

**PALEONTOLOGICAL REVIEW
FOR
THE BEAUMONT MASTER DRAINAGE PLAN LINE 2 PROJECT
CITY OF BEAUMONT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for:

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SECTION 1.0 – INTRODUCTION

Chambers Group has been contracted by the City of Beaumont (City), California, to complete a paleontological review for the proposed Master Drainage Plan (MDP) Line 2 Project (Project). Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (RCFC) has partnered with the City to provide funding for the design and construction of the Proposed Project. In July 1983, RCFC developed a Master Drainage Plan for the Beaumont area (titled "Master Drainage Plan for the Beaumont Area Zone Five"). As discussed in the MDP, the City has experienced flooding over the years, and as the undeveloped areas become urbanized, flooding damage is expected to increase. The Project includes the construction, operation and maintenance of an underground storm drains system, detention basin, storm drain appurtenances (i.e., catch basins, connector pipes) and street paving). The Project is proposed within and adjacent to existing residential development and previously utilized agricultural lands located in the City of Beaumont, and encompassing portions of 6th Street, Pennsylvania Avenue, and 1st Street.

The following review has been conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Society for Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) guidelines, and County of Riverside policies. A paleontological localities search (records search) was conducted on January 17, 2025; while no localities were identified within one mile of the Project site, localities have been previously identified within alluvial unit mapped within the proposed Project site. Additionally, a pedestrian survey of the Project site was conducted on February 20, 2025; no evidence of paleontological resources was observed on the visible ground surface. This report includes recommended appropriate mitigation measures to ensure less than significant impacts to inadvertent findings of paleontological resources during construction.

SECTION 2.0 – PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

2.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The City of Beaumont proposes the construction of approximately 5,000 linear feet of reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) within the existing right-of-way (ROW) 1) along 6th Street from Chestnut to Pennsylvania Avenue; 2) along Pennsylvania Avenue from 6th Street to 1st Street; and 3) along 1st Street from Pennsylvania to an existing earthen channel just east of Berkshire Avenue (Proposed Project) in the City of Beaumont (City). The proposed pipe would begin at East 6th Street and Chestnut and terminate at East 1st Street and Berkshire Avenue where it would discharge to the existing earthen channel immediately east of Berkshire Avenue. A headwall would be constructed into the Berkshire Channel to accommodate the larger pipe diameter. The installation of drainage systems is required to safely convey storm runoff with minimal interruption to public services. Particularly, the installation of a channel would eliminate flood concerns for properties between 1st Street and Interstate 10 (I-10) and for future developments projects in the area.

2.2 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project site is located in the City of Beaumont, in western area of Riverside County, bounded by Calimesa to the north/northwest, Banning to the east, and San Jacinto to the south. The Proposed Project is sited along 6th Street, from Chestnut to Pennsylvania, proceeding along Pennsylvania, from 6th Street to 1st Street, then along 1st Street, from Pennsylvania to an existing earthen channel, approximately 100 feet east of Berkshire Avenue (roughly 800-feet east of Pennsylvania). The Project is located on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Beaumont*, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. The elevation at the Project site ranges from 2,610 to 2,560 feet above mean sea level (amsl). Maps of the Project Location and Project Vicinity are provided in Figure 1.

Land uses around the Proposed Project consist of developed and undeveloped parcels and open spaces. East 6th Street is lined with commercial development. Pennsylvania Avenue features commercial and open spaces, with I-10 and the Union Pacific Railroad on the north end. East 1st Street consists of open spaces, commercial properties, and single-family residences.

SECTION 3.0 – REGULATORY SETTING

The California Environmental Quality Act is the overriding environmental document that sets the requirement for protecting California’s cultural and paleontological resources. While CEQA does not specifically establish rules that must be followed, it does require governing permitting agencies (lead agencies) to set their own guidelines for the protection of nonrenewable paleontological resources under their jurisdiction. In addition, several federal laws often are applicable when a nexus is made between a non-federal project or entity and a required federal permit (Section 404 permits from the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers), block grant or other monies, or oversight is involved.

