CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER 302-030-010

City of Perris
Riverside County, California

For Submittal to:

City of Perris
Development Services Department, Planning Division
101 North D Street
Perris, CA 92570

Prepared for:

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47 North First Street, Suite 1
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Prepared by:

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Bai "Tom" Tang, Principal Investigator
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December 23, 2020
CRM TECH Project No. 3649A

Title: Cultural Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel Number 302-030-010, City of Perris, Riverside County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Perris, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 6, T4S R3W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately five acres

Keywords: Perris Valley area; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; no "historical resource" under CEQA provisions

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between July and November 2020, at the request of Jericho Systems, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately five acres of vacant land in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Number 302-030-010, is located on the southeastern corner of Nance Street and Webster Avenue, in the northwest quarter of Section 6, Township 4 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of an approximately 109,250-square-foot combination office/warehouse facility. The City of Perris, 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, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. Throughout the course of the study, no "historical resources" were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Perris a finding of *No Impact* on "historical resources."

No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for this project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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Between July and November 2020, at the request of Jericho Systems, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately five acres of vacant land in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California (Figure 1). The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Number 302-030-010, is located on the southeastern corner of Nance Street and Webster Avenue, in the northwest quarter of Section 6, Township 4 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figures 2, 3).

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In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, 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.

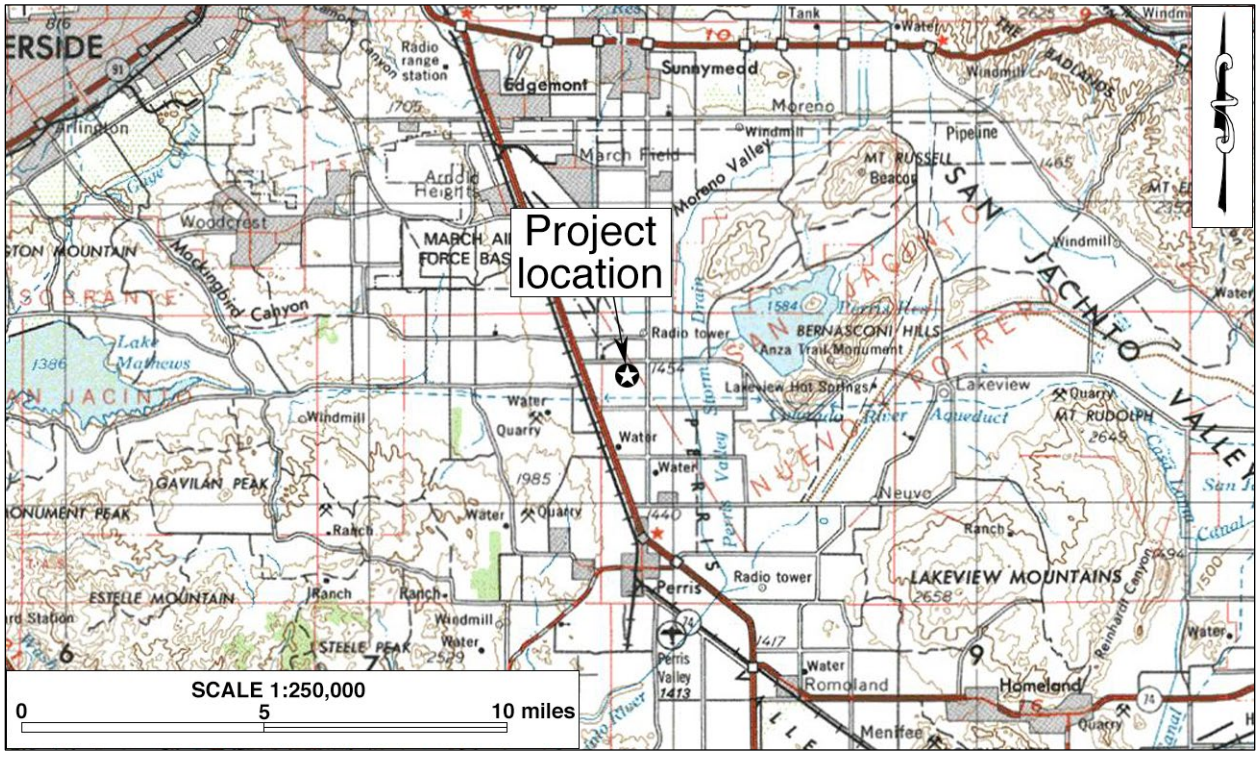

Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Ana, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1979a])

