Appendix K
Paleontological Resources Assessment

Grand Terrace Assembly and
Light Manufacturing Building
INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED
NEGATIVE DECLARATION

PALEONTOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE BARTON ROAD WAREHOUSE PROJECT

CITY OF GRAND TERRACE
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

APNs 1167-121-02, -03, -04, -07, and a Portion of -08 and 1167-131-11

Prepared for:

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Submitted to:

City of Grand Terrace
22795 Barton Road
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October 28, 2022; Revised June 21, 2023; Revised July 3, 2023

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Paleontological Database Information

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Report Date:	October 28, 2022; Revised June 21, 2023; Revised July 3, 2023
Report Title:	Paleontological Assessment for the Barton Road Warehouse Project, Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County, California (APNs 1167-121-02, -03, -04, -07, and a Portion of -08, and 1167-131-11)
Prepared for:	EPD Solutions, Inc. 2355 Main Street, Suite 100 Irvine, California 92614
Submitted to:	City of Grand Terrace 22795 Barton Road Grand Terrace, California 92313
Prepared by:	BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company 14010 Poway Road, Suite A Poway, California 92064
USGS Quadrangle:	USGS *San Bernardino South, California* (7.5-minute), Section 5, Township 2 South, Range 4 West
Study Area:	9.20 acres
Key Words:	Paleontological assessment; Pleistocene very old alluvial fan deposits; High sensitivity; City of Grand Terrace.

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I. INTRODUCTION AND LOCATION

A paleontological resource assessment has been completed for the Barton Road Warehouse Project, located south of Barton Road and west of La Crosse Avenue, west of Interstate 215, in the city of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County, California (Figures 1 and 2). On the U.S. Geological Survey, 7.5-minute, 1:24,000-scale *San Bernardino South, California* topographic quadrangle map, the project is situated within Section 5, Township 2 South, Range 4 West, of the San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (see Figure 2). The project boundary consists of 9.20 acres, which includes APNs 1167-121-02, -03, -04, -07, a portion of -08, and 1167-131-11. The property is currently accessible via one point of access along Barton Road, which provides ingress and egress. APN 1167-121-08 is owned by the City of Riverside and runs diagonally through the southeast of the property. A portion of the property will be utilized for parking through a licensing agreement. APN 1167-131-011 is part of the project boundary and lies to the southwest of the proposed site. This parcel is currently vacant with some shrubbery sprinkled throughout. It contains utility posts along the south side of the property line to De Berry Street. A portion of this parcel will be disturbed and utilized for off-site improvements. The development site is within the Light Industrial (LI) General Plan designation and has a zoning designation of Restricted Manufacturing (MR) zone.

The proposed project will consist of the redevelopment of the existing site and the construction of an approximately 171,500-square-foot assembly and light manufacturing building, which will encompass 50,723 square feet of assembly, 116,377 square feet of assembly storage, 4,400 square feet of office space, 18 dock doors, and 240 auto parking spaces. Construction activities for the project would occur over one phase and include demolition, site preparation, grading, building construction, paving, landscaping, and architectural coatings. The project site plan shows 170,152 square feet of building area. To account for changes in the site plan that can occur during the planning process, the project is conservatively evaluated in the memorandum as 171,500 square feet.

The project construction completion timeline from start to finish will total approximately 14 months. The proposed project is a speculative industrial building but assumed operations include assembly and light manufacturing. Typical operational characteristics include employees and customers traveling to and from the site, delivery of materials and supplies to the site, truck loading and unloading, and manufacturing activities. It is assumed that no cold storage would be associated with the operation of the building. According to SCAG, the generation rate for employees required for operation of an industrial project is one employee for every 1,195 square feet of industrial space, but to be conservative, it is assumed this project would generate approximately 175 employees. The proposed hours of operations are assumed to be 6:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m., but to be conservative, all technical studies have assumed 24/7 hours of operations.

