PALEONTOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PIONEER REDLANDS PROJECT

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

APNs 292-071-30, -59, and -60

Prepared for:

First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc. c/o Advantage Environmental Consultants 145 Vallecitos De Oro, Suite 201 San Marcos, California 92069

Submitted to:

County of San Bernardino 385 North Arrowhead Avenue San Bernardino, California 92415

Prepared by:

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. 14010 Poway Road, Suite A Poway, California 92064



January 3, 2020

Paleontological Database Information

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Report Date:	January 3, 2020
Report Title:	Paleontological Assessment for the Pioneer Redlands Project, San Bernardino County, California (APNs 292-071-30, -59, and -60)
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USGS Quadrangle:	Redlands, California (7.5 minute)
Study Area:	22.7 acres
Key Words:	Paleontological assessment; low sensitivity; County of San Bernardino.

I. INTRODUCTION AND LOCATION

A paleontological resource assessment has been completed for the Pioneer Redlands Project (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APNs] 292-071-30, -59, and -60), located at the northeast corner of the intersection of Pioneer Avenue and Alabama Street in an unincorporated area near the city Redlands in San Bernardino County, California (Figures 1 and 2). The 22.7-acre project is bounded on the east by an industrial warehouse, to the south across Pioneer Avenue by a large warehouse/industrial building, to the west across Alabama Street by orchards, and to the north by a vacant lot. On the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute, 1:24,000-scale *Redlands, California* topographic quadrangle map, the project is located in the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 16, Township 1 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian. The project is currently utilized as an orchard.

II. <u>REGULATORY SETTING</u>

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), patterned after the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), is the overriding environmental document that sets the requirement for protecting California's cultural and paleontological resources. The document does not establish specific rules that must be followed, but mandates that governing permitting agencies (lead agencies) set their own guidelines for the protection of nonrenewable paleontological resources under their jurisdiction.

State of California

Under Guidelines for the Implementation of CEQA, as amended March 29, 1999 (Title 1, Chapter 3, California Code of Regulations: 15000 et seq.), procedures define the type of activities, persons, and public agencies required to comply with CEQA. In the Environmental Checklist, one of the questions to answer is, "Will the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?" (Section 15023, Appendix G, Section XIV, Part a). The California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.5 states:

- a) No person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure or deface any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, rock art, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor.
- b) As used in this section, "public lands" means lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the state, or any city, county, district, authority, or public

corporation, or any agency thereof.

County of San Bernardino

The County of San Bernardino 2007 Development Code (2018) has developed criteria applying guidelines to preserve and protect nonrenewable paleontological resources. In Chapter 82.20, "Paleontologic Resources (PR) Overlay," of the Development Code, Purpose, Location Requirements, Development Standards, and Paleontologist Qualifications are described in Sections 82.20.010 through 82.20.010, respectively (County of San Bernardino Development Code 2018).

III. <u>GEOLOGY</u>

The Pioneer Redlands Project lies within the broad, fault-bounded alluvial valley of the Santa Ana Wash between the San Bernardino Mountains to the north and the San Timoteo Badlands to the south (Matti et al. 2003). The San Andreas Fault lies at the foot of the San Bernardino Mountains, and the Banning Fault lies approximately two miles south-southwest of the project. The project is positioned within a half mile of the ephemeral Santa Ana River bed (Figure 3, after Matti et al. 2003). Stratigraphically, the project overlies middle Holocene Young axial-valley deposits, Unit 3 (Qya3 on Figure 3). These sedimentary deposits are characterized as fine to coarse-grained sands and pebbly sands that coarsen eastward. The unit is capped by weak to moderate A/AC soils. Based on borings and terrace wall exposures in the Santa Ana Wash, these deposits are at least 10 to 15 meters thick (equivalent to approximately 33 to 49 feet) (Matti et al. 2003).