3.1 FEDERAL

3.1.1 Federal Antiquities Act

The federal Antiquities Act of 1906 was enacted with the primary goal of protecting cultural resources in the United States. As such, it explicitly prohibits appropriation, excavation, injury, and destruction of “any historic or prehistoric ruin or monument, or any object of antiquity” located on lands owned or controlled by the federal government without permission of the Secretary of the federal department with jurisdiction. It also establishes criminal penalties, including fines and/or imprisonment, for these acts. Neither the Antiquities Act itself nor its implementing regulations (Title 43, Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 3) specifically mentions paleontological resources. However, several federal agencies – including the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S. Forest Service – have interpreted objects of antiquity as including fossils. Consequently, the Antiquities Act also represents an early cornerstone for efforts to protect the nation’s paleontological resources.

3.1.2 Paleontological Resources Preservation Act

The federal Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009 (PRPA) (16 United States Code [U.S.C.] 470aaa et seq.) was specifically intended to codify the generally accepted practice of limiting collection on public (federal) land of vertebrate fossils and other rare and scientifically significant fossils to qualified researchers who obtain a permit from the appropriate state or federal agency and agree to donate any materials recovered to recognized public institutions where they will remain accessible to the public and to other researchers.

3.1.3 Actions by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Appendix C of Title 33 CFR Section 325 establishes procedures to be followed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to fulfill the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as well as other applicable historic preservation laws and Presidential directives related to historic resources potentially affected by ACOE actions (including issuance of permits pursuant to the federal Clean Water Act [CWA]). It specifies that when a project’s authorization requires a federal action (for example, issuance of permit pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA), the project must comply with the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA.

3.2 STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Under Guidelines for the Implementation of CEQA, as amended (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 the Environmental Checklist, one of the questions to answer is, "Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?" (Appendix G, Section V, Part c). California Public Resources Code 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.

3.3 COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

An interactive paleontological sensitivity mapping database is available online and maintained by the County of Riverside as a research tool to access the County's assignment of paleontological sensitivity levels for the various geologic formations within the county (County of Riverside 2025).

Riverside County's "SABER Policy" (Safeguard Artifacts Being Excavated in Riverside County), enacted in October 2011 by the Riverside County Board of Supervisors, may be applicable to the current project. The "SABER Policy" requires that any paleontological resources found or unearthed in the county of Riverside be curated at a facility within Riverside County, including the Western Science Center located in the city of Hemet (County of Riverside 2015, Policy OS 19.9).

The County of Riverside has adopted the following policies to ensure that paleontological resources are appropriately considered during the planning process:

- OS 19.6 Whenever existing information indicates that a site proposed for development has high paleontological sensitivity as shown on Figure OS-8, a paleontological resource impact mitigation program (PRIMP) shall be filed with the County Geologist prior to site grading. The PRIMP shall specify the steps to be taken to mitigate impacts to paleontological resources.
- OS 19.7 Whenever existing information indicates that a site proposed for development has low paleontological sensitivity as shown on Figure OS-8, no direct mitigation is required unless a fossil is encountered during site development. Should a fossil be encountered, the County Geologist shall be notified and a paleontologist shall be retained by the project proponent. The paleontologist shall document the extent and potential

significance of the paleontological resources on the site and establish appropriate mitigation measures for further site development.

- OS 19.8 Whenever existing information indicates that a site proposed for development has undetermined paleontological sensitivity as shown on Figure OS-8, a report shall be filed with the County Geologist documenting the extent and potential significance of the paleontological resources on site and identifying mitigation measures for the fossil and for impacts to significant paleontological resources prior to approval of that department.
- OS 19.9 Whenever paleontological resources are found, the County Geologist shall direct them to a facility within Riverside County for their curation, including the Western Science Center in the City of Hemet.

SECTION 4.0 – GEOLOGIC SETTING

4.1 GEOLOGY

The proposed Project is located in the City of Beaumont, within western Riverside County, as depicted on the USGS *Beaumont* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 2). The *Beaumont* quadrangle includes the southern margin of the Transverse Range, the northern margin of the San Jacinto Mountains, and the conjoining San Gorgonio Pass valley between the two mountainous segments. The San Gorgonio Pass links the San Gabriel Valley in the west with the Coachella Valley in the east. The San Gorgonio Pass is transected by the Banning Fault, a parallel branch of the San Andreas Fault.

Regionally, the Beaumont area is situated at the convergence of four geomorphic provinces: the Peninsular Range Geomorphic Province, including Palm Springs and Palm Desert to the south; the Transverse Ranges Geomorphic Province, which includes the San Bernardino Mountains, and its descent to the San Gorgonio Pass, to the north, along with the Little San Bernardino Mountains to the northeast; the Mojave Desert Geomorphic Province to the northeast; and the Colorado Desert Geomorphic Province, coinciding with the general extent of the Coachella Valley, from the Whitewater River to the Salton Sea. Thick sequences of Quaternary-age alluvial deposits are widespread in the San Gorgonio Pass.