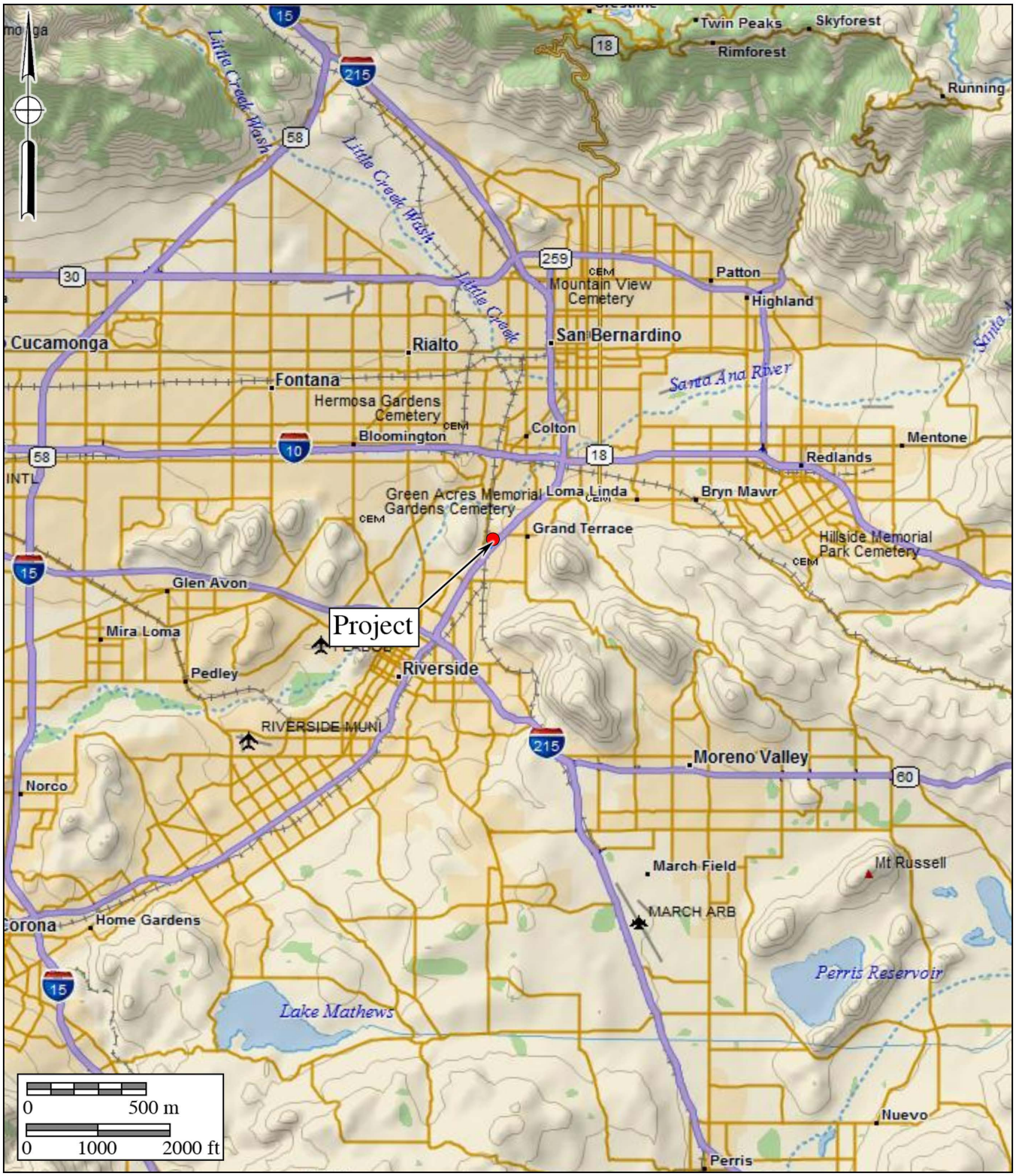


Figure 1

General Location Map

The Barton Road Warehouse Project Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)

