HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER 0231-102-10

14510 Ceres Avenue, near the City of Fontana
San Bernardino County, California

For Submittal to:

County of San Bernardino Planning Department
385 North Arrowhead Avenue
San Bernardino, CA 92415

Prepared for:

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Bai "Tom" Tang, Principal Investigator
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June 7, 2019
CRM TECH Contract No. 3478

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel Number 0231-102-10, 14510 Ceres Avenue, near the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California

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Date: June 7, 2019

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USGS Quadrangle: Fontana, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 11, T1S R6W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 0.5 acre

Keywords: San Bernardino Valley region; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; no "historical resources" under CEQA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between April and June 2019, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on an approximately 0.5-acre parcel of vacant land in an unincorporated area near the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Number 0231-102-10, is located at 14510 Ceres Avenue, on the north side of Merrill Avenue between Cherry Avenue and Heather Avenue, and within the southwest quarter of Section 11, T1S R6W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of a 10,080-square-foot industrial building with associated parking stalls and landscaping. The County of San Bernardino, 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 County 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 County of San Bernardino 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 April and June 2019, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on an approximately 0.5-acre parcel of vacant land in an unincorporated area near the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1). The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Number 0231-102-10, is located at 14510 Ceres Avenue, on the north side of Merrill Avenue between Cherry Avenue and Heather Avenue, and within the southwest quarter of Section 11, T1S R6W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figures 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of a 10,080-square-foot industrial building with associated parking stalls and landscaping. The County of San Bernardino, 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 County 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. 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.

