



**PHASE I PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT:
CORE5 RIDER COMMERCE CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF PERRIS,
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for:

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Prepared on Behalf of:

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October 2020*REVISED April 2021

Type of Study: Paleontological resources assessment

Paleontological Resources within Area of Potential Impact: None

Paleontological Sensitivity: High Sensitivity B

USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle: Perris, Section 17 of Township 4 S, Range 3 W

City and County: Perris, Riverside County

Survey Acreage: Approx. 11.2 acres

APN(s): 300-210-029, 300-210-011, 300-210-012, and 300-210-013

Date of Fieldwork: August 20, 2020 and March 30, 2021

Key Words: Paleontology, CEQA, Phase I Survey, Riverside County, High Sensitivity B

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Core5 Industrial Partners proposes the construction of a new commercial complex, called the Core5 Rider Commerce Center (Project). The proposed Project consists of development of a high cube industrial building on an approximately 11.2-acre site (300-210-029, 300-210-011, 300-210-012, and 300-210-013), located at the southwest corner of East Rider Street and Wilson Avenue, within the Perris Valley Commerce Center Specific Plan, City of Perris, Riverside County, California. Material Culture Consulting, Inc. (MCC) was retained by E|P|D Solutions, Inc. to conduct a Phase I paleontological resource investigation of the Project Area. This assessment was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and included a locality search, an examination of geologic maps and paleontological literature, and a field survey.

Based on the paleontological literature, the Project Area is mapped as surficial younger Quaternary alluvium with older Quaternary alluvium at unknown depths. No significant paleontological resources were identified directly within the Project Area during the locality search or the field survey. The locality search conducted by the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History (LACM) did yield nearby localities from sedimentary deposits similar to those that may occur subsurface in the Project Area. The Riverside County Land Information System (RCLIS) GIS data reveals all of the Project Area lies within an area mapped as High B sensitivity. High B sensitivity indicates that these sedimentary rock units have high potential for containing significant non-renewable paleontological resources at depths at or below five feet. Excavation during the course of the Project may reach paleontologically sensitive deposits, and, as a result, could impact paleontological resources. Therefore, MCC recommends the following procedures:

- A trained and qualified paleontological monitor should perform full-time monitoring of any excavations on the Project that have the potential to impact paleontological resources in undisturbed High sensitivity native sediments, at or below five feet in depth. The monitor will have the ability to redirect construction activities to ensure avoidance of adverse impacts to paleontological resources.
- The project paleontologist may re-evaluate the necessity for paleontological monitoring after examination of the affected sediments during excavation, with approval from County and Client representatives.
- Any potentially significant fossils observed shall be collected and recorded in conjunction with best management practices and Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) professional standards.
- Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.
- A report documenting the results of the monitoring, including any salvage activities and the significance of any fossils, will be prepared and submitted to the appropriate County personnel.

All notes, photographs, correspondence and other materials related to this Project are located at Material Culture Consulting, Inc., located in Pomona, California.

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INTRODUCTION AND SETTING

Core5 Industrial Partners proposes the construction of a new commercial complex, called the Core5 Commerce Center (Project). The proposed Project consists of development of a high cube industrial building totaling approximately 11.2 acres (300-210-029, 300-210-011, 300-210-012, and 300-210-013), located at the southwest corner of East Rider Street and Wilson Avenue, within the Perris Valley Commerce Center Specific Plan, City of Perris, Riverside County, California. Material Culture Consulting, Inc. (MCC) was retained by E|P|D Solutions, Inc. to conduct a Phase I paleontological resource investigation of the Project Area. This paleontological resource assessment was conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code (13 PRC) 2100, (14 CAC) 15000, Appendix G, Section J, (PRC) 2100-21177, Appendix G, (PRC) 5097.5. This study included a locality records search, an examination of geologic maps and paleontological literature and field survey to determine whether the proposed project would adversely affect any significant paleontological resources. According to these regulations and guidelines, if development of a Project has the potential to result in significant impacts to paleontological resources, a plan must be developed to mitigate those impacts to a level which is less than significant. This assessment documents the potential for encountering paleontological resources during development of this Project and provides recommendations on how to mitigate impacts to those resources. The lead agency for this Project is the City of Perris.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project is located in the City of Perris, located within northwestern Riverside County (Figure 1). The Project consists of four (4) parcels totaling approximately 11.2 acres (300-210-029, 300-210-011, 300-210-012, and 300-210-013), located at the southwest corner of East Rider Street and Wilson Avenue in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California (Figures 2 and 3). The Project Area is situated southwest of the Perris Reservoir and east of the Escondido Freeway (Interstate 215). Specifically, the Project Area is bounded by East Rider Street to the north, Wilson Avenue to the east, and private property to the west and south. Specifically, the proposed Project is located within Section 17, Township 4 South, Range 3 West on the Perris USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle (San Bernardino Base Meridian) (Figure 2). The Project consists of constructing a high-cube industrial building.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Jennifer Kelly, M.S., a Qualified Riverside County Paleontologist, served as the Principal Investigator for the study. Ms. Kelly conducted the paleontological resource literature and map reviews, oversaw the field study, and prepared this report. Ms. Kelly has a M.Sc. in Geology from California State University, Long Beach. Ms. Kelly has over ten years of experience in environmental and paleontological compliance in California (See Appendix A).