IV. PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Definition

Paleontological resources are the remains of prehistoric life that have been preserved in geologic strata. These remains are called fossils and include bones, shells, teeth, and plant remains (including their impressions, casts, and molds) in the sedimentary matrix, as well as trace fossils such as footprints and burrows. Fossils are considered older than 5,000 years of age (Society of Vertebrate Paleontology [SVP] 2010), but may include younger remains (subfossils) when viewed in the context of local extinction of the organism or habitat, for example. Fossils are considered a nonrenewable resource under state and county guidelines (Section II of this report).

Fossil Records Search

A paleontological literature review and collections and records search was performed by the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM) for a study conducted by Michael Brandman Associates (Sanka 2008) for the nearby Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Church Project located southeast of the Pioneer Redlands Project just across Pioneer Avenue in Redlands (Scott 2007, attached). The resulting report did not identify any previously recorded fossil localities from within the boundaries of that project, nor from within a one-mile radius. Scott (2007) indicated that the Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Church project overlies middle Holocene Young axial-valley deposits that have a low paleontological resource potential, and therefore are assigned a low paleontological sensitivity. The Pioneer Redlands Project overlies these same deposits. Scott (2007) also discussed the presence of Ice Age vertebrate fossils, mainly larger terrestrial mammals, recovered from older, Pleistocene, sediments that may underlie the middle Holocene alluvium. These older Pleistocene sediments are accorded a High paleontological resource sensitivity by Scott (2007) in his literature review and records search report, and that these sediments might be present at an undetermined depth below the young alluvial sediments across the current project.

An in-house records search was performed using the fossil locality database website managed by the University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP 2019). No fossils are listed as located near the Pioneer Redlands Project. Similarly, records of Quaternary vertebrate fossils listed by Jefferson (2009a, 2009b) indicated these fossil types are not known near the project.

V. <u>PALEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY</u>

<u>Overview</u>

The degree of paleontological sensitivity of any particular area is based on a number of factors, including the documented presence of fossiliferous resources on a site or in nearby areas, the presence of documented fossils within a particular geologic formation or lithostratigraphic unit, and whether or not the original depositional environment of the sediments is one that might have been conducive to the accumulation of organic remains that might have become fossilized over time. Late Quaternary (Holocene, or "modern") alluvium is generally considered to be geologically too young to contain significant nonrenewable paleontological resources (i.e., fossils) and is thus typically assigned a low paleontological sensitivity (Scott 2007, attached). Older, Pleistocene (> 11,000 year old), alluvial and alluvial fan deposits in the Inland Empire, however, often yield important Ice Age terrestrial vertebrate fossils, such as extinct mammoths, mastodons, giant ground sloths, extinct species of horse, bison, and camel, saber-toothed cats, and others (Scott 2007, attached). These Pleistocene sediments are thus accorded a High paleontological resource sensitivity.

Professional Standards

The Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) drafted guidelines outlining procedures that include:

[E]valuating the potential for impacts of a proposed action on paleontological resources and for mitigating those impacts. Impact mitigation includes pre-project survey and salvage, monitoring and screen washing during excavation to salvage fossils, conservation and inventory, and final reports and specimen curation. The objective of these procedures is to offer standard methods for assessing potential impacts to fossils and mitigating these impacts. (SVP 2010)

The guidelines include four categories of paleontological sensitivity for geologic units (formations) that might be impacted by a proposed project, as listed below:

- *High Potential:* Rock units from which vertebrate or significant invertebrate, plant, or trace fossils have been recovered.
- <u>Undetermined Potential</u>: Rock units for which little information is available concerning their paleontological content, geologic age, and depositional environment, and that further study is needed to determine the potential of the rock unit.
- <u>Low Potential</u>: Rock units that are poorly represented by fossil specimens in institutional collections or based upon a general scientific consensus that only preserve fossils in rare circumstances.
- <u>No Potential</u>: Rock units that have no potential to contain significant paleontological resources, such as high-grade metamorphic rocks and plutonic igneous rocks.