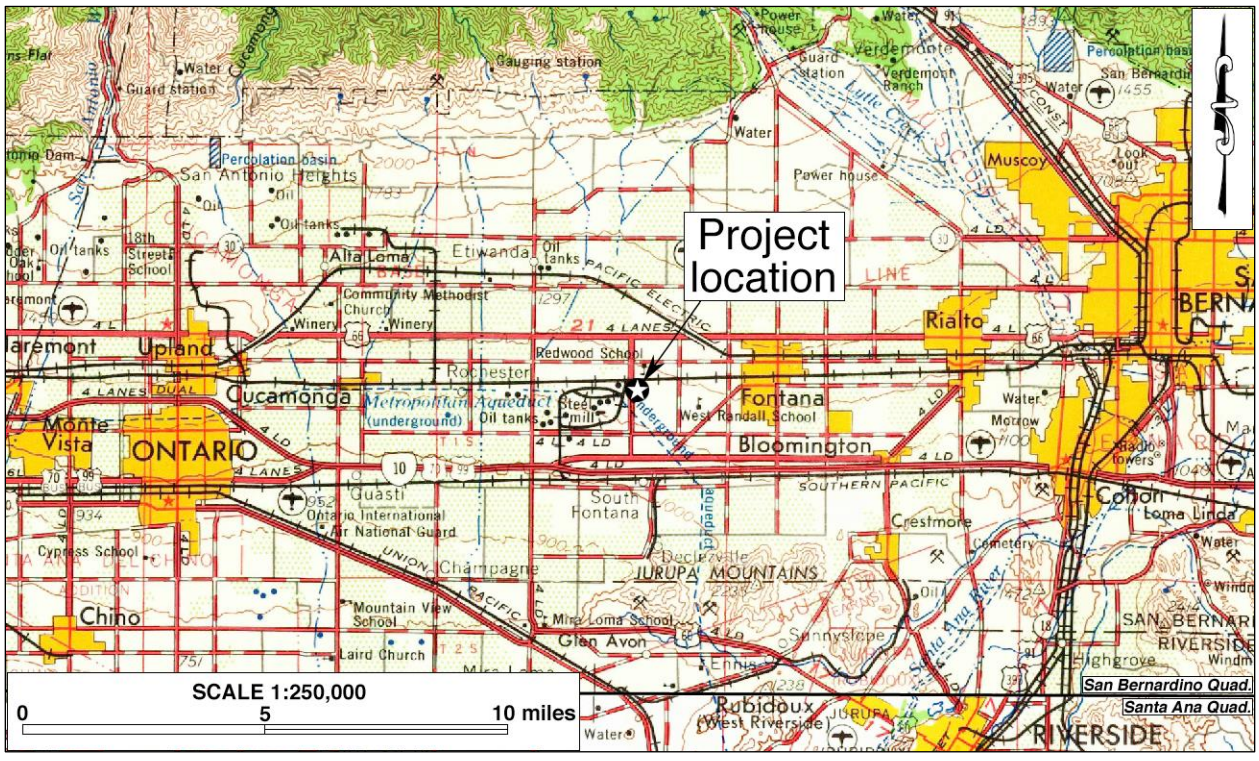

Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino and Santa Ana, Calif., 30'x60' quadrangles [USGS 1958; 1959])

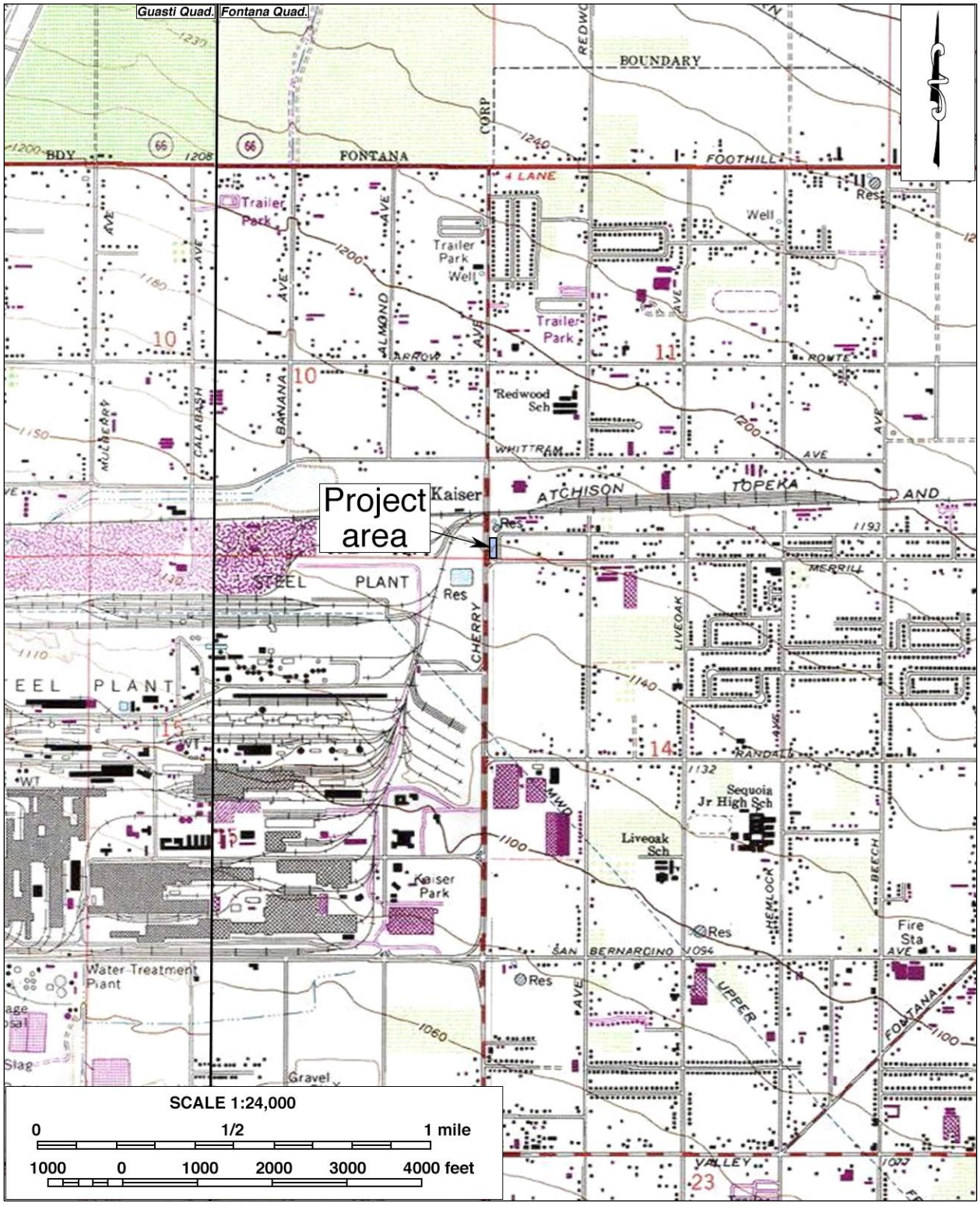

Figure 2. Project location. (Based on USGS Fontana and Guasti, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1980; 1981])