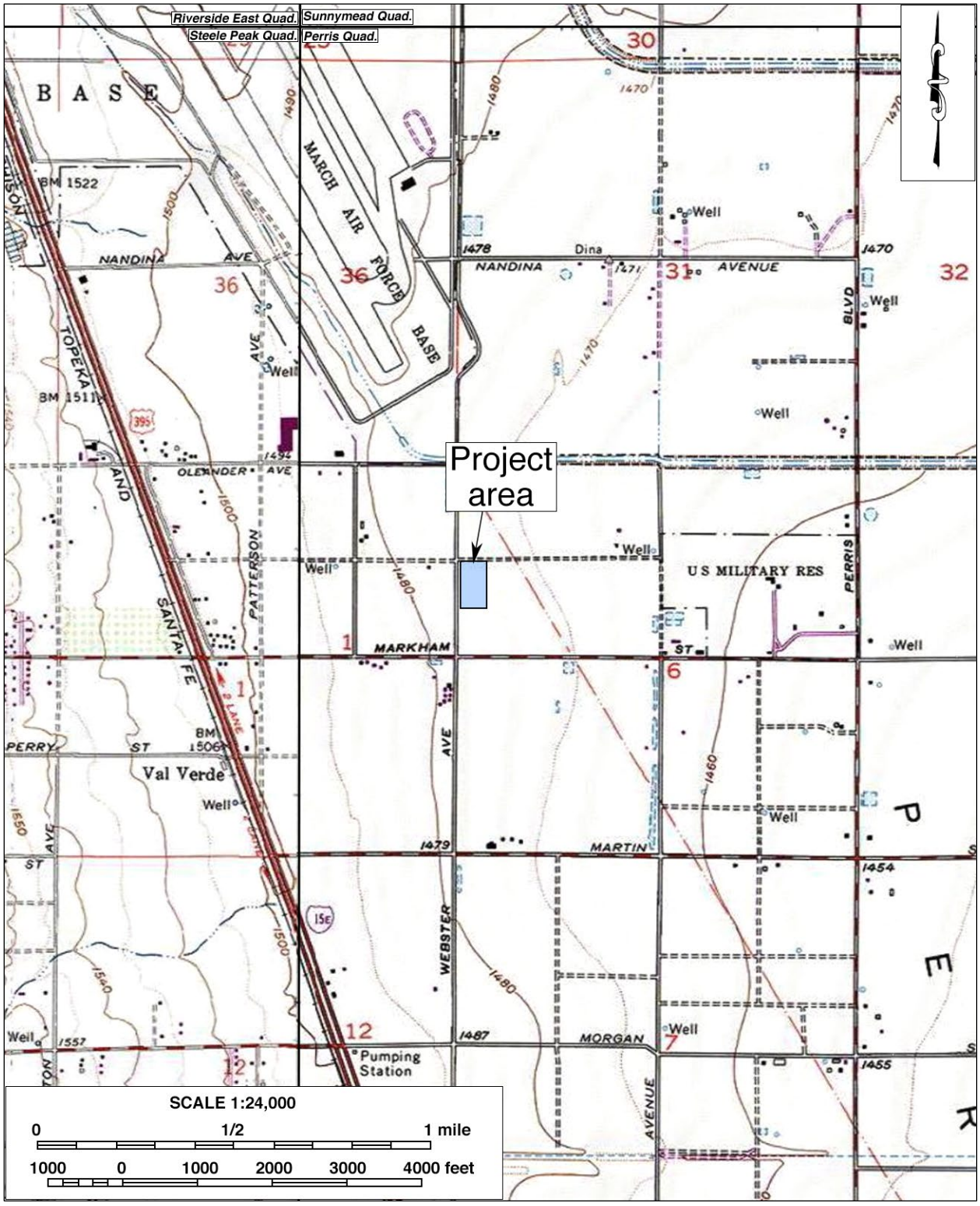

Figure 2. Project location. (Based on USGS Perris, Riverside East, Sunnymead, and Steele Peak, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1978; 1979b; 1980a; 1980b])

Figure 3. Aerial image of the project area.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The project area is located in the northern portion of the City of Perris, roughly a quarter-mile south of March Air Reserve Base, in a formerly agrarian area that has been undergoing rapid transformation into an industrial park over the past decade (Google Earth 2008-2018). An existing warehouse occupies the adjacent property to the east, while most of the other surrounding properties consist of vacant land that formerly served as agricultural fields (NETR Online 1966-2016; Google Earth 2002-2018).