Matthew Wetherbee, M.Sc., RPA, Material Culture archaeologist and cross-trained paleontologist, co-authored this report. Mr. Wetherbee has a M.Sc in Paleoecology of Human Societies Archaeology from the Institute of Archaeology at the University College London, England and, a B.A. in Anthropology from University of California at Santa Cruz, and over 20 years of experience as an archaeologist in Southern California, including completion of several projects in Riverside County and over five years of professional experience working as a cross-trained paleontologist in Southern California. MCC Archaeologist and Cross-Trained Paleontologist Rachael Wedemeyer, M.A, conducted the pedestrian survey of the northern portion (APN #300-210-029) on August 20, 2020. Erika McMullin, B.A., and Zachary White, B.A., MCC Archaeologists and Cross-Trained Paleontologists, conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the southern portion (APN #300-210-011, 300-210-012, 300-210-013) of the Project Area on March 30, 2021.

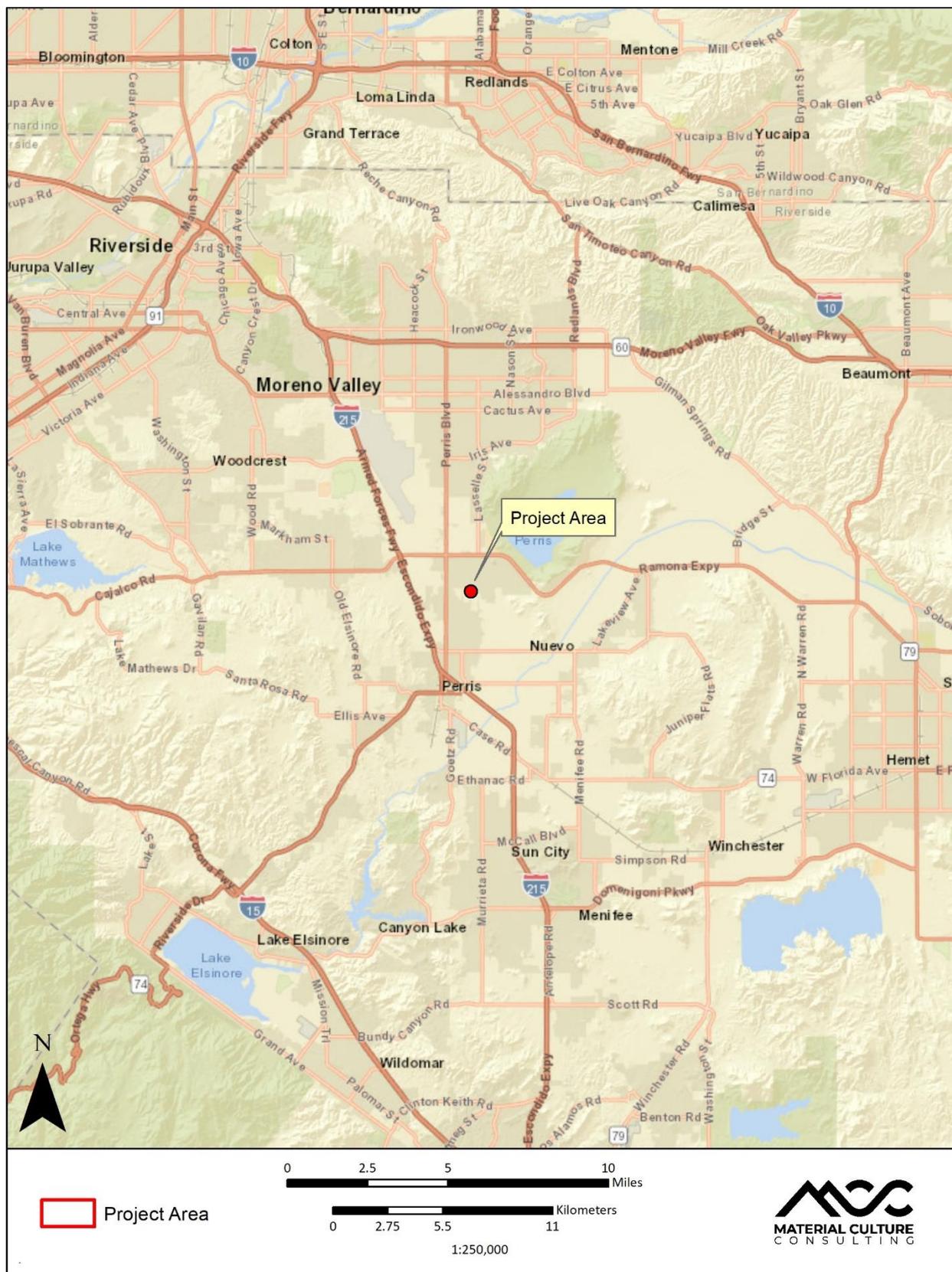


Figure 1. Core5 Rider Commerce Center Project Vicinity (1:250,000)

