/Archaeologist, LSA Associates Inc.
2012-2016 Co-Principal Investigator/Archaeologist, ICF International (Jones & Stokes).
2010-2012 Co-Principal Investigator/Archaeologist, various CRM firms (on call).
2007-2010 Principal Investigator/Field Director/Crew Chief, ASM Affiliates, Inc.
2004-2007 Project Manager/Co-Principal Investigator, ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc.
2003-2004 Staff Archaeologist/Crew Chief, SRI, Inc.
2000-2003 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, Ancient Enterprises (Clewlow, Jr.).
1999-2000 Staff Archaeologist/Lab Crew Chief, CSC/Edwards Air Force Base.

Research Interests

Pottery and rock art analysis; prehistory the American southwest; Mesoamerica; Japan.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Author and co-author of, contributor to, and principal investigator for numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1999.

Memberships

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Archaeological Institute of America; Conejo Open Space Trails Advisory Committee; Conejo Valley Historical Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/HISTORIAN
Hunter C. O'Donnell, B.A.

Education

- 2016-2015 M.A. Program, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2015 B.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2012 A.A., Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
- 2011 A.A., Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.

Professional Experience

- 2022- Field Crew Chief, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
- 2017- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
- 2016-2018 Graduate Research Assistant, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2016-2017 Cultural Intern, Cultural Department, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Temecula, California.
- 2015 Archaeological Intern, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Barstow, California.
- 2015 Peer Research Consultant: African Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON
Eulices Lopez, B.S.

Education

- 2015 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 2013 A.A., Anthropology, Mt. San Jacinto College, Menifee, California.

Professional Experience

- 2024- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
- 2017-2024 Coordinator Assistant, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- 2017-2024 Director Assistant, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.
- 2017-2024 Curator Assistant, Archaeological Curation Unit, University of California, Riverside.
- 2014-2015 Information Officer, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- 2013 Lithic Analyst Assistant, Anthropology Department, East Los Angeles College, Monterey Park, California.
- 2012 Hominid Cast Fossils Cataloger, Anthropology Department, East Los Angeles College, Monterey Park, California.

APPENDIX 2

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Govin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

December 27, 2024

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

Re: Proposed Moreno Valley Brodiaea-134 SFD Project, Riverside County

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

To Whom It May Concern:

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

COMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
Serrano

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

Sincerely,

COMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Paum-a-Yuma Band of
Luiseño Indians

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

ACTING EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY
Steven Quinn

Attachment

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Page 1 of 1

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
12/27/2024**

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lacy Padilla, Director of Historic Preservation/THPO	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 333-5222	(760) 699-6919	ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Tribal Operations,	84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 398-4722		info@augustinetribe-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Doug Welmas, Chairperson	84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203	(760) 342-2593	(760) 347-7880	jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	(951) 763-2808	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	F	Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189	(760) 782-0711	(760) 782-0712		Cahuilla Cupeno	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3537		awallick@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nejo, Legal Analyst/Researcher	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3564		cnejo@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3515		sgaughen@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Steve Bodmer, General Counsel for Pechanga Band of Indians	P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6171	(951) 695-1778	sbodmer@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Tuba Ebru Ozdil, Pechanga Cultural Analyst	P.O. Box 2183 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6313	(951) 695-1778	eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739		culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	P. O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	admin@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 648-3000		cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 689-5727		dwalsh@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 803-3548		jllinton@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 484-4835		lgonzalez@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Senior Manager of Cultural Resources Management	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054		alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 578-2598		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370-0167		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Mary Belardo, Cultural Committee Vice Chair	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		belardom@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Gary Resvaloso, TM MLD	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 777-0365		grestmtm@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Thomas Torte, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300	(760) 397-8146	thomas.tortez@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Alesia Reed, Cultural Committee Chairwoman	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		lisareed990@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		abecerra@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

Record: PROJ-2024-006688
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: Riverside
NAHC Group: All

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Moreno Valley Brodiaea-134 SFD Project, Riverside County.