Historically also agricultural in use, the project area now lies vacant and overgrown with vegetation. A concrete pad is found near the center of the property, at a location where a small group of agricultural buildings once stood in recent years (Google Earth 2014-2018). The terrain in the project area is relatively level, with a slight incline to the north, and the elevations range roughly from 1,470 feet to 1,480 feet above mean sea level. The surface soil is composed of medium-brown sandy silt, and the existing vegetation includes mainly foxtail, wild mustard, tumbleweed, and grasses and shrubs of various sizes (Figure 4).

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

Figure 4. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area. (Photograph taken on December 10, 2020; view to the northeast)

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

According to current ethnohistorical scholarship, the traditional territories of several Native American groups, including the Luiseño, the Serrano, the Gabrielino, and the Cahuilla, overlapped one another in the present-day Riverside-San Bernardino region during the Late Prehistoric Period, but the Perris Valley area is generally recognized as a part of the traditional homeland of the Luiseño, a Takic-speaking people whose territory extended from present-day Riverside to Escondido and Oceanside. The name of the group derived from Mission San Luis Rey, which held jurisdiction over most of the traditional Luiseño territory during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. In modern anthropological literature, the leading sources on Luiseño culture and history are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Shipek (1978).

Anthropologists have divided the Luiseño into several autonomous lineages or kin groups, which represented the basic political unit among most Native Americans in southern California. According to Bean and Shipek (1978:551), each Luiseño lineage possessed a permanent base camp, or village,

on the valley floor and another in the mountain regions for acorn collection. Luiseño villages were made up of family members and relatives, the chiefs inherited their positions, and each village owned its own land. Villages were usually located in sheltered canyons or near year-round sources of fresh water, always near subsistence resources.

The Luiseño exploited nearly all resources of the environment in a highly developed seasonal mobility system. Primarily hunters and gatherers, they collected seeds, roots, wild berries, acorns, wild grapes, strawberries, wild onions, and prickly pear cacti, and hunted deer, elks, antelopes, rabbits, wood rats, and a variety of insects. Bows and arrows, atlatls or spear throwers, rabbit sticks, traps, nets, clubs, and slings were the main hunting tools. Each lineage had exclusive hunting and gathering rights in their procurement ranges. These boundaries were respected and only crossed with permission (Bean and Shipek 1978:551).

It is estimated that when Spanish colonization of Alta California began in 1769, the Luiseño had approximately 50 active villages with an average population of 200 individuals each, although other estimates place the total Luiseño population at 4,000-5,000 (Bean and Shipek 1978:557). Some of the villages were forcefully moved to the Spanish missions, while others were left largely intact (*ibid.*:558). Ultimately, Luiseño population declined rapidly after European contact because of diseases such as smallpox and harsh living conditions at the missions and, later, on the Mexican ranchos, where the Native people often worked as seasonal ranch hands.

After the American annexation of Alta California, the large number of non-Native settlers further eroded the foundation of traditional Luiseño society. During the latter half of the 19th century, almost all of the remaining Luiseño villages were displaced, their occupants eventually removed to the various reservations. Today, the nearest Native American groups of Luiseño heritage live on the Soboba, Pechanga, and Pala Indian Reservations.

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 Perris and San Jacinto Valleys 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.

During much of the Spanish and Mexican Periods in California history, the Perris Valley were nominally under the control of Mission San Luis Rey, which was established near present-day Oceanside in 1798. By 1821, it had become a part of the loosely defined Rancho San Jacinto, a vast cattle ranch for that mission (Gunther 1984:467). The rancho was headquartered on a small hill near the Lakeview Mountains, where an adobe house for the *mayordomo*, known in later years as Casa Loma, was built sometime before 1827 (*ibid.*:102).

In the 1840s, after secularization of the mission system, the Mexican government issued three large land grants on the former mission rancho of San Jacinto, resulting in the establishment of Rancho San Jacinto Viejo, Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, and El Sobrante de Rancho San

Jacinto. The nearest among the three, Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, lies a few hundred feet to the east of the project location. It was granted to Miguel de Pendrorena, a merchant in San Diego, in 1846, just a few months before the American occupation of California (Gunther 1984:466). As elsewhere in southern California, cattle raising was the most prevalent economic activity on these ranchos until the influx of American settlers eventually brought an end to this much-romanticized lifestyle in the second half of the 19th century.