Along the Transverse Ranges, sequences of Quaternary-age alluvial deposits are exposed along the southern margin of the San Bernardino and Little San Bernardino Mountains, where drainages and attendant alluvial fans issue from Cherry Canyon, Millard Canyon, Banning Canyon, as well as from other smaller catchments. The moderately sloping Pleistocene and Early Holocene fan deposits have been uplifted on the upper plate of the San Gorgonio Pass Fault Zone, forming terrace landforms, such as the Banning Bench. Late Holocene-age alluvial fans and washes exhibit bar and swale features indicative of more recent activity. Historic-Period flood and debris flows occur locally, as indicated by unvarnished boulder fields, and boulder-lined levees located near the fan apices. The various branches of the San Andreas Fault have created a complex series of active strike slip and reverse faults that have disrupted the continuity of these alluvial deposits (Lancaster et al. 2012).

The proposed Project is underlain by late Pleistocene period alluvial deposits. The predominate formations are Quaternary-era San Gorgonio Pass alluvial fan deposits (Qf) composed of sand and gravel of plutonic and gneissic detritus derived from the dissected lower southern margins of San Bernardino mountains to the north. Immediately south, and intersecting with Qf sediments, are dissected, crudely bedded, light reddish sand and gravel alluvial fan deposits (Qoa), which are derived from metamorphic sedimentary (San Timoteo Formation) and plutonic intrusions (e.g., quartz monzonite) to the south (Dibblee and Minch 2003).

4.1.1 Soils

A tightly buffered Area of Interest (AOI) review of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Web Soil Survey of the Project area resulted in the identification of three soil types (Table 1). These AOI surface sediments are indicative of sandy loam soils derived from exposed and underlying granitic bedrock, metasedimentary/metamorphic structures, and igneous intrusions. The greater soil development is represented by Ramona sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, at 73.9 percent of the Project area, and Ramona sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, at 29.9 percent of the Project area, representative of granitic-

derived soils located within alluvial fans and terraces. Terrace escarpments, at 5.2 percent of the Project area, are representative of soils derived from unspecified lithic and sediment sources (USDA 2025).

Table 1: USDA Soil Types within the Project Area

Soil Type	Parent Material	% Project area
Ramona sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded (RaB2)	Alluvium derived from granite	73.9
Ramona sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, severely eroded (RaC3)	Alluvium derived from granite	20.9
Terrace escarpments (TeG)	Alluvium derived from mixed sources	5.2

SECTION 5.0 – PALEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

5.1 COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE SENSITIVITY

Low Potential

In lands for which previous field surveys and documentation demonstrate as having a low potential for containing significant paleontological resources subject to adverse impacts. The mapping of low potential was determined based on actual documentation and was not generalized to cover all areas of a particular rock unit on a geologic map.

It must be noted that surface geology, such as soils, are not always indicative of subsurface geology or the potential for paleontological resources. For instance, an area mapped as soil type “Qal” may actually be a thin surficial layer of non-fossiliferous sediments which covers fossil-rich Pleistocene sediments. Also, an area mapped as granite may be covered by a Pleistocene soil horizon that contains fossils. Thus, actual sensitivity must be ultimately determined by both a records search and a field inspection by a paleontologist.

Undetermined Potential

Areas underlain by sedimentary rocks for which literature or unpublished studies are not available have undetermined potential for containing significant paleontological resources. These areas need to be inspected by a qualified vertebrate paleontologist before a specific determination of high potential or low potential can be assigned.

High Potential

Sedimentary rock units with high potential for containing significant non-renewable paleontological resources include rock units in which vertebrate or significant invertebrate fossils have been found or determined likely to be present. These units include, but are not limited to, sedimentary formations which contain significant non-renewable paleontological resources anywhere within their geographical extent and sedimentary rock units temporally or lithologically suitable for the preservation of fossils. High sensitivity includes not only the potential for yielding abundant vertebrate fossils, but also for production of a few significant fossils that may provide new and significant data. High sensitivity areas are mapped as either “High A” or “High B,” according to the following criteria:

High Sensitivity A

High A is based on geologic formations or mapped rock units that are known to contain or have the correct age and depositional conditions to contain significant paleontological resources. These include rocks of Silurian or Devonian age and younger that have potential to contain remains of fossil fish, Mesozoic and Cenozoic rocks that contain fossilized body elements, and trace fossils such as tracks, nests, and eggs.