APPENDIX 3

**CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
RECORD FORMS**

**Site 4216-1H
(Temporary Designation)**

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 4216-1H

P1. Other Identifier: 28136 Brodiaea Avenue
*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Riverside
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Sunnymead Date 1967, photorevised 1980
T3S; R3W; NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec 14 ; S.B. B.M.
c. Address 28136 Brodiaea Avenue City Moreno Valley Zip 92555
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; 484,132 mE/ 3,752,765 mN
UTM Derivation: USGS Quad GIS Google Earth
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
Assessor's Parcel Numbers 478-070-015 and 478-080-003; on the north side of Brodiaea Avenue, at the end of a dirt driveway named "Tanberry Lane" on Google Maps

*P3a Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This property consists of a residence, a barn, a greenhouse, and the remains of a smaller greenhouse. The residence is a rectangular-shaped, one-story wood-frame building oriented east-west and resting on a concrete foundation. The medium-pitched side-gable roof is covered with red composition shingles and ends in narrow, open eaves. The walls are clad in light cream/white-painted stucco with white trim and gutters. An attached two-car garage completes the eastern façade of the residence. All doors and windows have been removed from the house, with only the wood frame remaining. The front porch is an off- (Continued on p. 4)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2: single-family property; HP33: farm/ranch

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District
 Other (isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession number): Taken on January 22, 2025; view to the northwest

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both
1959-1978

*P7. Owner and Address: EDM Realty Corporation, 170 Pacific Avenue, #42, San Francisco, CA 94111

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, & address): Michael Richards, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

*P9. Date Recorded: January 22, 2025

*P10. Survey Type (describe): Phase I intensive-level survey for CEQA compliance

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang, Nicole Raslich, Hunter O'Donnell, Michael Richards (2025): Cultural Resources Survey Report: Brodiaea Avenue 134 SFD Project, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 478-070-013 to -015 and 478-080-003 to -005, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Resource Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 5

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 4216-1H

B1. Historic Name: _____ B2. Common Name: _____
B3. Original Use: Residential B4. Present Use: Residential

*B5. Architectural Style: Ranch

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The residence was built between 1959 and 1962, followed by the barn between 1962 and 1966. The property owner at the time was Addie C. Jackson, a housewife who had inherited it from rancher Carlton Jackson upon his death in 1949. The rest of the property was evidently used as farmland until the 1960s-1970s. The greenhouse was built between 1969 and 1978, after Melvin Franklin "Mel" Parks (1934-2009) and Frances Ann "Peggy" Parks (née Updike; 1937-2020) acquired the property in 1967. The Parkses operated the Meltone Cactus Nursery through at least 1999 while Melvin
(Continued on p. 4)

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: See Item P3a.

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Post-WWII rural development Area Moreno Valley Period of Significance 1950s-1970s
Property Type Farmstead/plant nursery Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.) The establishment of this farmstead dates to the 1950s-1960s era, under the ownership of Addie Jackson, before Melvin and Frances Parks acquired the property in 1967 and turned it into a plant commercial nursery.
(Continued on p. 4)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP4: ancillary building

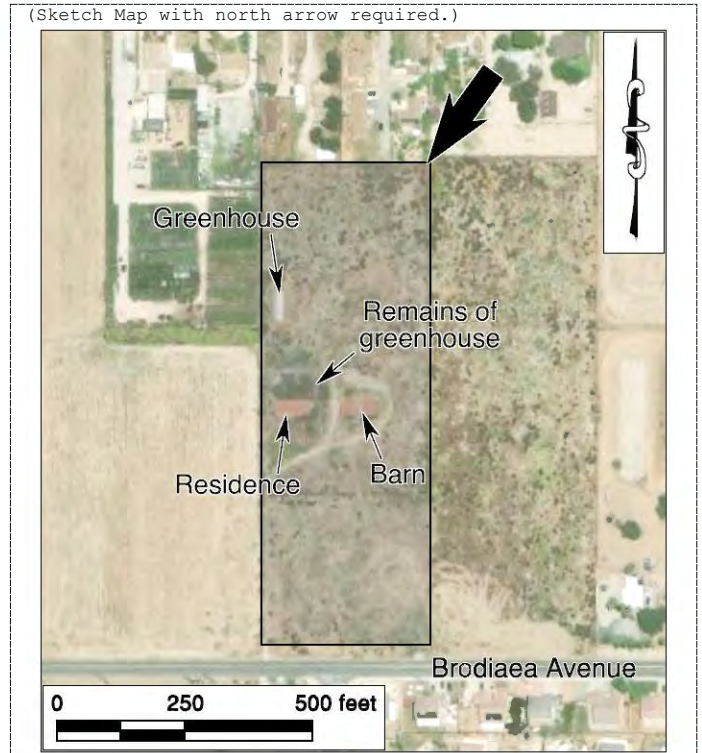
B12. References: Riverside County real property assessment records; City of Moreno Valley building safety records; aerial and satellite photographs taken in 1953-2025 (www.historicaerials.com/; mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/; Google Earth software); online genealogical databases (www.ancestry.com/); Melvin and Frances Parks obituaries; Central Spine, Newsletter of Central Arizona Cactus & Succulent Society, January 1999 (https://centralarizonacactus.org/newsletters/Central_Spine_1999_01.pdf)