In 1882-1883, the Perris Valley received a major boost in its early development when the California Southern Railway was constructed through the area, to be connected to the Santa Fe Railway's nationwide system a few years later. In a scenario repeated frequently in the American West, a string of towns soon emerged along the railroad line. The town of Perris was founded in 1886, and named in honor of Frederick Thomas Perris, the California Southern Railway's chief engineer and superintendent of construction (Gunther 1984:385). Closer to the project location, in what is now the northern portion of the City of Perris, another settlement named Val Verde came into being in 1893-1894, also near the location of a railroad station (*ibid.*:555).

In 1893, with the creation of Riverside County, Perris was designated as one of the 12 original judicial townships (Gunther 1984:120). On May 16, 1911, Perris was incorporated as the sixth city in the county. By 1914, the city had a population of 1,000, a bank, a newspaper, three hotels, three churches, and three large grain warehouses (LSA Associates 2013). It received another boost with the establishment of the U.S. Army's March Air Field near its northern boundary in 1918, which began ushering in a gradual diversification in local economy. Nevertheless, agriculture remained a dominant factor throughout the historic period (*ibid.*).

During the second half of the 20th century, particularly towards the end of the century, urban/ suburban development became the driving force behind the growth in the Perris area, with vast spans of former farmlands turned into residential tracts, commercial development, and other associated facilities. In the meantime, the town of Val Verde remained a small rural community into the early 20th century, experiencing little growth in comparison to its larger neighbor. Its post office was permanently discontinued in 1930, and by the 1980s "all vestiges of the 'town' are now gone" (Gunther 1984:555).

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

The historical/archaeological resources records search service for this study was provided by the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside, on December 9, 2020. During the records search, EIC staff examined maps and records on file 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 Historic 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. In addition to EIC records, the City of Perris General Plan was also consulted for pertinent information.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/ historian Bai "Tom" Tang. 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 1901-1980, and aerial photographs taken in 1966-2018. The historic maps are available at the websites of the USGS and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, and the aerial photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On December 10, 2020, CRM TECH archaeologist Daniel Ballester carried out the field survey of the project area. The survey was completed on foot at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel north-south transects at 10-meter (approximately 30-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 was generally poor (approximately 25 percent on average) due to the dense vegetative cover (Figure 4). In light of the extensive disturbance to the ground surface by past agricultural operations throughout the project area, the visibility is not considered a significant hinderance to the surface effort.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to EIC records, the project area was included in an overview study for a specific plan that covered a total of 3,860 acres in 2007 (Tang et al. 2007) but had not been surveyed at an intensive level for cultural resources prior to this study. No cultural resources were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project boundaries. Inside the one-mile scope of the records search, EIC records identify a total of 50 other studies on various tracts of land and linear features, including the adjacent property to the east (Figure 5).

EIC records further indicate that 26 historical/archaeological sites have been recorded within the one-mile radius, as listed in Table 1. All of the sites dated to the historic period, and no prehistoric—i.e., Native American—cultural remains have been recorded in the project vicinity. As Table 1 shows, the vast majority of these sites represented buildings, structural remains, or irrigation/flood-control features. Among the 26 sites, the most notable is 33-024868, which was recorded in 2016 and consisted of a 745-foot segment of unpaved Webster Avenue lying to the north of Harley Knox Boulevard, some 500 feet north of the project location. The segment of Webster Avenue adjacent to the project area was not included in that recording. None of the other sites were found in the immediate vicinity of the project area, and thus none of them require further consideration in conjunction with this project.