High Sensitivity B

High B is a sensitivity equivalent to High A but is based on the occurrence of fossils at a specified depth below the surface. This category indicates fossils that are likely to be encountered at or below 4 feet of depth and may be impacted during construction activities.

5.2 PROFESSIONAL GUIDELINES

5.2.1 Society for Vertebrate Paleontology

The SVP has established standard guidelines (SVP 1995, 2010) that outline professional protocols and practices for conducting paleontological resource assessments and surveys, monitoring and mitigation, data and fossil recovery, sampling procedures, and specimen preparation, identification, analysis, and curation. Most practicing professional vertebrate paleontologists adhere closely to the SVP's assessment, mitigation, and monitoring requirements as specifically provided in its standard guidelines. Most state regulatory agencies with paleontological resource-specific Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards (LORS) accept and use the professional standards set forth by the SVP.

As defined by the SVP (2010), significant nonrenewable paleontological resources are:

Fossils and fossiliferous deposits, here defined as consisting of identifiable vertebrate fossils, large or small, uncommon invertebrate, plant, and trace fossils, and other data that provide taphonomic, taxonomic, phylogenetic, paleoecologic, stratigraphic, and/or biochronologic information. Paleontological resources are considered to be older than recorded human history and/or older than middle Holocene (i.e., older than about 5,000 radiocarbon years).

Based on the significance definitions of the SVP (2010), all identifiable vertebrate fossils are considered to have significant scientific value. This position is adhered to because vertebrate fossils are relatively uncommon, and only rarely will a fossil locality yield a statistically significant number of specimens of the same genus. Therefore, every vertebrate fossil found has the potential to provide significant new information on the taxon it represents, its paleoenvironment, and/or its distribution. Furthermore, all geologic units in which vertebrate fossils have previously been found are considered to have high sensitivity. Identifiable plant and invertebrate fossils are considered significant if found in association with vertebrate fossils or if defined as significant by project paleontologists, specialists, or local government agencies.

A geologic unit known to contain significant fossils is considered to be "sensitive" to adverse impacts if there is a high probability that earth-moving or ground-disturbing activities in that rock unit will either directly or indirectly disturb or destroy fossil remains. Paleontological sites indicate that the containing sedimentary rock unit or formation is fossiliferous. The limits of the entire rock formation, both areal and stratigraphic, therefore define the scope of the paleontological potential in each case (SVP 1995).

Fossils are contained within surficial sediments or bedrock and are therefore not observable or detectable unless exposed by erosion or human activity. In summary, paleontologists cannot know either the quality or quantity of fossils prior to natural erosion or human-caused exposure. As a result, even in the absence

of surface fossils, it is necessary to assess the sensitivity of rock units based on their known potential to produce significant fossils elsewhere within the same geologic unit (both within and outside of the Project site), a similar geologic unit, or based on whether the unit in question was deposited in a type of environment that is known to be favorable for fossil preservation. Monitoring by experienced paleontologists greatly increases the probability that fossils will be discovered during ground-disturbing activities and that, if these remains are significant, successful mitigation and salvage efforts may be undertaken in order to prevent adverse impacts to these resources.

5.3 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

5.3.1 Previously Recorded Paleontological Sites

A paleontological records search was conducted by the Western Science Center (WSC) on January 17, 2025. The records search noted that Project site is underlain by Holocene- and Pleistocene-period alluvial fan deposits of sand and gravel. The WSC noted that the Pleistocene alluvial units, in particular, are considered to be highly sensitive for paleontological resources; however, the WSC stated that it does not have localities within the Project site, or within the one-mile surrounding study area. That said, the WSC indicated that a number of localities have been recorded in similarly mapped units across southern California (WSC 2025).

5.4 PALEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

The paleontological sensitivity criteria are based on the County of Riverside's interactive online database (County of Riverside 2025). Figure 3 shows the Project area overlain on the USGS *Beaumont* 7.5-minute topographic map and delineates the degrees of paleontological sensitivity assigned by the County of Riverside to the geologic formations within the vicinity (County of Riverside 2025). The bulk of the Project area is located within a "Undetermined" designation. Near the southwest corner of the Project, however, is an expansive area mapped as "High A." Detailed interaction with the County of Riverside's interactive online database suggests that this delineation extends to within 500 feet of the area of direct effects.