Figure 3. Aerial image of the project area.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The project area lies on alluvial deposits in the central portion of the San Bernardino Valley, a broad inland valley defined by the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountain Ranges on the north and a series of low rocky hills known as the Jurupa Mountains on the south. The Mediterranean climate of the project vicinity is typical of inland southern California lowlands, featuring hot and dry summers with mild and wet winters. The average annual rainfall in the region is less than 15 inches, the majority of which typically occurs between November and March.

The project location is in an unincorporated area bordered by the Cities of Rancho Cucamonga and Ontario on the west and the City of Fontana on the other sides. The property is currently undeveloped and used solely for tractor trailer storage (Figure 4). The surrounding area features mostly industrial properties, with the Auto Club Speedway across Cherry Avenue to the west and a few remaining, older residences of semi-rural character across Heather Avenue to the east (Figure 3).

The terrain in the project area is level, with a slight incline to the north, and the elevations range approximately from 1,160 feet to 1,165 feet above mean seal level. The ground surface has evidently been graded in the past and cleared of almost all vegetation, and most of it is now covered with imported gravel (Figure 4). The original surface soil, where it remains visible, is composed of fine- to coarse-grained sands of light to medium grey color mixed with small rocks and gravel. The vegetation noted in and around the project area includes mustard grass, foxtails, sunflowers, palm trees, and other small grasses and shrubs.

Figure 4. Current natural setting of the project area, view to the north. (Photograph taken on May 8, 2019)

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The earliest evidence of human occupation in inland southern California was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the Lakeview Mountains, overlooking the San Jacinto Valley, 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, typically atop knolls with good viewsheds (Basgall and True 1985; Goodman and McDonald 2001; Goodman 2002; Milburn et al. 2008).

The cultural history of inland southern California has been summarized into numerous chronologies, including the works of Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren (1984), and others. The prehistory of Riverside County specifically 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 inland southern California can be divided into three primary periods:

- Paleoindian Period (ca. 18,000-9,000 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

Ethnographically, the project location lies between the traditional territories of the Serrano and the Gabrielino, which adjoined and overlapped with each other, at least during the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Periods. The homeland of the Gabrielino, probably the most influential Native American group in aboriginal southern California (Bean and Smith 1978a:538), was centered in the Los Angeles Basin, and reached as far east as the San Bernardino-Riverside area. The homeland of

the Serrano was primarily the San Bernardino Mountains, including the slopes and lowlands on the north and south flanks, and the southern portion of the Mojave Desert.

Whatever the linguistic affiliation, Native Americans in and around the Fontana area exhibited similar social organization and resource procurement strategies. Villages were based on clan or lineage groups. Their home/base sites are marked by midden deposits, often with bedrock mortars. During their seasonal rounds to exploit plant resources, small groups would migrate within their traditional territory in search of specific plants and animals. Their gathering strategies often left behind signs of special use sites, usually grinding slicks on bedrock boulders, at the locations of the resources.

As early as 1542, the 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 Gabrielino territory. Shortly afterwards, most of the Gabrielino people were incorporated into Mission San Gabriel and other 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 present-day Loma Linda. Due to introduced diseases, dietary deficiencies, and forceful reduction, Gabrielino and Serrano population dwindled rapidly. By 1900, the Gabrielino had almost ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group (Bean and Smith 1978a:540). The Serrano, meanwhile, were mostly settled on the San Manuel and the Morongo Indian Reservations (Bean and Smith 1978b:573).