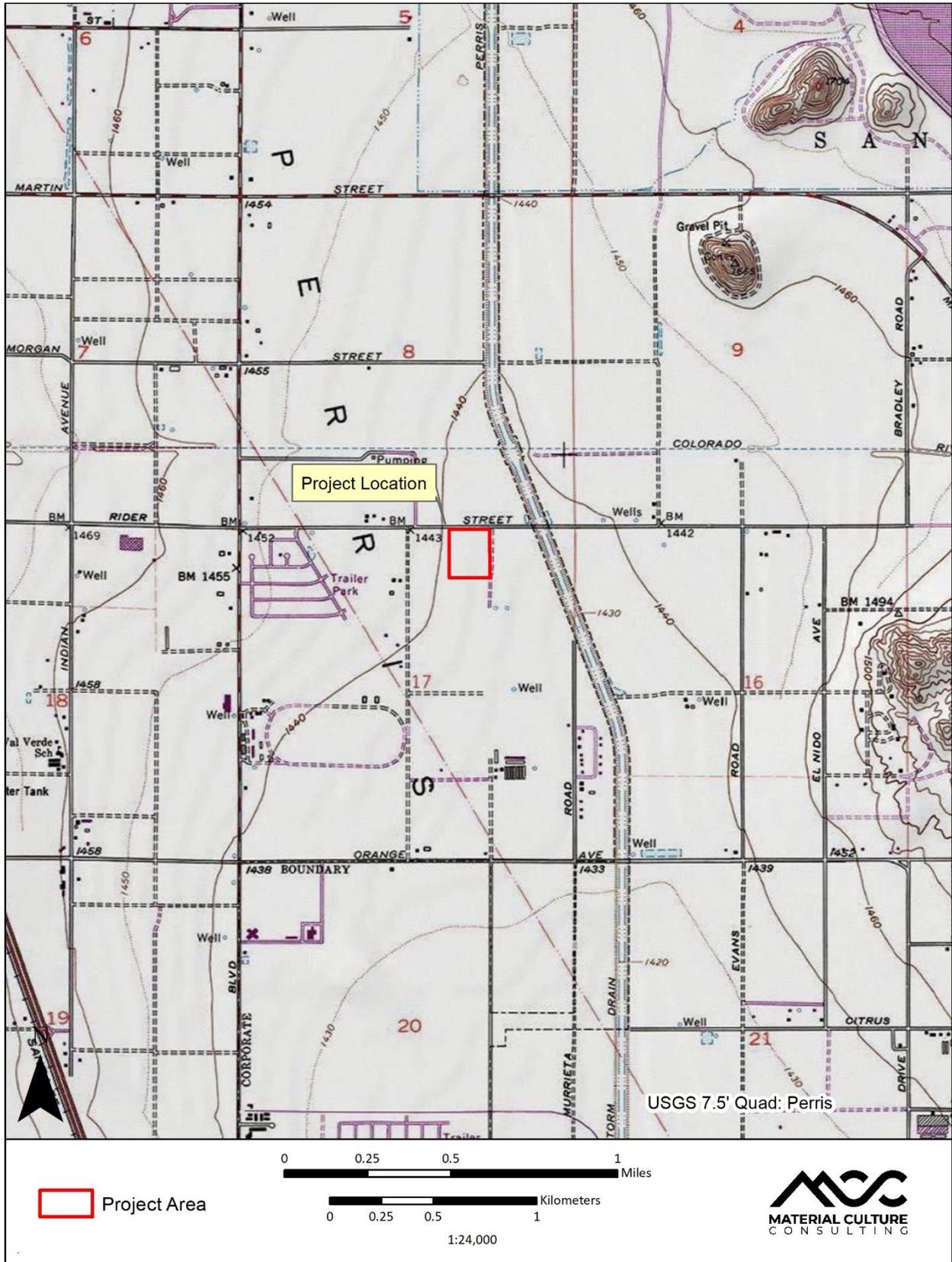


Figure 2. Core5 Rider Commerce Center Project Location (as depicted on Perris USGS 7.5 minute Quadrangle, 1:24,000)



Figure 3. Core5 Rider Commerce Center Project Area (as depicted on aerial photograph, 1:2,000)

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project Area is located within the City of Perris city limits in northwestern Riverside County, approximately 1.8 miles east of California Interstate 215. Bounded by the Box Springs Mountain to the north, the Badlands to the east, and Lake Perris Recreation Area and associated mountains to the northeast, the Project Area is located within a relatively flat valley floor that is surrounded by hills and mountains. Elevations are approximately 439 meters (m) (1440 ft) above mean sea level (AMSL) throughout the Project Area. The region is located within the Peninsular Ranges, a northwest-southeast oriented complex of blocks separated by similarly trending faults (Norris and Webb 1978). Most geological formations found within this area are comprised the Southern California Batholith, a great mass of basement igneous rocks. Vegetation observed within the Project Area include invasive grasses and weeds in the northern portion, sunflowers observed along the western portion, and cactus and fruit along the southern border. Non-native landscaping is present within the southern region, with a scattered residential development located to the south and west of the Project Area. The climate in the region is characterized as Mediterranean, with hot, dry summers and temperate, wet winters.

GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The Project Area lies within the Perris quadrangle, which lies within the geomorphic province known as the Peninsular Ranges Province, sitting near the eastern margin of the Perris Block (Kenney 1999). The Perris Block is a structurally stable, internally cohesive mass of crustal rocks bounded on the east by the San Jacinto fault zone, bounded on the west by the Elsinore and Chino fault zones, and on the north by the Cucamonga fault zone (Norris and Webb, 1976; Morton and Matti, 1989), and on the south by a series of sedimentary basins (Morton and Matti 1989). The entire Project area is mapped as Quaternary alluvium (Figure 4).

Young Quaternary alluvial fan deposits (arenaceous to gravel) (Q_{yaag}) are Holocene to late Pleistocene-aged alluvial fan deposit that is derived from lithically diverse sediment units. The sediments range from arenaceous to gravel and are gray-hued, slightly consolidated sand (Morton and Matti 2001).

Very Old Alluvial fan deposits (Q_{vof}) are early Pleistocene deposits consisting of mostly well-dissected, well-indurated, reddish-brown sand deposits with minor gravel (Morton and Matti 2001). These deposits are commonly flanking bedrock areas and can contain duripans and locally silcretes (Morton and Matti 2001). These sediments are derived as alluvial fan deposits from the elevated terrain located immediately to the south of the Project Area (McLeod 2019). The surficial sediments can be relatively coarse and lack significant vertebrate fossils in the uppermost layers but may have pockets of finer-grained Quaternary deposits that do contain significant vertebrate fossils (McLeod 2020).