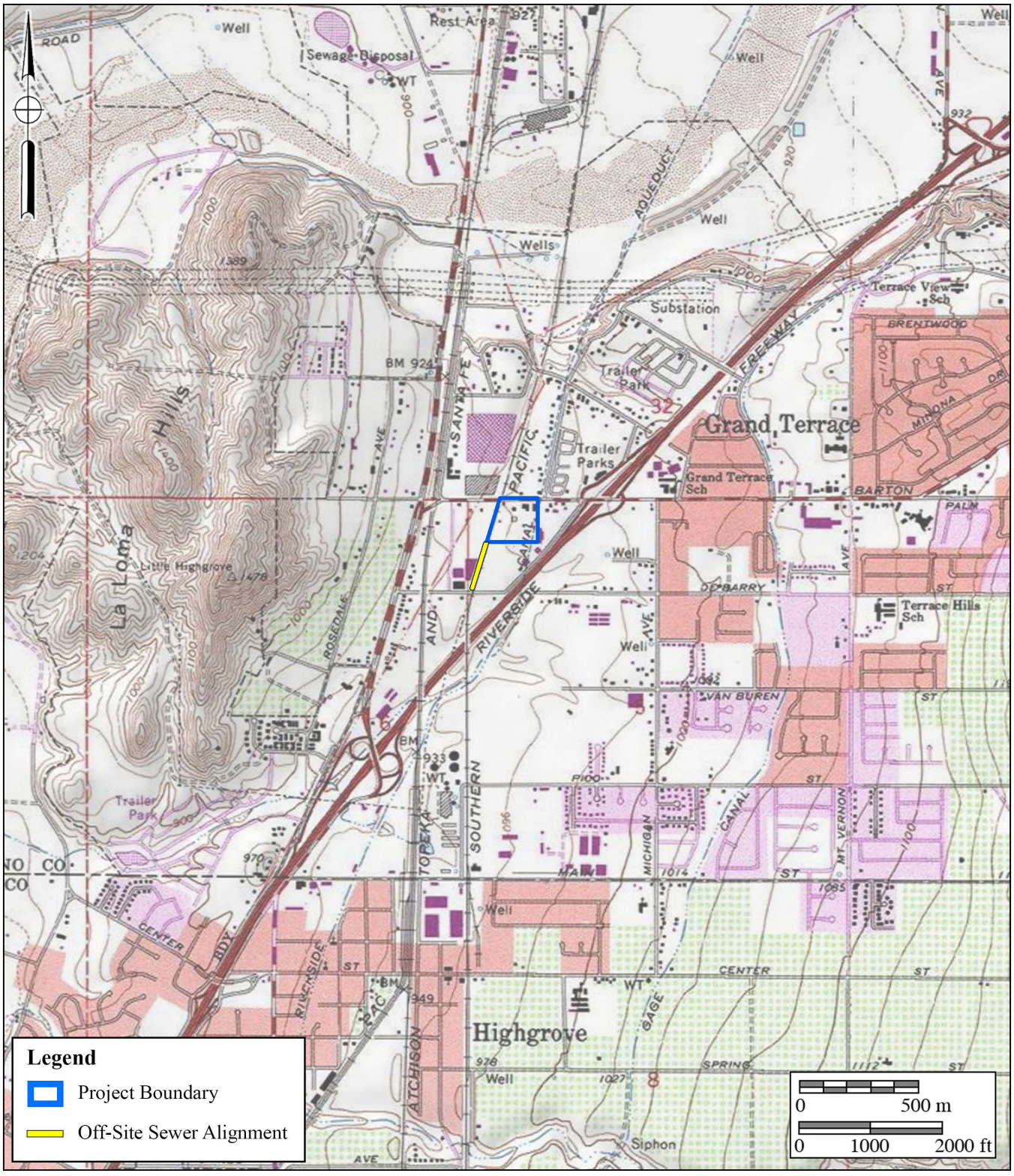


Figure 2

Project Location Map

The Barton Road Warehouse Project

USGS *San Bernardino South* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)

According to a recent geotechnical report, cuts of approximately three to six feet are anticipated to achieve the proposed project grades (Sandoval and Trazo 2022). As of March 2023, the eastern portion of the site is developed with three buildings totaling 12,950 square feet. The western portion of the building site is currently vacant with building pads.

The site is relatively flat and is partially developed with non-native plant species. To implement the development of the project, the existing improvements at the property will need to be demolished and cleared away. In addition, the project plans call for approximately 660 linear feet (0.18 acre) of off-site storm drain alignment, however specific details of the storm drain were not available at the time of this report.

As the lead agency, the City of Grand Terrace has required the preparation of a paleontological assessment to evaluate the project's potential to yield paleontological resources. The paleontological assessment of the project included a review of paleontological literature and fossil locality records for a previous project in the area; a review of the underlying geology; and recommendations to mitigate impacts to potential paleontological resources. A project survey was not attempted since the surface of the property is flat-lying and disturbed.

II. REGULATORY SETTING

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), which is patterned after the National Environmental Policy Act, is the overriding environmental regulation that sets the requirement for protecting California's paleontological resources. CEQA 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 Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act," as amended in December 2018 (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000 et seq.), procedures define the types of activities, persons, and public agencies required to comply with CEQA. Section 15063 of the CCR provides a process by which a lead agency may review a project's potential impact to the environment, whether the impacts are significant, and provide recommendations, if necessary.

In CEQA's Environmental Checklist Form, a question to respond to is, "Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?" (Appendix G, Section VII, Part f). This is to ensure compliance with California Public Resources Code Section 5097.5, the law that protects nonrenewable resources, including fossils, which is paraphrased below:

a) A person shall not 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.