Historic Context

In 1772, three years after the beginning of Spanish colonization of Alta California, Pedro Fages, *comandante* of the new province, and a small force of soldiers under his command became the first Europeans to set foot in the San Bernardino Valley (Beck and Haase 1974:15). They were soon followed by two other famed Spanish explorers, Juan Bautista de Anza and Francisco Garcés, who traveled through the valley in the mid-1770s (*ibid.*). Despite these early visits, for the next 40 years the inland valley received little impact from the Spanish colonization activities in Alta California, which were concentrated predominantly in the coastal regions.

For the bulk of the Spanish-Mexican period, the San Bernardino Valley was considered a part of the land holdings of Mission San Gabriel. The name "San Bernardino" was bestowed on the region at least by 1819, when a mission *asistencia* and an associated rancho were officially established under that name in the eastern end of the valley (Lerch and Haenszel 1981). After gaining independence from Spain in 1821, the Mexican government began in 1834 the process of secularizing the mission system in Alta California, which in practice meant the confiscation of the Franciscan missions' vast land holdings, to be distributed later among prominent citizens of the province. During the 1830s-1840s, several large land grants were created in the San Bernardino Valley, but most of the Fontana area was not involved in any of these, and thus remained public land when Alta California became a part of the United States in 1848.

Used primarily as cattle ranches, the ranchos in the San Bernardino Valley saw little development until the mid-19th century, when a group of Mormon settlers from Salt Lake City founded the town of San Bernardino in 1851. After the completion of the Southern Pacific Railway in 1876-1877, and especially after the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway introduced a competing line in 1885, a

phenomenal land boom swept through much of southern California, ushering in a number of new settlements in the San Bernardino Valley. In 1887, the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company purchased a large tract of land near the mouth of Lytle Creek, together with the necessary water rights to the creek, and laid out the townsites of Rosena (now Fontana), Bloomington, and Rialto (Ingersoll 1904:619; Brown and Boyd 1922:249-250). The project area lies within one of the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company subdivisions (County of San Bernardino n.d.).

While Rialto and Bloomington were soon settled and began to grow, little development took place at Rosena before the collapse of the 1880s land boom and the ensuing financial destruction of the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company (Ingersoll 1904:620; Schuiling 1984:90, 102). In 1905, Azariel Blanchard "A.B." Miller (1878-1941), widely considered the founder of present-day Fontana, arrived in Rosena from the Imperial Valley and, along with his associates, established Fontana Farms on a tract of land that eventually reached 20,000 acres (Anicic 2005:32-40). By 1910, a large-scale irrigation system was in place and much of the acreage was planted in grain and citrus crops (Schuiling 1984:102). Miller's Fontana Farms became synonymous to the location, and Rosena was renamed Fontana in 1913.

Up to the early 1940s, Fontana remained primarily an agricultural settlement where poultry, hog, and rabbit raising played a particularly important role in the local economy (Schuiling 1984:102). During World War II, however, the establishment of the Kaiser Steel Mill at the present-day location of the Auto Club Speedway dramatically altered the agrarian setting of the Fontana area. The City of Fontana incorporated in 1952. With other industrial enterprises following Kaiser into the area during and after World War II, Fontana became known as a center of heavy industry, a characterization that lasted until recent decades (*ibid*.:106). Since the closure of the Kaiser Steel Mill in 1983, and in response to the growing demand for affordable housing, Fontana, like many other cities in the San Bernardino Valley, has increasingly taken on the characteristics of a "bedroom community."

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On May 9, 2019, CRM TECH archaeologist Ben Kerridge completed the historical/archaeological resources records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), California State University, Fullerton. During the records search, Kerridge examined maps, records, and electronic databases at the SCCIC 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 San Bernardino County Historical 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.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH historian Bai "Tom" Tang on the basis of the following sources:

- Published literature in local and regional history;
- U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1856, on file at the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Moreno Valley;
- U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1981, on file at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside;
- Aerial photographs taken in 1938-2016, available at the NETR Online website and from the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On May 8, 2019, CRM TECH archaeologist Cynthia Morales carried out the intensive-level field survey of the project area. The survey was conducted on foot by walking a series of parallel north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. In this way, the entire project area was systematically and carefully inspected for any features or artifacts dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 45 years or older). Except for the dense vegetation growth along the perimeter fences, the ground surface is largely clear, but the visibility of the native soil is generally poor (0 to 15 percent) because of the presence of the imported gravel (Figure 4). In light of the apparent level of past ground disturbance, the surface visibility was deemed adequate for this survey.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to SCCIC records, the project area had not been surveyed for cultural resources prior to this study, and no cultural resources were recorded within or adjacent to the project boundaries. Within a one-mile radius, SCCIC records show a total of 30 previous studies on various tracts of land and linear features (in Figure 5), including two adjacent surveys within the Cherry Avenue right-of-way in 2007 and 2008 (#1065869 and #1065971). Collectively, these 30 studies covered approximately 60 percent of the land within the scope of the records search and resulted in the identification of 12 historical/archaeological sites within the scope.

All 12 of the known sites dated to the historic period, and none of them contained any elements of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin. The nearest among them was 36-004131, the former site of the Kaiser Steel Mill, which was located on the opposite side of Cherry Avenue and has since been redeveloped into the Auto Club Speedway. Two other sites nearby, 36-006847 and 36-029538, represent the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe (now Burlington Northern Santa Fe) Railway and the West Fontana Flood Control Channel, respectively, both lying a few hundred feet to the north.

The other nine sites consisted mainly of residential buildings, structural remains, and various roads from the historic period. Since none of the 12 previously recorded sites was found within or immediately adjacent to the project area, none of them is subject to any potential impact from the proposed project. Therefore, these 12 sites require no further consideration during this study.