The Conservation Element of the City of Perris General Plan classifies the project vicinity as an area of "Low Density Site Probability" for cultural resources, projected at one site or less per quarter mile

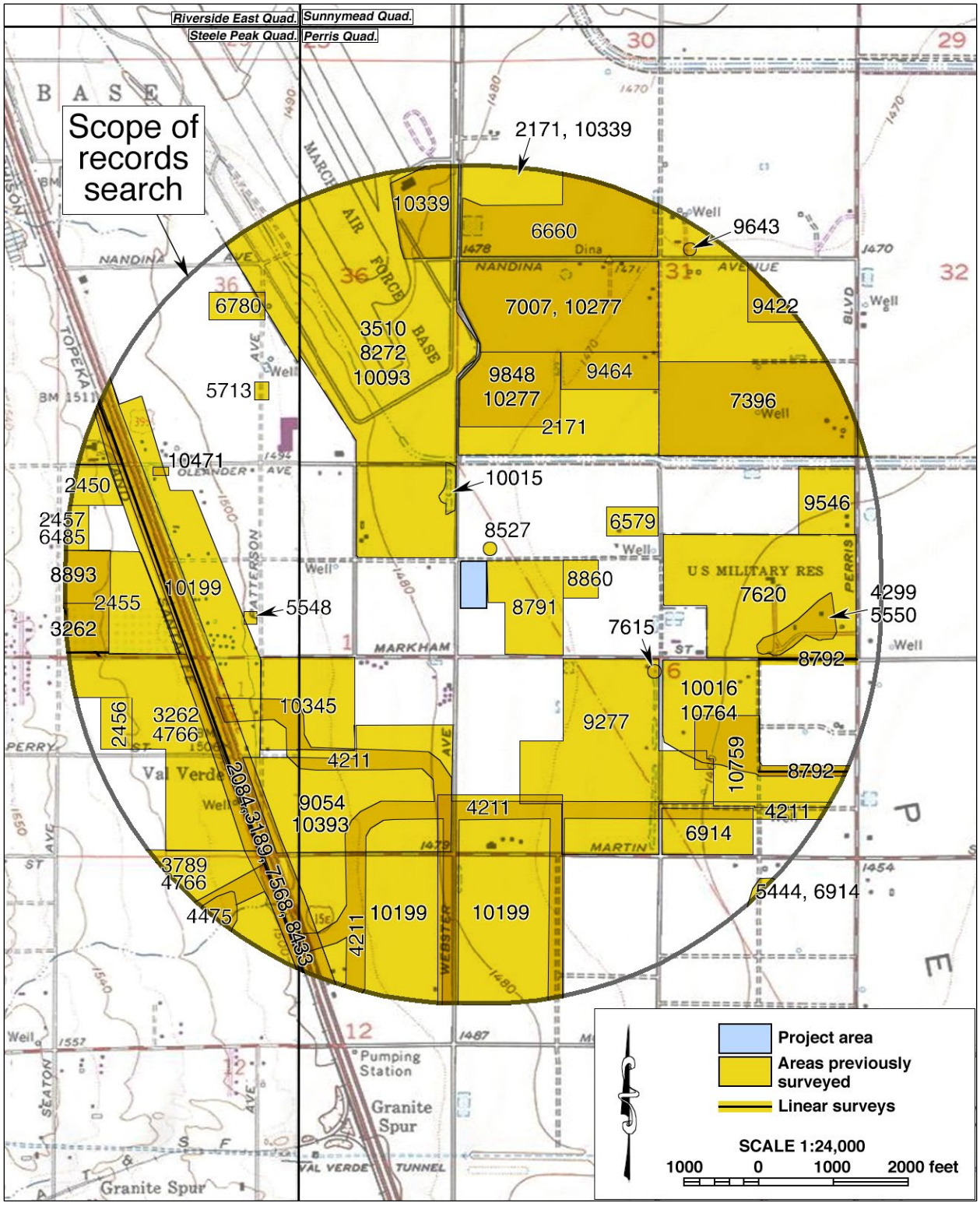

Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by EIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search		
Site No.	**Recorded by/Date**	**Description**
33-001183	Hammond 1977	Old railroad siding
33-005775	Cotterman 1999	March Air Force Base well house
33-007639	Harmon 1982	Single-family residence
33-007649	Harmon 1982	Camp Haan barracks
33-007650	Harmon 1982	Boyd Tanks Company/Camp Haan barracks
33-007674	Various 1982-1999	Val Verde Elementary School
33-008700	Love 1999	Remnants of irrigation features
33-008701	Love 1999	Segments of steel and concrete pipelines
33-008702	Love 1999	Structural foundation
33-008703	Love 1999	Structural foundation
33-015743	Easter and Beedle 2005	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway
33-015853	Sanka 2007	Structural foundation and irrigation features
33-015854	Sanka 2007	Concrete standpipe and well
33-016078	Studwick et al. 2005	Structural foundations, well, and reservoir
33-016239	Ewers et al. 2005	Structural remains
33-019865	Maloney and Elder 2017	Remains of homestead and irrigation system
33-020334	Ballester 2012	Irrigation features from circa 1913
33-021503	Kay 2013	Remains of grain mill facility
33-024092	Keller 2013	Irrigation features in a plowed field
33-024854	George et al. 2016	Flood-control channel on former March Air Force Base
33-024867	Smallwood et al. 2016	Lateral B of Oleander Channel
33-024868	Smallwood et al. 2016	Segment of unpaved Webster Avenue north of the project area