County Assessment

The County of San Bernardino applies its "Paleontologic Resources (PR) Overlay" guideline to those areas where paleontological resources are known to occur or are likely to be present, by using fossil location criteria reported by the SBCM, the University of California Museum of Paleontology [Berkeley], the Los Angeles County Natural History Museum, or other institutions (County of San Bernardino 2018, Section 82.20.020). Since a low paleontological resource sensitivity has been, and can be, applied to the geologic strata beneath the project (Scott 2007, attached; SVP 2010), and no known fossil resources have been found in the area of the Pioneer Redlands Project (Section IV, above), the application of the County's PR Overlay criteria (Section 82.20.030) does not appear necessary (County of San Bernardino 2018).

VI. <u>RECOMMENDATIONS</u>

The existence of thick deposits of late Quaternary (middle Holocene) alluvial axial valley deposits (Qya3 on Figure 3, after Matti et al. 2003) likely beneath the project, and the lack of any known fossil specimens or fossil localities from within a several-mile radius encompassing the subject property support the recommendation that paleontological monitoring need not be required during surficial grading activities concomitant with the site preparation phase of the Pioneer Redlands Project. However, if fossils of any sort are discovered during grading and earthmoving activities in older (i.e., Pleistocene) sediments below the young axial valley sediments, a paleontologist must be retained to develop a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) consistent with the provisions of CEQA, those of the County of San Bernardino (as listed in Scott 2007, attached), and those of the guidelines of the SVP (2010). Implementation of the MMRP would mitigate any adverse impacts (loss or destruction) to potential nonrenewable paleontological resources, if they were present, to a level below significant.

VII. CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this paleontological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and have been compiled in accordance with CEQA criteria.

Todd A. Wirths Senior Paleontologist California Professional Geologist No. 7588

January 3, 2020





VIII. ATTACHMENT A

References Resumes

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UCMP (University of California Museum of Paleontology). 2019. https://ucmp.berkeley.edu/.

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Education

Master of Science, Geological Sciences, San Diego State University, California	1995
Bachelor of Arts, Earth Sciences, University of California, Santa Cruz	1993
Associate of Arts, Geological Sciences, Santa Barbara City College	1992

Professional Certifications

Professional Geologist, California (#7588), 2003 Riverside County Approved Paleontologist San Diego County Qualified Paleontologist Orange County Certified Paleontologist (applied, 2019) OSHA HAZWOPER 40-hour trained; current 8-hour annual refresher

Professional Memberships

Board member, San Diego Geological Society San Diego Association of Geologists (President, 2012; Vice President, 2011) South Coast Geological Society

Publications

Picacho and the Cargo Muchachos: Guns, Gold, and Geology of Eastern Imperial County, California: San Diego Associations of Geologists/Sunbelt Publications, 2012 (1st ed.), 2014 (2nd ed.). "Picacho, the Golden Road," Dezert Magazine, Winter, 2013.

Experíence

Senior Paleontologist Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

Mr. Wirths serves as the director of the paleontology department at BFSA. Mr. Wirths oversees all phases of project-related paleontology, including management of field and junior staff, planning, organizing, and implementing monitoring projects, research, report drafting, regulatory compliance, and laboratory oversight. Mr. Wirths directs or performs resource mitigation monitoring of construction sites, fossil salvage activities, paleontological field surveys and assessments, laboratory fossil preparation and curation. He has drafted dozens of technical reports, including paleontological assessments, site reports, and paleontological resource impact mitigation program (PRIMP) reports. Mr. Wirths created and implemented BFSA-specific fossil-recovery data sheets for field use by monitoring staff. The field

October 2012–Present Poway, California

experience of Mr. Wirths includes the use of Trimble GPS data recording, burlap and plaster techniques, collection of microfossils, and wet and dry-screening techniques. Mr. Wirths provides expert identification of fossil marine invertebrates.

Lead Geological/Paleontological Consultant **Cogstone Resource Management**

Mr. Wirths conducted on-site paleontological monitoring, drafted/evaluated RFP responses, work plans, and reports; planned, organized, and implemented projects, and trained and supervised junior staff. Field localities include projects in Calaveras, Merced, Tulare, San Joaquin, Kern, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and Riverside Counties. At the Highway 99 Caltrans expansion project near Merced, Mr. Wirths recovered dozens of Rancholabrean-age vertebrate fossils using plaster and burlap casting techniques.