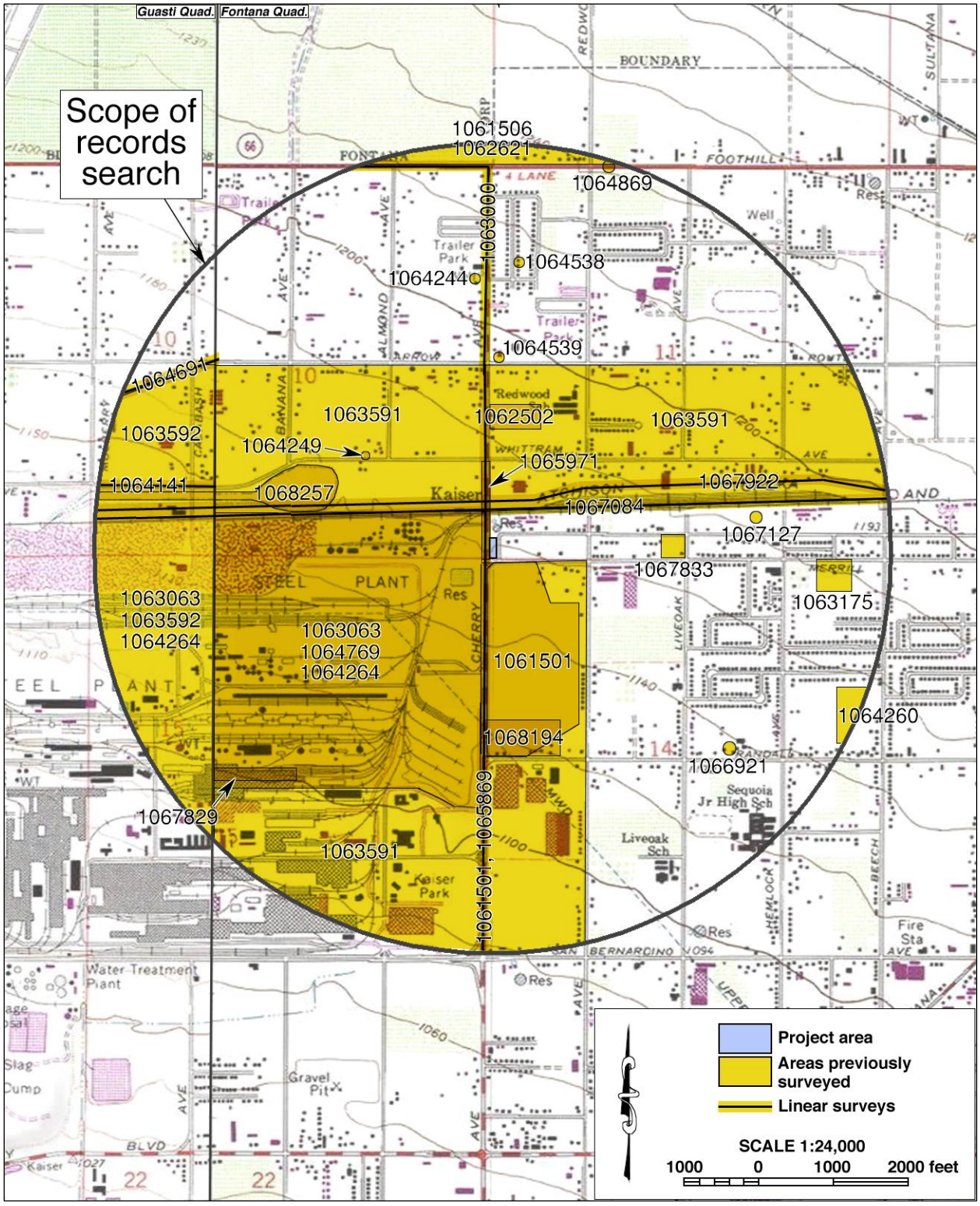

Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by SCCIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historic maps and aerial photographs reveal no evidence of any settlement or development activities in the project area, except for agricultural use, throughout the historic period despite the presence of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad nearby (Figures 6-9; NETR Online 1938-1966). In the 1930s-1940s, the project area was part of an orchard, most likely a citrus grove (NETR Online 1938; 1948). By 1959, the orchard had been removed, and the land has been left vacant ever since (NETR Online 1959-2012; Google Earth 1994-2018). Sometime between 1994 and 2002, the property was cleared and turned into a vehicle storage yard (Google Earth 1994; 2002). Since then, no substantial change has been observed in the condition of the property except for the periodic vegetation removal and surface maintenance (Google Earth 2002-2018).

FIELD SURVEY

The intensive-level field survey produced completely negative results for potential cultural resources. The entire project area was closely inspected for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods, but none was found. As discussed above, the ground surface in the project area has been disturbed extensively in the past by agricultural activities and, more recently and more prominently, by grading, leveling, grubbing, and gravel-lining operations in association with its current use as a tractor trailer storage yard, and little vestige of its natural landscape survives today.

Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1852-1856. (Source: GLO 1856)

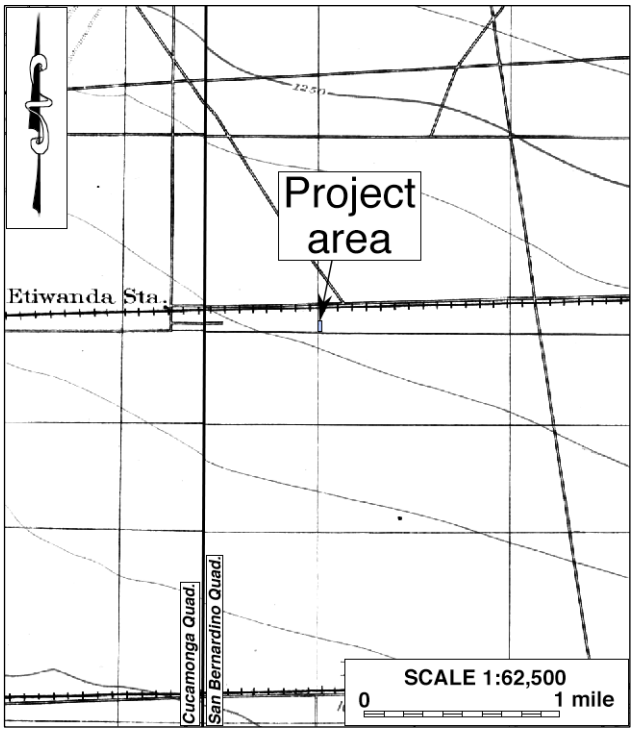

Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1893-1894. (Source: USGS 1901; 1903)