33-028172	Goodwin 2018	Refuse burn deposit
33-028588	Cunningham 2017	Pair of wooden utility poles
33-028589	Cunningham 2017	Pair of vertical steel pipes
33-028621	Garrison 2019	Concrete slab with steel pipe spigot

(City of Perris 2008:21). The General Plan notes that most of the prehistoric sites in and around the City of Perris consist of bedrock milling slicks (*ibid.*:20). Current ethnohistorical scholarship suggests that Native peoples in this area lived in base camps close to water sources, usually in protected areas such as near the base of hills (Bean and Shipek 1978). The project area, located on the open valley floor, would not have been a favored location for long-term habitation, and there are no bedrock outcrops on the property that could have been used for resource processing, as noted below.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted during this study similarly suggest that the project area is relatively low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period. In the 1850s-1860s, when the U.S. government conducted the first systematic land survey in the present-day Perris area, a road that branched off from the main wagon road from San Bernardino to Temecula and Temescal was observed traversing the project area in a generally northeast-southwest direction (Figure 6). By the 1890s, the winding roads noted in the mid-19th century had been replaced by a more regular grid of roads that were lined by scattered buildings, including the forerunner of today's Webster Avenue (Figure 7).

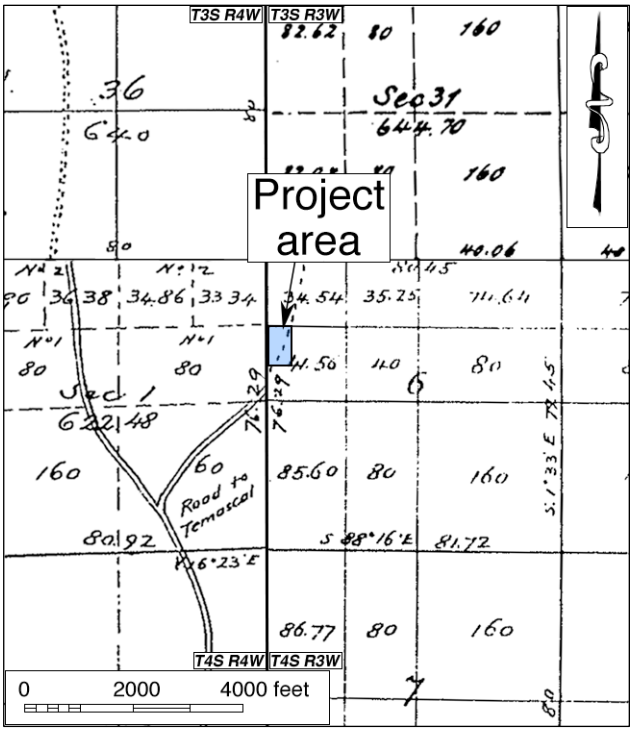

Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1853-1866. (Source: GLO 1855a-c; 1883)