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Terri Jacquemain, M.A.

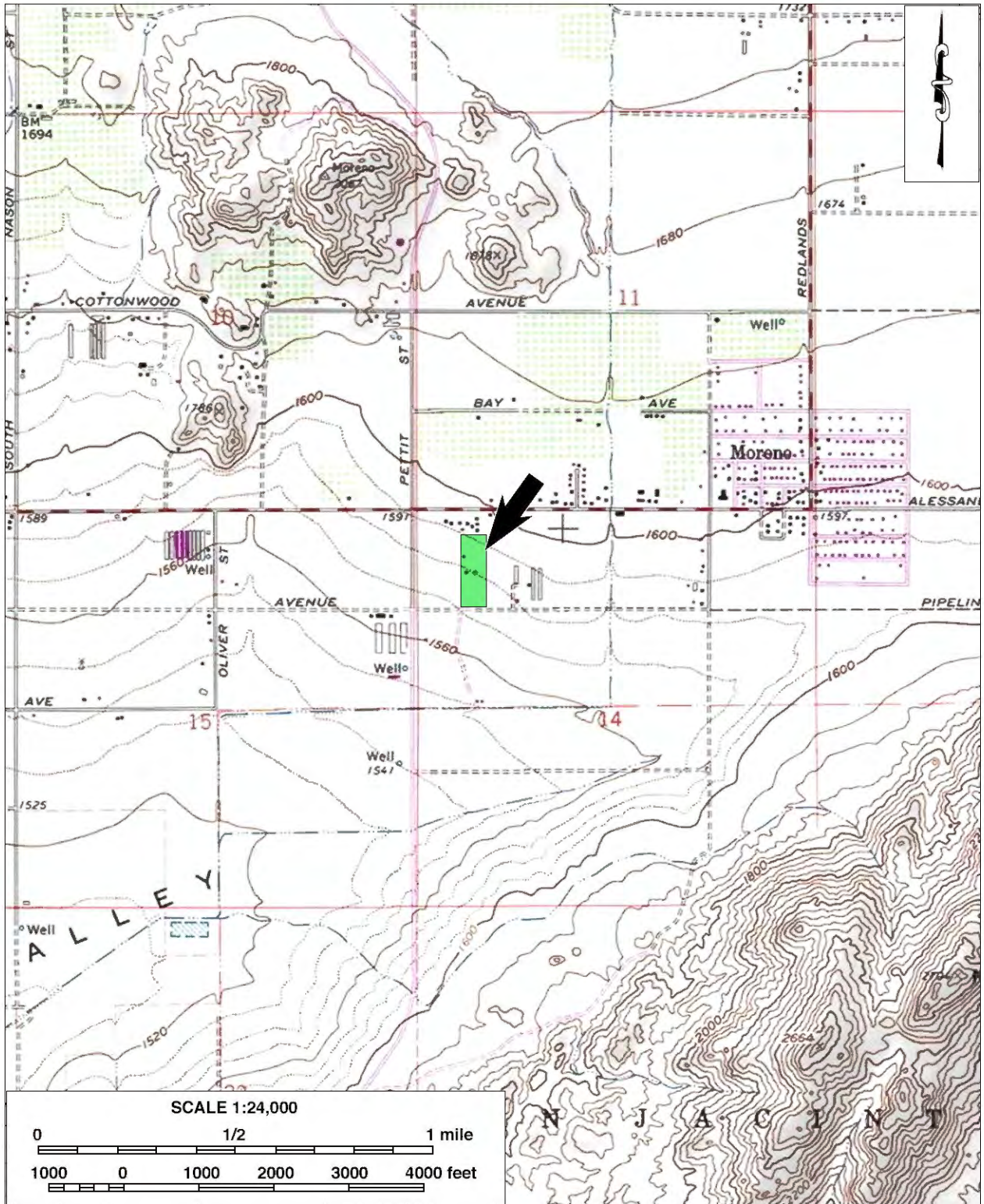
*Date of Evaluation: March 11, 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)