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.

c) A violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

County of San Bernardino

The County of San Bernardino 2007 Development Code has developed criteria for applying guidelines to preserve and protect nonrenewable paleontological resources (County of San Bernardino 2019). 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 82.20.040, respectively (County of San Bernardino 2019).

City of Grand Terrace

The General Plan and the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) of the City of Grand Terrace address the protection of paleontological resources, as follows:

Goal 4.9 Comply with State and federal regulations to ensure the protection of historical, archaeological, and paleontological resources.

Policy 4.9.1 The City shall take reasonable steps to ensure that cultural resources are located, identified and evaluated to assure that appropriate action is taken as to the disposition of these resources.

Action 4.9.1 **a.** Applicants with development proposals on sites that occur within areas which are determined through initial evaluation to be potentially significant shall submit results of a records such conducted by the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center at the San Bernardino County Museum or other appropriate agency, for comment during initial environmental review in accordance with the notice and comment provisions applicable to responsible agencies under CEQA.

Action 4.9.1 **b.** For areas with documented or inferred resource presence, applicants shall provide studies to document the presence or absences of cultural resources. Such studies shall provide a

detailed mitigation plan, including and monitoring program and recovery or preservation plan, based on the recommendations of a qualified archaeologist and/or paleontologist.

Action 4.9.1 **c.** In the event that a paleontological or archaeological resource is uncovered during the course of construction, ground-disturbing activities in the vicinity of the suspected resource shall be redirected until the nature and extent of the find can be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist and/or paleontologist (as determined by the City). As deemed appropriate by the City, any such resource uncovered during the course of project-related grading or construction shall be recorded and/or removed per applicable City and/or State regulations. (City of Grand Terrace 2010a, 2010b)

III. GEOLOGY

The project is located at the northern edge of the Peninsular Ranges geologic province, just southwest of the San Jacinto fault zone (Morton and Miller 2006). The Santa Ana River lies less than a mile north. The project is mapped as underlain by middle to early Pleistocene-aged very old alluvial fan sediments, composed of thick, yellowish-brown, massive to moderately well-bedded, sparsely conglomeratic arkosic sandstone, with scattered pebbly horizons (brown areas labeled "$Qvof_3$" on Figure 3). This geologic unit is said to be extensively developed in the Grand Terrace area (Morton and Miller 2006). Morton (1978) indicates this unit locally contains well-bedded silty, possibly lacustrine (lake) sediments along the banks of the Santa Ana River.

A geotechnical investigation was recently performed for the project by Southern California Geotechnical (Sandoval and Trazo 2022). The investigation included the drilling of eight borings to as much as approximately 25 feet deep for the purposes of various soil analyses and to document the stratigraphy. In seven of the eight borings, artificial fill was encountered, at thicknesses ranging from 1.5 to 4.5 feet (not including overlying pavement in some borings). Below fill soils, undisturbed alluvium was documented at depths ranging from approximately three to 12 feet deep, and generally consisted of "very loose to dense sands, silty sands, sandy silts, and medium stiff to stiff sandy clays with varying sand and clay content."

Older alluvium was reported to underlie the shallow alluvial soils and extended to the maximum drilling depth. These soils consisted of "stiff to very stiff fine sandy clays and silty clays with varying sand content. The older alluvium also consists of medium dense to very dense silty sands and sandy silts with varying amounts of clay, gravel, and sand content. The older alluvium possesses traces of calcareous nodules and veining" (Sandoval and Trazo 2022).

According to the boring logs presented in Sandoval and Trazo (2022), the distribution of artificial fill and the shallow alluvium at the project is uneven. In Boring B-4, positioned east of center at the project, alluvium was not present; instead, older alluvium was present below three feet of fill. However, near the southeast corner, three feet of shallow alluvium was present in Boring B-6 just below the pavement, without fill soils. Boring B-5 near the southwest corner encountered fill to 4.5 feet deep, in contact with older alluvium. Between Borings B-5 and B-6 along the south, Boring B-8 encountered three feet of fill and nine feet of alluvium before yielding to older alluvium. In general, the northwest half of the project was more consistent, with fill soils ranging from 1.5 to 4.5 feet thick (the thickest at the very northwest corner), and with the alluvium/older alluvium contact depth ranging from 6.5 to 8.5 feet below the surface.