As documented by WSC (2025), the paleontological records search did not identify any known paleontological resources within one mile of the Project site; however, it does have localities in similarly mapped units. Riverside County has designated much of the area surrounding the Project site as of unknown sensitivity for paleontological resources, under which assessment the County recommends that a more in-depth study, including a pedestrian survey, be conducted to determine whether the area can be assigned a specific determination of high potential or low potential for paleontological resources. Additionally, areas adjacent to the Project site have been mapped as High A potential, and underlying geological mapping coinciding with this potential extends to within 500 feet of the Project site (Figures 2 and 3).

5.5 FIELD SURVEY

Chambers Group cultural resources specialists Efrain Arroyo, MA, RPA (Secretary of the Interior [SOI]-qualified archaeologist), and cross-trained cultural-paleontological specialist Kellie Kandybowicz, BA, conducted a pedestrian field survey of the entire Project site, including the proposed pipeline alignment and laydown and storage yards, on February 20, 2025. The primary goal of the surveys was to gather and

analyze information needed to determine if the Project would impact cultural and paleontological resources. The Project site was surveyed along road margins up to residential and commercial property lines, as well as in 10- to 15-meter survey intervals within undeveloped parcels (Figure 1).

Survey of the Project site did not result in the identification of any paleontological materials at the surface level of observation.

SECTION 6.0 – RECOMMENDATIONS

As noted in the paleontological records search (WSC 2025), sediments at and surrounding the Project area consist of Holocene and Pleistocene alluvial deposits where fossil localities have been documented outside the Project site. The WSC noted that “[e]xcavation activity associated with the development of the project area would impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene alluvial units. As such, the WSC recommends “that a paleontological resource mitigation program be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the study area” (WSC 2025). The following mitigation measures are recommended to remain in conformance with the County of Riverside adopted policies to ensure that paleontological resources are appropriately considered during the planning process, OS 19.6 through OS 19.9.

Chambers Group recommends that a qualified paleontologist be retained and on-call for the duration of the ground-disturbing construction activity. Further, Chambers Group recommends the adoption of mitigation measure MM PAL-1 or other applicable mitigation that may include full-time monitoring for all ground disturbing in areas designated as “undefined” as indicated in Figure 3, or any areas identified as potentially significant by a qualified paleontologist.

MM PAL-1 The City shall be required to obtain the services of a Qualified Paleontologist to remain on-call for the duration of the ground-disturbing construction activity. Upon approval or request by the City, a paleontological mitigation plan (PMP) outlining procedures for paleontological monitoring and inadvertent discovery protocols shall be prepared for the Project and submitted to the City for review and approval. The development and implementation of the PMP shall include, but not be limited to, additional research and further assessment of paleontological sensitivity in the Project site, consultations with the City’s engineering geologist, as well as a requirement that the curation of all specimens recovered under any scenario shall be through an appropriate repository agreed upon by the City. The PMP shall also include developing a multilevel ranking system, or Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC), as a tool to demonstrate the potential yield of fossils within a given stratigraphic unit. The PMP shall outline the monitoring and salvage protocols to address inadvertent discovery of paleontological resources encountered during Project-related ground-disturbing activities. As well as the appropriate recording, collection, processing, curation, and reporting protocols to appropriately address any monitoring conducted or resources discovered.

A paleontological mitigation plan may include the following requirements:

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

1. If paleontological resources are discovered during earth disturbance activities, the discovery shall be cordoned off with a 50-foot radius buffer to protect the discovery from further potential damage, and a Riverside County-qualified paleontologist shall be consulted to assess the discovery. If the discovery is determined to be significant by the paleontologist, a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) shall be initiated, which will include appropriate monitoring of earth disturbance activities.
2. Monitoring may be reduced if the potentially fossiliferous units are not present in the subsurface or, if present, are determined by qualified paleontological personnel upon exposure and examination to have a low potential to contain or yield fossil resources.