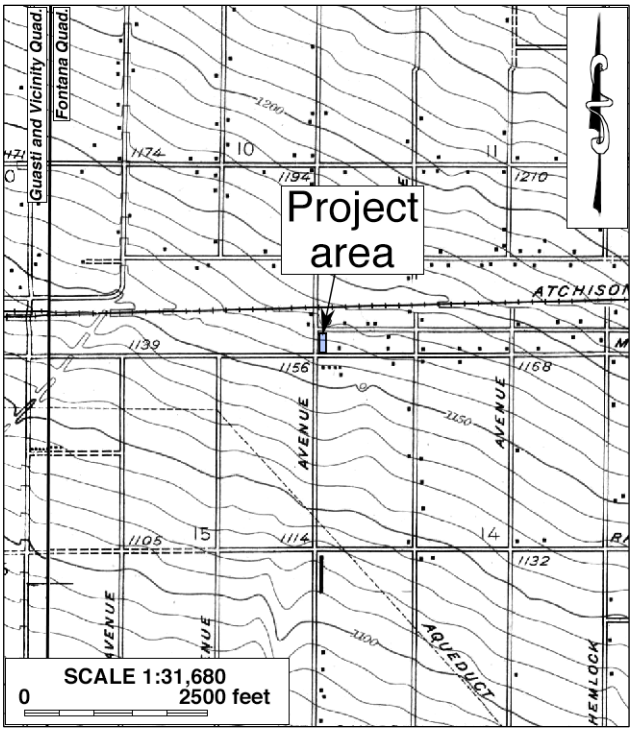

Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1933-1938. (Source: USGS 1941; 1943)

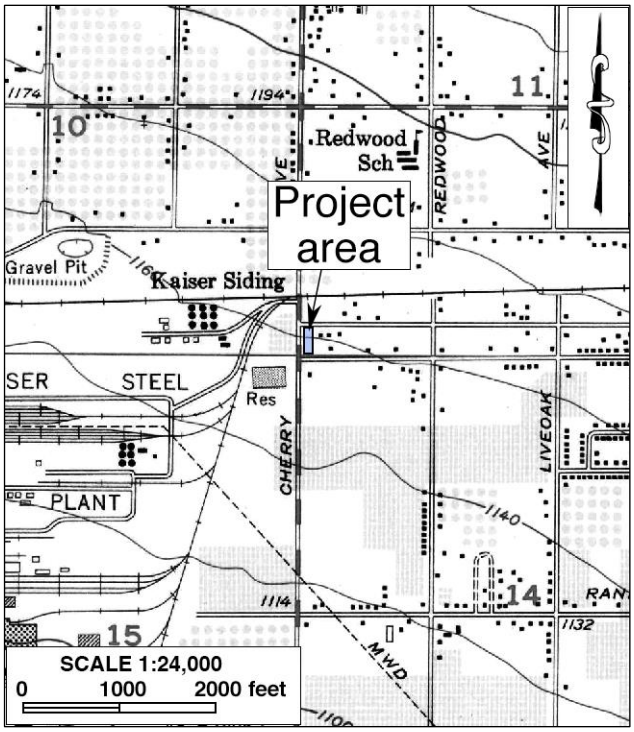

Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1952-1953. (Source: USGS 1953)

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within the project area and assist the County of San Bernardino 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 was identified during the present survey. Furthermore, sources indicate no notable cultural features on the property throughout the historic period but suggest that the ground surface has been extensively disturbed. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, the present study 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, were encountered throughout the course of this study. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the County of San Bernardino:

- No "historical resources" exist within or adjacent to the project area, and thus 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/HISTORIAN
Bai "Tom" Tang, M.A.

Education

1988-1993	Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, UC 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, UC Riverside.
1990	Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
1990-1992	Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, UC Riverside.
1988-1993	Research Assistant, American Social History, UC 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/ARCHAEOLOGIST
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/FIELD DIRECTOR
Daniel Ballester, M.S.

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.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Ben Kerridge, M.A.

Education

2014	Archaeological 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/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.
2010-	Naturalist, Newport Bay Conservancy, Newport Beach, California.
2006-2009	Technical Publishing Specialist, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.