Based on conditions encountered at the boring locations, Sandoval and Trazo (2022) recommended grading within the proposed building area at the project to be over-excavated to a depth of "at least" six feet below the existing grade and to a depth of "at least" four feet below proposed building pad subgrade elevation, whichever is greater. These depths were deemed sufficient to remove all the artificial fill at the project, as recommended.

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 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 local guidelines (Section II of this report).

Fossil Locality Search

A paleontological literature review and collections and locality records search was conducted for the project using records obtained from prior projects at Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. from the Division of Geological Sciences at the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM) (Kottcamp 2022a, 2022b), the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History (LACM) (McLeod 2016; Bell 2021), , and data from published and unpublished paleontological literature (Jefferson 1986, 1991, 2009). The resulting locality records search did not identify any previously recorded fossil localities from within the boundaries of the project, nor from within several miles of the project.

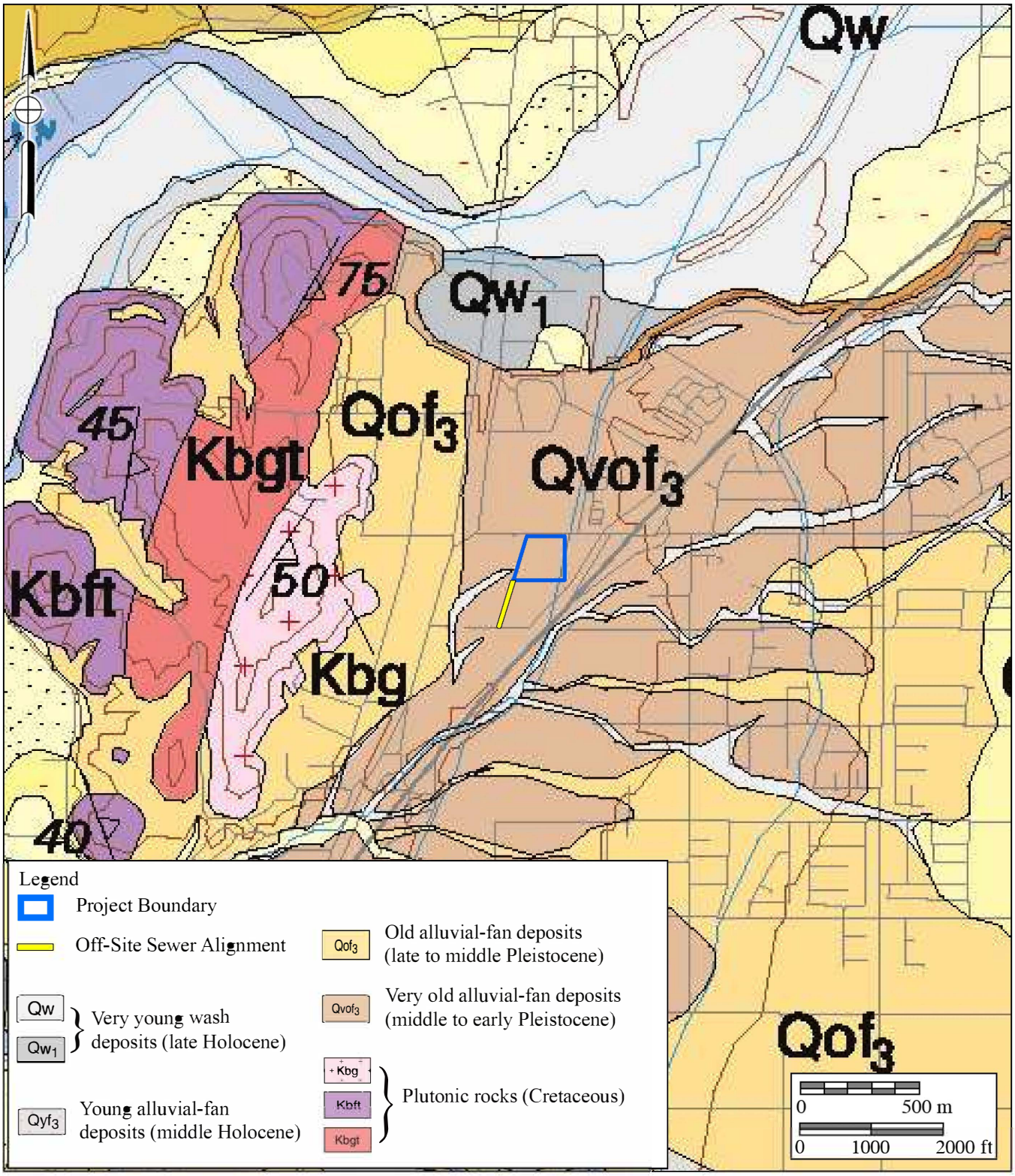


Figure 3

Geologic Map

The Barton Road Warehouse Project

Geology after Morton and Miller (2006)