Paleontological/Geological Monitor San Diego Natural History Museum

Oversaw construction and development sites for fossil resources and logged and interpreted geology during drilling and trenching activities/recovery of fossils. Monitoring projects include the SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink, several SDG&E Wood to Steel projects, San Diego City College expansion, The Bishops School, and the Prebys Cardiovascular Institute.

Project Manager/Geologist Wirths Consulting

Provided environmental consulting services for Apex Companies, H.M. Pitt Labs, Ninyo & Moore, and TRC Solutions, providing project management, reporting, and certified professional field oversight, designing/budgeting an in situ chemical oxidation project, and obtaining a City of San Diego business license.

Senior Project Manager ETIC Engineering, Inc.

Operated as senior project manager for 10 ExxonMobil retail sites, designed and implemented assessment and remediation projects (including project forecasting/budgeting, managing subcontractors, and composing work plans), composed work plans, assessment reports, and corrective action plans, and managed/mentored staff-level associates.

Project Manager TRC Solution, Inc./TRC Alton Geoscience

Operated as project manager for various projects throughout San Diego County, including ExxonMobil Oil Corporation and Unocal Corporation remediation activities, BNSF Railway Company groundwater assessment and remediation, and Ultramar/Valero, Inc., which involved supervising/managing on-site personnel, collecting/managing soils, groundwater, and wood samples, writing reports, and conducting remediation feasibility testing and remedial planning.

Staff Geologist IT Corp./Pacific Environmental Group

Tracked progress of excavation and delineation of impact, sampled/managed soil, and conducted drilling and groundwater monitoring/well installation activities.

February 2011–November 2011 San Diego, California

March 2010–February 2011

San Diego, California

November 2011–February 2009

San Diego and Orange, California

April 2007–August 2009

Santa Diego, California

January 2000–April 2007 San Diego and Imperial Counties, California

May 1997–September 2000 San Diego, Orange, and Los Angeles Counties, California

Selected Technical Reports

Glover, Amy, Todd Wirths, and Sherri Gust

2012 Paleontological assessment for the Paradise Creek Housing Development, National City, San Diego County, California. Prepared for The Related Companies of California, Irvine, CA, by Cogstone Resource Mgt., Inc.

Gust, Sherri, Kim Scott, and Todd Wirths

2012 Paleontological resources assessment for the WECC Path 42 Project in Riverside County, California. Prepared for Southern California Edison, Monrovia, CA, by Cogstone Resource Mgt., Inc.

Horne, Melinda, Todd Wirths, and Amy Glover

2012 Paleontological and cultural resources assessment for the town of Yucca Valley General Plan update, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for The Planning Center – DC&E, Santa Ana, CA, by Cogstone Resource Mgt., Inc.

Wirths, Todd A., and Sherri Gust

2012 Paleontological resources assessment for the Truckhaven geothermal expansion project, Imperial County, California. Prepared for NGP Truckhaven, LLC, Reno, NV, by Cogstone Resource Mgt., Inc.

Kennedy, George L., and Todd A. Wirths

2013 Paleontological Monitoring Report, Aztec Court Apartments, 6237 Montezuma Road, San Diego, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Warmington Residential California, Inc., Southern California Division. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., Poway, California.

Kennedy, George L., and Todd A. Wirths

2013 Paleontological Monitoring Report, Citywide Sewer Pump Station Upgrades, Group II, Pump Station 60A, Scripps Ranch neighborhood, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California (PTS No. 31233 and WBS No. S-00304). Prepared for Ortiz Corporation General Engineering Contractors. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., Poway, California.

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2013 Paleontological Resource Impact Mitigation Program (PRIMP), Rancho Paseo de Valencia, City of Corona and unincorporated Riverside County, California (Tentative Tract Map 34760; APNs 114-040-019, 114-040-020, 275-100-003, and 275-100-004). Prepared for Rancho Paseo de Valencia. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., Poway, California.