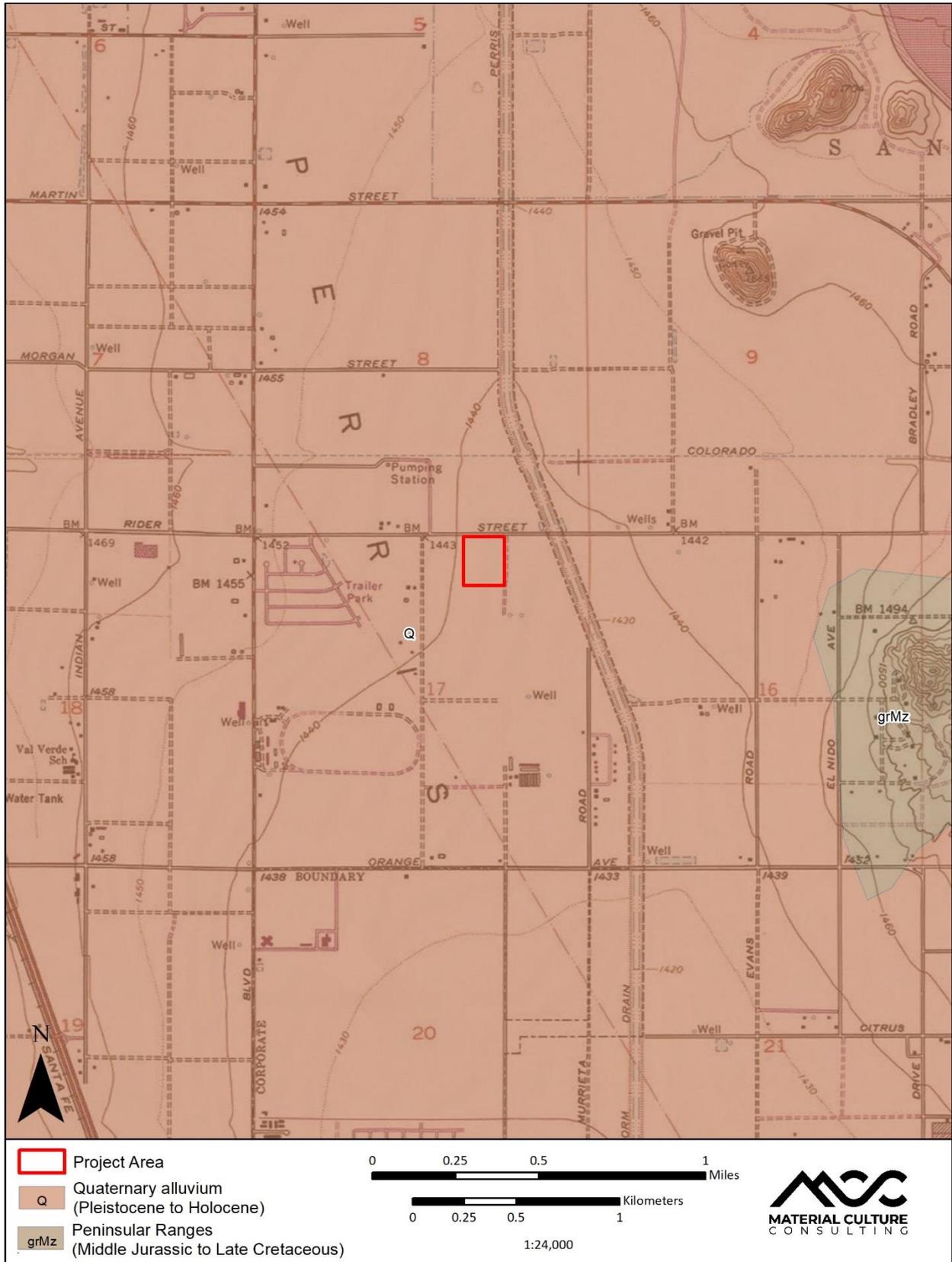


Figure 4. Core5 Rider Commerce Center Project Geologic Map (from Jennings, Strand, and Rogers 1977, 1:24,000)

RESEARCH DESIGN

The paleontological resources assessment was conducted according to CEQA, Public Resources Code (13 PRC) 2100, (14 CAC) 15000, Appendix G, Section J, (PRC) 2100-21177, Appendix G, (PRC) 5097.5. The paleontological resources assessment was conducted to evaluate the potential existence of resources that would require a preparation of a monitoring plan and monitoring activities, in order to reduce impacts to a less than significant level. Guidelines set forth by Riverside County were consulted to ensure that all local and state requirements were met.

The Riverside County Land Information System (RCLIS) overlay map defines what significant impact on paleontological resources consists of, and requires monitoring of, activities within designated High sensitivity areas (both High A and B) that may affect these resources. Areas with a "High Potential" for paleontological resources include sedimentary rock units with a high potential for containing significant non-renewable paleontological resources and are rock units within which vertebrate or significant invertebrate fossils have been determined to be present or 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 (taxonomic, phylogenetic, ecologic, and/or stratigraphic) data. High sensitivity areas are mapped as either "High A" or "High B."