The closest-known locality was reported by Kottcamp (2022b) for a project located in Bloomington, about five miles to the northwest of the current project. This locality (SBCM locality [loc.] 5.1.22) is between three and four miles southwest of the Barton Road Warehouse Project in Jurupa Valley. He stated that SBCM loc. 5.1.22, consisting of the bones of the mastodon *Mammut pacificus*, were discovered in late Pleistocene alluvium 25 feet below the surface. Kottcamp (2022b) also reported on the remains of a mammoth *Mammuthus* recovered from Pleistocene old alluvial deposits about seven miles north of the current project, near the intersection of Interstate 215 and State Route 259, discovered during the building of those highways in 1958 (SBCM loc. 1.102.1).

For a project located along State Route 210 in western Rialto, McLeod (2016) indicated the closest locality to that project was situated in Eastvale, Riverside County, a distance of about 15 miles, a range that approaches the current project. This locality (LACM loc. 7811) produced the bones of a late Pleistocene snake found nine to eleven feet deep. For another prior project in northern San Bernardino city, Bell (2021) provided a records search going much farther south, encompassing LACM localities near the Skinner Reservoir and Lake Elsinore. The resulting report by Bell indicates the snake locality (LACM loc. 7811) remains as the closest LACM-held locality to the Barton Road Warehouse Project, a distance of roughly 16 miles.

V. PALEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

Overview

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. Holocene 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. Pleistocene (over 11,700 years old) alluvial and alluvial fan deposits in the Inland Empire, such as those that underlie the project ("$Qvof_3$" on Figure 3), however, often yield important terrestrial vertebrate fossils, such as extinct mammoths, mastodons, giant ground sloths, extinct species of horse, bison, camel, saber-toothed cats, and others (Jefferson 1986, 1991, 2009). These Pleistocene sediments are typically accorded a high paleontological resource sensitivity.

Professional Standards

The Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (2010) has drafted guidelines that 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.
- *Undetermined Potential:* Rock units for which little information is available concerning their paleontological content, geologic age, and depositional environment, and further study is needed to determine the potential of the rock unit.
- *Low Potential:* Rock units that are poorly represented by fossil specimens in institutional collections or based on a general scientific consensus that only preserve fossils in rare circumstances.

- *No Potential:* Rock units that have no potential to contain significant paleontological resources, such as high-grade metamorphic rocks and plutonic igneous rocks.

Using these criteria, the Pleistocene very old alluvial fan deposits at the project may be considered to have a high potential to yield significant paleontological resources. This is based on records of Pleistocene-aged vertebrate fossils in the greater region from similar geologic deposits as those at the project.

County Assessment

While the County of San Bernardino is not recognized as the agency with the authority to oversee the development, it's environmental policies may be useful as additional tools for assessing the paleontological potential of the project. 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 LACM, or other institutions (County of San Bernardino 2018, Section 82.20.020). The reported presence of paleontological resources by the SBCM near the project in a similar geologic setting and in similar mapped rock units follows the County's definition for mitigation and preservation of nonrenewable paleontological resources (County of San Bernardino 2018, Section 82.20.010). Therefore, the project would be subject to remain in compliance within the County's Paleontologic Resources Overlay, Section 82.20.030 (County of San Bernardino 2018).

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Research has confirmed the existence of potentially fossiliferous middle to early Pleistocene very old alluvial fan deposits ("$Qvof_3$" on Figure 3) at the project. The occurrence of terrestrial vertebrate fossils at shallow depths from Pleistocene alluvial fan sediments across the Inland Empire is well documented. The "High" paleontological sensitivity rating typically assigned to Pleistocene alluvial fan sediments for yielding paleontological resources supports the recommendation that paleontological monitoring be implemented during mass grading and

excavation activities in undisturbed Pleistocene alluvial fan sediments to mitigate any adverse impacts (loss or destruction) to potential nonrenewable paleontological resources. Part-time "spot-check" monitoring of undisturbed alluvial fan deposits at the project is warranted starting at a depth of five feet below the surface, including the proposed offsite storm drain work. Part-time monitoring is suggested to take place three times per week when earth disturbance activities take place, two to four hours at a time, at the discretion of the project paleontologist, based on the conditions and geology encountered. If paleontological resources are discovered and are determined to be significant by the project paleontologist, full time monitoring shall be implemented.