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Kennedy, George L., and Todd A. Wirths

2013 Paleontological Resource Impact Mitigation Program (PRIMP), Ridge Park project, city of Temecula, Riverside County, California (APNs 922-210-049; 940-310-013, 940-310-015, and 940-310-016; 940-310-044 through 940-310-048; and 940-320-001 through 940-320-007). Prepared for Ambient Communities. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., Poway, CA.

Kennedy, George L., and Todd A. Wirths

2014 Paleontological Monitoring Report, Chino Desalter Phase III Expansion Project, 11301 Harrel Street, City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California. Prepared for W.M. Lyles Co. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., Poway, California.

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2014 Paleontological monitoring report for the Montezuma Trunk Sewer project, College and Mid-Cities Community Plan Areas, San Diego, San Diego County, California (Project No. 240104). Prepared for Ortiz Corporation General Engineering Contractors. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., Poway, California.

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Kennedy, George L., and Todd A. Wirths

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Wirths, Todd A., and George L. Kennedy

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Wirths, Todd A., and George L. Kennedy

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Wirths, Todd A., and George L. Kennedy

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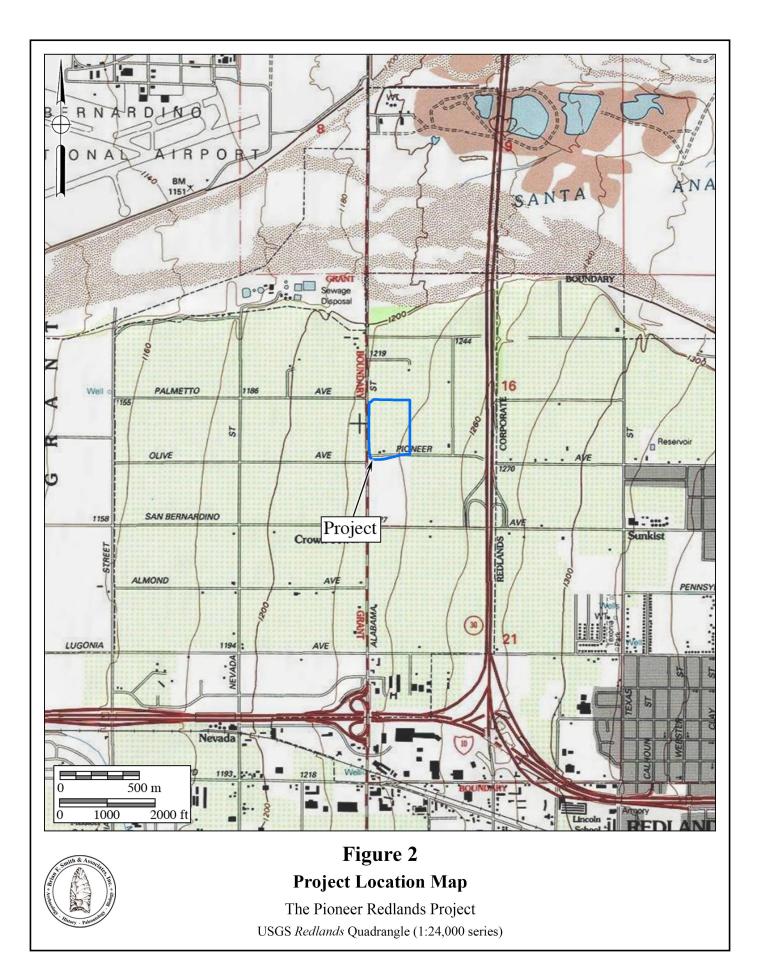
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IX. <u>ATTACHMENT B</u>

Project Maps: General Location Map USGS Project Location Map Geologic Map



DeLorme (1:250,000)