3. Paleontological monitors will 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. The monitor must be empowered to temporarily halt or divert equipment to allow for the removal of abundant or large specimens in a timely manner.
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 discovery site, and the discovery site will be photographed before it is vacated, and the fossils are removed to a safe place.
5. 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, as many as 20 to 40 five-gallon buckets of sediment can be collected and returned to a separate facility to wet-screen the sediment. 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).
6. Preparation of recovered specimens to a point of identification and permanent preservation, including screen washing sediments to recover small invertebrates and vertebrates, if necessary. Preparation of individual vertebrate fossils is often more time-consuming than accumulation of invertebrate fossils.
7. Identification and curation of specimens into a professional, accredited public museum repository with a commitment to archival conservation and permanent retrievable storage (e.g., the Western Science Center, 2345 Searl Parkway, Hemet, California 92543). The paleontological program should include a written repository agreement prior to the initiation of mitigation activities.
8. Preparation of a final monitoring and mitigation report of findings and significance, including lists of all fossils recovered and necessary maps and graphics to accurately record their original location(s). The report, when submitted to the appropriate lead agency (City), will signify satisfactory completion of the Project program to mitigate impacts to any paleontological resources.

SECTION 7.0 – FIGURES AND PHOTOGRAPHS

Figure 2: Regional Geology

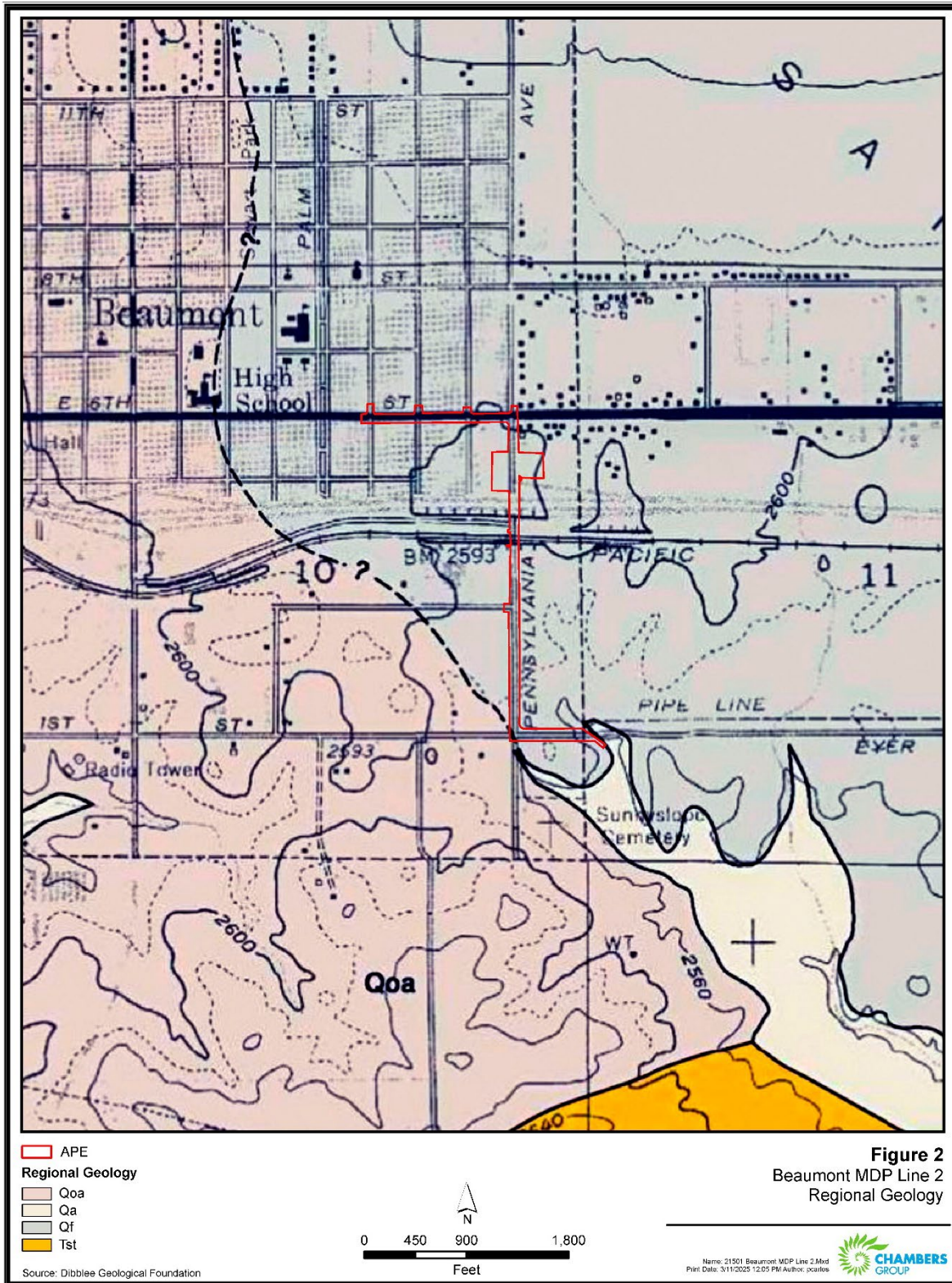
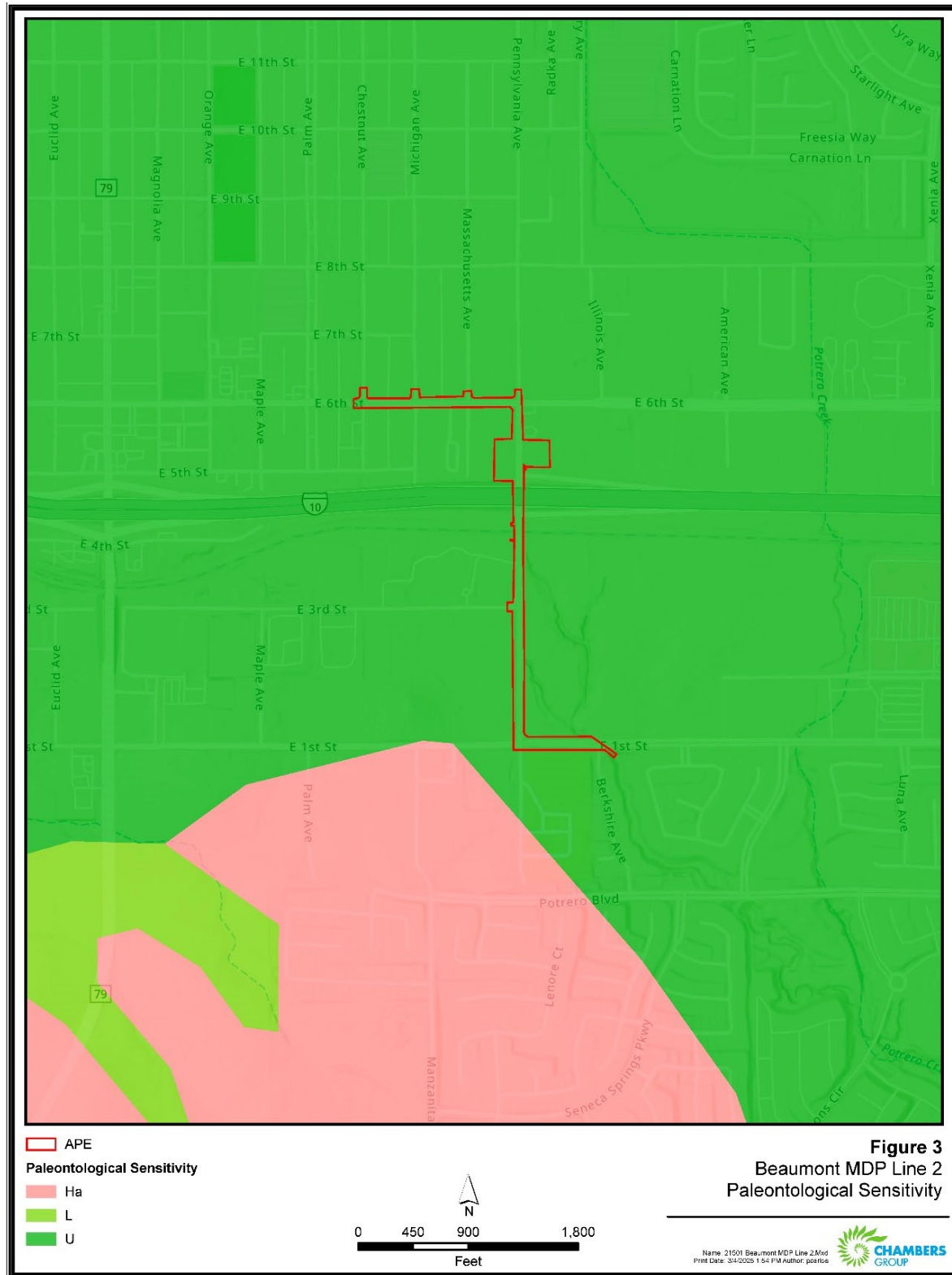


Figure 3: Paleontological Sensitivity



SECTION 8.0 – REFERENCES

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