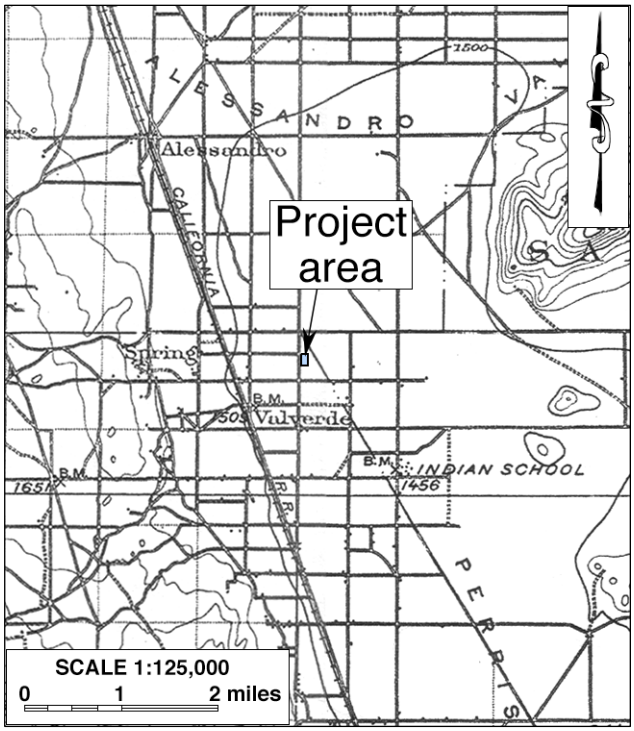

Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1897-1898. (Source: USGS 1901)

Throughout the historic period, the project area evidently remained vacant and used as agricultural fields, and the only notable features within or adjacent to its boundaries were Webster Avenue and, by the 1930s, Nance Street, both of which were unpaved dirt roads as late as 2016 (Figures 6-9; NETR Online 1966-2016; Google Earth 2002-2016). In the early years of the current century, farming operations intensified on this property, as a number of plastic-covered greenhouses sprang up after 2003 and were later joined by what appear to have been metal-clad sheds, including a cluster near the center of the parcel, where the concrete pad remains today (Google Earth 2003-2016).

In 2008-2009, the agrarian landscape in the surrounding area began to be transformed by the construction of an increasing number of large warehouses (Google Earth 2008-2018). The nearest one, on the adjacent property to the east, was built in 2016-2018 (Google Earth 2016; 2018). Also during those years, Nance Street and Webster Avenue became paved roads (*ibid.*). Meanwhile, the farming operations in the project area ceased completely after 2016, and all buildings and structures had been removed by 2018 (*ibid.*). Since then, the property has evidently lain unused to the present time.

FIELD SURVEY

The intensive-level field survey produced completely negative results for potential cultural resources, and no buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifact deposits of prehistoric or historical origin were encountered. The only notable feature present in the project area, the large concrete slab near the center of the property, evidently represents a remnant of agricultural buildings erected between 2012 and 2014 and demolished between 2016 and 2018 (Google Earth 2012-2018).

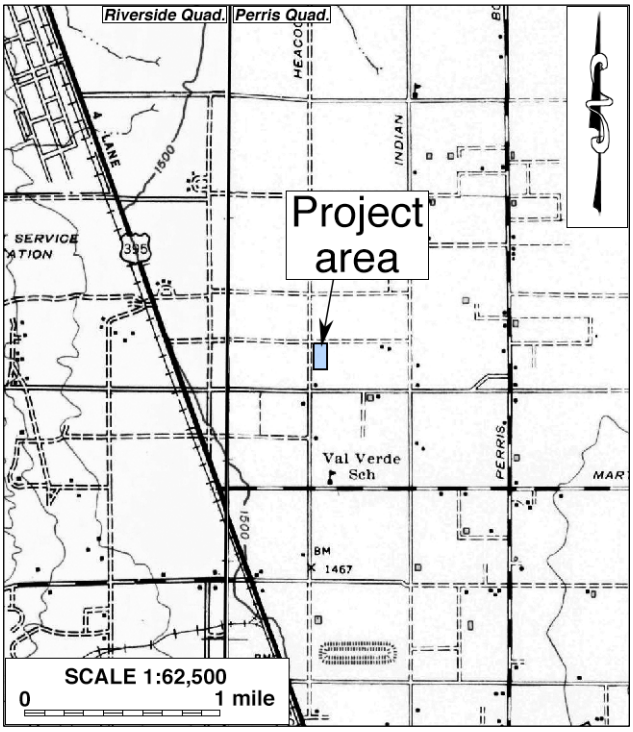

Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1939. (Source: USGS 1942; 1943)