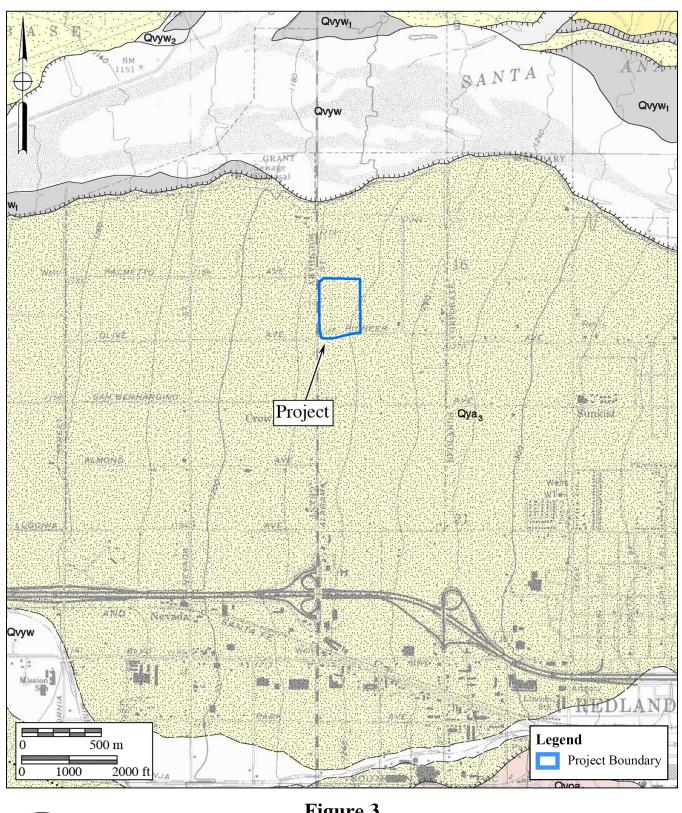




Figure 3 Geologic Map The Pioneer Redlands Project Geology after Matti et al. (2003)

X. ATTACHMENT C

Paleontological Records Search Results

(In Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Paleontological Records Review, Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Church Project, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California, Prepared by Michael Brandman Associates 2008)



SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM

COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDII PUBLIC AND SUPPORT SERVICES GROUP

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ROBERT L. MCKERNAN Director

Michael Brandman Associates attn: Jennifer M. Sanka M.A., R.P.A. 220 Commerce, Suite #200 Irvine, CA 92602

re: PALEONTOLOGY LITERATURE AND RECORDS REVIEW, HOLY NAME OF JESUS CATHOLIC CHURCH, CITY OF REDLANDS, SAN BERNARDINO **COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Dear Ms. Sanka,

The Division of Geological Sciences of the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM) has completed a literature review and records search for the above-named property in the City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California. The study area is located in the southwestern quadrant of section 16, Township 1 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as seen on the Redlands, California 7.5' United States Geological Survey topographic quadrangle map (1967 edition, photorevised 1988).

Previous geologic mapping (Bortugno and Spittler, 1986; Matti and others, 2003) indicates that the study area is situated entirely upon surface exposures of middle Holocene younger axial-valley alluvium (= Qya₃). This younger alluvium has low potential to contain significant nonrenewable paleontologic resources, and so is assigned low paleontologic sensitivity. However, this middle Holocene alluvium may overlie subsurface Pleistocene older alluvium. If present in the subsurface, this alluvium would have high potential to contain fossil resources, depending upon its lithology. Older Pleistocene alluvial sediments elsewhere throughout the Inland Empire have been reported to yield significant fossils of extinct animals from the Ice Age (Jefferson, 1991; Reynolds and Reynolds, 1991; Woodburne, 1991; Springer and Scott, 1994; Scott, 1997; Springer and others, 1998, 1999, 2007). Fossils recovered from these Pleistocene sediments represent extinct taxa including mammoths, mastodons, ground sloths, dire wolves, short-faced bears, sabre-toothed cats, large and small horses, large and small camels, and bison, as well as plant macro- and microfossils (Jefferson, 1991; Reynolds and Reynolds, 1991; Woodburne, 1991; Springer and Scott, 1994; Scott, 1997; Springer and others, 1998, 1999, 2007; Anderson and others, 2002).

For this review, Craig R. Manker of the Division of Geological Sciences, SBCM conducted a search of the Regional Paleontologic Locality Inventory (RPLI). The results of this search indicate that no previously-known paleontologic resource localities are recorded by the SBCM from within the boundaries of the study area, nor from within at least one mile in any direction.