Based on the conclusions and recommendations outlined above, a Paleontological Resources Impact Mitigation Program (PRIMP) is recommended prior to approval of the grading permit. A suggested PRIMP is outlined below. When implemented with the provisions of CEQA, the City of Grand Terrace (2010a, 2010b), and the guidelines of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (2010), this PRIMP would mitigate any adverse impacts (loss or destruction) to potential nonrenewable paleontological resources (fossils), if present, to a level below significant:

1. All mitigation programs should be performed by a qualified professional (project) paleontologist, defined as an individual with an M.S. or Ph.D. in paleontology or geology who has proven experience in San Bernardino County paleontology and who is knowledgeable in professional paleontological procedures and techniques. Fieldwork may be conducted by a qualified paleontological monitor, defined as an individual who has experience in the collection and salvage of fossil materials. The paleontological monitor shall always work under the direction of a qualified paleontologist.
2. Monitoring of mass grading and excavation activities in areas identified as likely to contain paleontological resources shall be performed by a qualified paleontologist or paleontological monitor. Starting at five feet below the surface, monitoring will be conducted part-time in areas of grading or excavation in undisturbed sediments of alluvial fan deposits to look for potential fossils that might be uncovered or exposed. The frequency of part-time monitoring will be at the discretion of the project paleontologist, based on the conditions and geology encountered, as observed by the monitoring paleontologist. If paleontological resources are discovered and are determined to be significant by the project paleontologist, full time monitoring shall be implemented. Monitoring of disturbed deposits or artificial fill is not warranted.
3. Paleontological monitors will be equipped to salvage fossils as they are unearthed to avoid construction delays. The monitor must be empowered to temporarily halt or divert equipment to allow removal of abundant or large specimens in a timely manner. Monitoring may be reduced if the potentially fossiliferous units are not present in the subsurface, or, if present, are determined on exposure and examination by qualified

paleontological personnel to have low potential to contain fossil resources. The monitor shall notify the project paleontologist, who will then notify the concerned parties of the discovery.

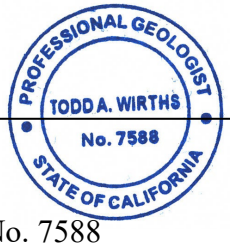
4. Paleontological salvage during trenching and boring activities is typically from the generated spoils and does not delay the trenching or drilling activities. Fossils will be collected and placed in cardboard flats or plastic buckets and identified by field number, collector, and date collected. Notes will be taken on the map location and stratigraphy of the site, which will be photographed before it is vacated, and the fossils are removed to a safe place. On mass grading projects, discovered fossil sites are protected by flagging to prevent them from being overrun by earthmovers (scrapers) before salvage begins. Fossils will be collected in a similar manner, with notes and photographs being taken before removing the fossils. Precise location of the site is determined with the use of handheld GPS units. If the site involves remains from a large terrestrial vertebrate, such as large bone(s) or a mammoth tusk, that is/are too large to be easily removed by a single monitor, a fossil recovery crew shall excavate around the find, encase the find within a plaster and burlap jacket, and remove it after the plaster is set. For large fossils, use of the contractor's construction equipment may be solicited to help remove the jacket to a safe location.
5. Isolated fossils will be collected by hand, wrapped in paper, and placed in temporary collecting flats or five-gallon buckets. Notes will be taken on the map location and stratigraphy of the site, which will be photographed before it is vacated, and the fossils are removed to a safe place.
6. Particularly small invertebrate fossils typically represent multiple specimens of a limited number of organisms, and a scientifically suitable sample can be obtained from one to several five-gallon buckets of fossiliferous sediment. If it is possible to dry screen the sediment in the field, a concentrated sample may consist of one or two buckets of material. For vertebrate fossils, the test is usually the observed presence of small pieces of bones within the sediments. If present, multiple five-gallon buckets of sediment can be collected and returned to a separate facility to wet-screen the sediment.
7. In accordance with the "Microfossil Salvage" section of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology guidelines (2010:7), bulk sampling and screening of fine-grained sedimentary deposits (including carbonate-rich paleosols) must be performed if the deposits are identified to possess indications of producing fossil "microvertebrates" to test the feasibility of the deposit to yield fossil bones and teeth.
8. In the laboratory, individual fossils are cleaned of extraneous matrix, any breaks are repaired, and the specimen, if needed, is stabilized by soaking in an archivally approved acrylic hardener (*e.g.,* a solution of acetone and Paraloid B-72).
9. Recovered specimens will be prepared to a point of identification and permanent preservation (not display), including screen-washing sediments to recover small

invertebrates and vertebrates. Preparation of individual vertebrate fossils is often more time-consuming than for accumulations of invertebrate fossils.