*Required information

LOCATION MAP



Recorded by: Michael Richards *Date: January 22, 2025 Continuation Update

***P3a. Description (continued):** centered open veranda and a fireplace with two hearths opens to the living room and the garage. The house is unoccupied and appears to have been stripped for salvage.

The barn is a rectangular-shaped, two-story wood-frame building resting on a poured concrete foundation, also oriented east-west. The low-pitched side-gable roof is covered with red composition shingles and has wide, open eaves. The two-story portion features a front-facing gable roof of similar characters. The exterior walls are clad with vertically oriented plywood where present, but the framing is exposed on portions of the northern and southern façades. Nearly all of the windows and doors have been removed, leaving only the wood framing, while a single aluminum-framed window is present on the west side of the upper-level loft. A central breezeway passes through the barn from north to south. The eastern end of the barn was used as an animal pen with a chain-link fence barrier.

The greenhouse is a rectangular-shaped, one-story wood-frame building oriented north-south, with a medium-pitched front-gable roof. The roofing material consists of corrugated plastic panels, as is the wall cladding atop two courses of cinder blocks. The structure is windowless but has two glazed wood doors on each end. The smaller greenhouse was a Quonset hut oriented north-south, presumably once covered with plastic sheets, but only the wood and steel hoop framing remains today. The driveway from Brodiaea Avenue to the buildings is lined with cypress and tamarisk.

***B6. Construction History (continued):** Parks, a former U.S. Army specialist who served in 1956-1958, also worked for some 20 years at the bakery of Sage's market in Riverside. The second greenhouse, now in ruins, was added in 2002-2003. No pertinent records were found for this address at the City of Moreno Valley Building and Safety Division.

***B10. Significance (continued):** The transformation of the property mirrored that of the Moreno Valley area from an agrarian community gradually to a suburban residential town during the mid- and late 20th century. While this modest farmstead is relatable to the theme, it does not demonstrate a particularly close or important association to this pattern of events in local and regional history, especially in comparison to the numerous other surviving properties of similar nature and vintage. Meanwhile, no specific events of recognized historic significance have been identified in association with the property.

Historical sources have yielded no evidence that the Jacksons, the Parkses, or any other persons associated with the property have attained a high level of historic significance, nor have any prominent architects, designers, or builders been identified in the construction of the buildings. In terms of architectural or artistic values, the buildings on the property are unremarkable products of common construction practice of their time, and none of them represents an important or notable example of any style, type, period, region, or method of construction, nor do they demonstrate any other special merit in design, construction, engineering, or aesthetics.

Lastly, the history of post-WWII rural development in the U.S. and subsequent suburban transformation of southern California is well documented in historical literature as well as contemporary accounts, leaving little potential for this property and the buildings it contains to yield any new or important data for the study of this subject. Based on these considerations, the former farmstead at 28136 Brodiaea Avenue does not appear to meet the any of the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 5 of 5

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 4216-1H

Recorded by: Michael Richards

*Date: January 22, 2025

Continuation Update

Additional Photographs:



Residence. *Left:* southern façade, view to the north;
right: interior, view to the southwest



Barn. *Left:* southern façade, view to the north;
right: structural framing, view to the north



Greenhouses. *Left:* main greenhouse, view to the northwest;
right: remains of smaller greenhouse, view to the southwest