ARRY FULFFERR POSIDAR & REPOLD Assistant County Administrator Public and Support

Prid. BLAME

Spard of Supervisors Second District GARY C. OVITT Fourth District JOSIE GONZALES Fifth District

Literature / records review, Paleontology, MBA: Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Church

Recommendations

The results of the literature review and the check of the RPLI at the SBCM demonstrate that excavation in surface and subsurface exposures of recent alluvium within the boundaries of the proposed development site has low potential to adversely impact significant nonrenewable paleontologic resources. These sediments have low paleontologic sensitivity. *No program to mitigate adverse impacts to fossil resources is recommended at this time.*

However, in the event that any sediments of Pleistocene alluvium having a lithology conducive to the preservation of significant paleontologic resources are exposed at depth, or if fossils are encountered during development-related excavation in this area, a qualified vertebrate paleontologist must be retained to develop a program to mitigate impacts to nonrenewable paleontologic resources, including full curation of recovered significant resources (see Scott and others, 2004). Such a mitigation program must be consistent with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Scott and Springer, 2003), as well as with regulations currently implemented by the County of San Bernardino and the proposed guidelines of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology.

The County of San Bernardino (Development Code §82.20.040) defines a qualified vertebrate paleontologist as meeting the following criteria:

Education: An advanced degree (Masters or higher) in geology, paleontology, biology or related disciplines (exclusive of archaeology).

<u>Professional experience</u>: At least five years professional experience with paleontologic (not including cultural) resources, including the collection, identification and curation of the resources.

The County of San Bernardino (Development Code §82.20.030) requires that paleontologic mitigation programs include, but not be limited to:

(a) <u>Field survey before grading</u>. In areas of potential but unknown sensitivity, field surveys before grading shall be required to establish the need for paleontologic monitoring.

(b) <u>Monitoring during grading</u>. A project that requires grading plans and is located in an area of known fossil occurrence, or that has been demonstrated to have fossils present in a field survey, shall have all grading monitored by trained paleontologic crews working under the direction of a qualified professional, so that fossils exposed during grading can be recovered and preserved. Paleontologic monitors shall be equipped to salvage fossils as they are unearthed, to avoid construction delays, and to remove samples of sediments that are likely to contain the remains of small fossil invertebrates and vertebrates. Monitors shall be empowered to temporarily halt or divert equipment to allow removal of abundant or large specimens. Monitoring is not necessary if the potentially-fossiliferous units described for the property in question are not present, or if present are determined upon exposure and examination by qualified paleontologic personnel to have low potential to contain fossil resources.

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(c) <u>Recovered specimens</u>. Qualified paleontologic personnel shall prepare recovered specimens to a point of identification and permanent preservation, including washing of sediments to recover small invertebrates and vertebrates. Preparation and stabilization of all recovered fossils is essential in order to fully mitigate adverse impacts to the resources.

(d) <u>Identification and curation of specimens</u>. Qualified paleontologic personnel shall identify and curate specimens into the collections of the Division of Geological Sciences, San Bernardino County Museum, an established, accredited museum repository with permanent retrievable paleontologic storage. These procedures are also essential steps in effective paleontologic mitigation and CEQA compliance. The paleontologist must have a written repository agreement in hand prior to the initiation of mitigation activities. Mitigation of adverse impacts to significant paleontologic resources is not considered complete until curation into an established museum repository has been fully completed and documented.

(e) <u>Report of findings</u>. Qualified paleontologic personnel shall prepare a report of findings with an appended itemized of specimens. A preliminary report shall be submitted and approved before granting of building permits, and a final report shall be submitted and approved before granting of occupancy permits. The report and inventory, when submitted to the appropriate Lead Agency along with confirmation of the curation of recovered specimens into the collections of the San Bernardino County Museum, will signify completion of the program to mitigate impacts to paleontologic resources.

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Please do not hesitate to contact us with any further questions you may have.

Sincere

Eric Scott, Curator of Paleontology Division of Geological Sciences San Bernardino County Museum