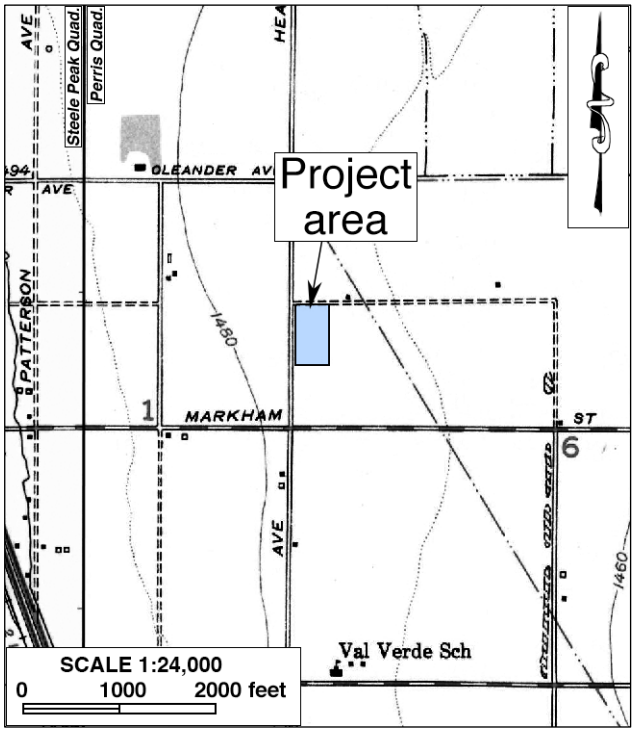

Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1951-1953. (Source: USGS 1953a; 1953b)

As a result of the prolonged farming operations on the property and the construction activities in more recent years, the ground surface in the entire project area has been extensively disturbed, with little vestige of the natural landscape surviving today (Figure 4).

No bedrock outcrops or other potential markers of prehistoric human activities were found in the project area. As mentioned above, an unpaved segment of Webster Avenue lying to the north of the project location was previously recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory as Site 33-024868. Closer to the project area, Webster Avenue is now a paved road with gravel-lined soft shoulders after undergoing a major upgrading in 2016-2018 (Google Earth 2016; 2018). As such, it is essentially a modern feature and no longer constitutes an extension of Site 33-024868. Therefore, it requires no further consideration during this study.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area and assist the City of Perris 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 such resources 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)). Regarding the proper criteria for the evaluation of historical significance, 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 presented above, no potential "historical resources" were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area, and none were encountered during the present survey. Although an early road evidently extended across the project area in the mid-19th century, the road had fallen into disuse by the 1890s and no notable man-made features are known to have been present within the project boundaries throughout the rest of the historic period. Sources indicate the property was used for agricultural purposes from at least the 1960s, which has extensively disturbed the surface soils, and all past constructions on the property date only to the current century. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, CRM TECH concludes that no "historical resources" exist within or adjacent to the project area.

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." As stated above, no "historical resources," as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, were encountered throughout the course of this study. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Perris:

- The project as currently proposed will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known "historical resources."
- No further cultural resources investigation is necessary for the proposed project unless construction 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 within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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APPENDIX 1
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR
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
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA*

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.
1996-1998	Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands.
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	Archaeological Technician, Field Director, and Project Director 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

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

Memberships

* Register of Professional Archaeologists; Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Ben Kerridge, M.A.

Education

2019-2020	Physical Geology, California Geology, and Historical Geology Coursework, Fullerton College, Fullerton, California.
2014	Geoarchaeological Field School, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.
2010	M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.
2009	Project Management Training, Project Management Institute/CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
2004	B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.

Professional Experience

2015-	Project Archaeologist/Paleontologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2015	Teaching Assistant, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.
2009-2014	Publications Delivery Manager, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
2006-2009	Technical Publishing Specialist, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
2002-2006	English Composition/College Preparation Tutor, various locations, California.

Papers Presented

- Geomorphological Survey of Tracts T126–T151 to Support Archaeological Shoreline Research Project. Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece, 2014.
- The Uncanny Valley of the Shadow of Modernity: A Re-examination of Anthropological Approaches to Christianity. Graduate Thesis, California State University, Fullerton, 2010.
- Ethnographic Endeavors into the World of Counterstrike. 74th Annual Conference of the Southwestern Anthropological Association, 2003.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Co-author and contributor to numerous cultural and paleontological resources management reports since 2013.

Memberships

Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR
Daniel Ballester, M.S., RPA*

Education

2013	M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.
1998	B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
1997	Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
1994	University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.
2007	Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino.
2002	"Historic Archaeology Workshop," presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

Professional Experience

2002-	Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002	Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1998-1999	Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
1998	Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
1998	Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Field Director, co-author, and contributor to numerous cultural management reports since 2002.

Memberships

*Register of Professional Archaeologists #18037.