10. Identification and curation of specimens into a professional, accredited public museum repository with a commitment to archival conservation and permanent retrievable storage (*e.g.,* SBCM) shall be conducted. The paleontological program should include a written repository agreement prior to the initiation of mitigation activities. Prior to curation, the lead agency (*e.g.,* the City of Grand Terrace) will be consulted on the repository/museum to receive the fossil material.
11. A final report of findings and significance will be prepared, including lists of all fossils recovered and necessary maps and graphics to accurately record their original location(s). The report, when submitted to and accepted by the appropriate lead agency, will signify satisfactory completion of the project program to mitigate impacts to any potential nonrenewable paleontological resources (*i.e.,* fossils) that might have been lost or otherwise adversely affected without such a program in place.

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.



July 3, 2023

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California Professional Geologist No. 7588

Date

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APPENDIX A

Qualifications of Key Personnel

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Education

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Bachelor of Arts, Earth Sciences, University of California, Santa Cruz **1992**

Professional Certifications

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

Professional Memberships

Board member, San Diego Geological Society
San Diego Association of Geologists; past President (2012) and Vice President (2011)
South Coast Geological Society
Southern California Paleontological Society

Experience

Mr. Wirths has more than a dozen years of professional experience as a senior-level paleontologist throughout southern California. He is also a certified California Professional Geologist. At BFSA, Mr. Wirths conducts on-site paleontological monitoring, trains and supervises junior staff, and performs all research and reporting duties for locations throughout Los Angeles, Ventura, San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange, San Diego, and Imperial Counties. Mr. Wirths was formerly a senior project manager conducting environmental investigations and remediation projects for petroleum hydrocarbon-impacted sites across southern California.

Selected Recent Reports

2019 *Paleontological Assessment for the 10575 Foothill Boulevard Project, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California*. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., Poway, California.

2019 *Paleontological Assessment for the MorningStar Marguerite Project, Mission Viejo, Orange County, California.* Prepared for T&B Planning. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., Poway, California.

2019 *Paleontological Monitoring Report for the Nimitz Crossing Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Voltaire 24, LP. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., Poway, California.

2019 *Paleontological Resource Impact Mitigation Program (PRIMP) for the Jack Rabbit Trail Logistics Center Project, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for JRT BP 1, LLC. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., Poway, California.

2020 *Paleontological Monitoring Report for the Oceanside Beachfront Resort Project, Oceanside, San California.* Prepared for S.D. Malkin Properties. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., Poway, California.

2020 *Paleontological Resource Impact Mitigation Program for the Nakase Project, Lake Forest, Orange County, San California.* Prepared for Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., Poway, California.

2020 *Paleontological Resource Impact Mitigation Program for the Sunset Crossroads Project, Banning, Riverside County*. Prepared for NP Banning Industrial, LLC. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., Poway, California.

2020 *Paleontological Assessment for the Ortega Plaza Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County*. Prepared for Empire Design Group. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., Poway, California.

2020 *Paleontological Resource Record Search Update for the Green River Ranch III Project, Green River Ranch Specific Plan SP00-001, City of Corona, California*. Prepared for Western Realco. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., Poway, California.

2020 *Paleontological Assessment for the Cypress/Slover Industrial Center Project, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California*. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., Poway, California.

2020 *Paleontological Monitoring Report for the Imperial Landfill Expansion Project (Phase VI, Segment C-2), Imperial County, California*. Prepared for Republic Services, Inc. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., Poway, California.

2021 *Paleontological Assessment for the Manitou Court Logistics Center Project, City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California*. Prepared for Link Industrial. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., Poway, California.

2021 *Paleontological Resource Impact Mitigation Program for the Del Oro (Tract 36852) Project, Menifee, Riverside County*. Prepared for D.R. Horton. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., Poway, California.

2021 *Paleontological Assessment for the Alessandro Corporate Center Project (Planning Case PR-2020-000519), City of Riverside, Riverside County, California*. Prepared for OZI Alessandro, LLC. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., Poway, California.

2021 *Paleontological Monitoring Report for the Boardwalk Project, La Jolla, City of San Diego*. Prepared for Project Management Advisors, Inc. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., Poway, California.