The Conservation Element of the City's Comprehensive General Plan (2030) (City of Perris, 2005) states that identification and preservation of significant fossils will be effected through Implementation Measure IV.A.4:

- Measure IV.A.4: In Area 1 and Area 2 shown on the Paleontological Sensitivity Map, paleontologic monitoring of all projects requiring subsurface excavations will be required once any excavation begins. In Areas 4 and 5, paleontologic monitoring will be required once subsurface excavations reach five (5) feet in depth, with monitoring levels reduced if appropriate, at the discretion of a certified Project Paleontologist.

Based on the Paleontological Sensitivity Map in the Conservation Element of the City's Comprehensive General Plan (2030) (City of Perris 2005, Exhibit CN-7), the project is located within Area 4, which requires paleontological monitoring beginning at a depth of five feet beneath the surface.

Paleontological resources (fossils) are the remains of prehistoric life. These remains can be bones, teeth, shells, wood or leaves, or trace fossils (including burrows and trackways). The Society for Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) generally considers any resource greater than 5,000 years old to be a fossil (SVP 2010). Fossils are evidence of ancient life, and as such provide an invaluable window into the past. Fossils are considered non-renewable resources and in California, impacts to paleontological resources must be considered pursuant to CEQA requirements for environmental reviews.

METHODS

LITERATURE AND MAP REVIEW AND LOCALITY SEARCH

The literature review included an examination of geologic maps of the Project Area and a review of relevant geological and paleontological literature to determine which geologic units are present within the Project Area and whether fossils have been recovered from those geologic units elsewhere in the region. As geologic units may extend over large geographic areas and contain similar lithologies and fossils, the literature review includes areas well beyond the Project Area. The results of this literature review include an overview of the geology of the Project Areas and a discussion of the paleontological sensitivity (or potential) of the geologic units within the Project Area. The County of Riverside also provides a paleontological resource sensitivity map for the entire county (RCLIS). This map was consulted by MCC staff on October 9, 2020. Additional sources reviewed included the University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP) Miocene Mammal Mapping Project (MioMap) and the Paleobiology Database (PBDB).

The purpose of a locality search is to establish the status and extent of previously recorded paleontological resources within and adjacent to the study area for a given project. On August 10, 2020, the results of a locality search were provided by the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History (LACM) of Los Angeles, California (Appendix B). This search identified any vertebrate localities in the LACM records that exist near the Project Area in the same or similar deposits.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY METHODS

The survey stage is important in a Project's environmental assessment phase to verify the exact location of each identified paleontological resource (if any), the condition or integrity of the resource, and provides invaluable information on the type of sediment present within the Project Area, which informs the assessment of paleontological sensitivity. On August 20, 2020, MCC Archaeologist and crossed-trained Paleontologist Rachael Wedemeyer, M.A., conducted a pedestrian survey of the northern portion (APN #300-210-029) of the Project Area. On March 30, 2021, MCC archaeologists and crossed-trained paleontologists Erika McMullin, B.A., and Zachary White, B.A., conducted a pedestrian survey of the southern portion (APN #300-210-011, 300-210-012, 300-210-013) of the Project Area. Special attention was paid to any graded areas and to rodent burrows that offered a better view of the underlying sediment. The purpose of a field survey is to note the sediments in the Project Area, relocate any known paleontological localities, and identify any unrecorded paleontological resources exposed on the surface. In this way, impacts to existing, unrecorded paleontological material may be mitigated prior to the beginning of ground-disturbing activities and portions of the Project Area that are more likely to contain paleontological resources may be identified.

RESULTS

NHMLA LOCALITY SEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW RESEARCH

The record search results from the LACM (McLeod 2020, Appendix B) did not indicate any fossils have been found directly within the Project Area; however, there are known localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits mapped within the Project Area. The closest vertebrate fossil locality from similar deposits is LACM IP 17610, approximately 2400 ft. west of the intersection of 9th and Western Ave. Street, located south of the Project Area. This locality produced fossils of invertebrates at unknown depth (McLeod 2020).

The Paleobiology Database (PBDB) yielded no results within the region. The MioMap yielded ten fossil assemblage localities located within 10 miles of the Project Area; however, all fossil localities were mapped in the Mt. Eden formation, which is not mapped in the vicinity of the Project Area. The RCLIS map indicates that the Project Area has a high potential (High B) to produce paleontological resources during ground disturbing activities that reach a depth of five feet and below (Figure 5).

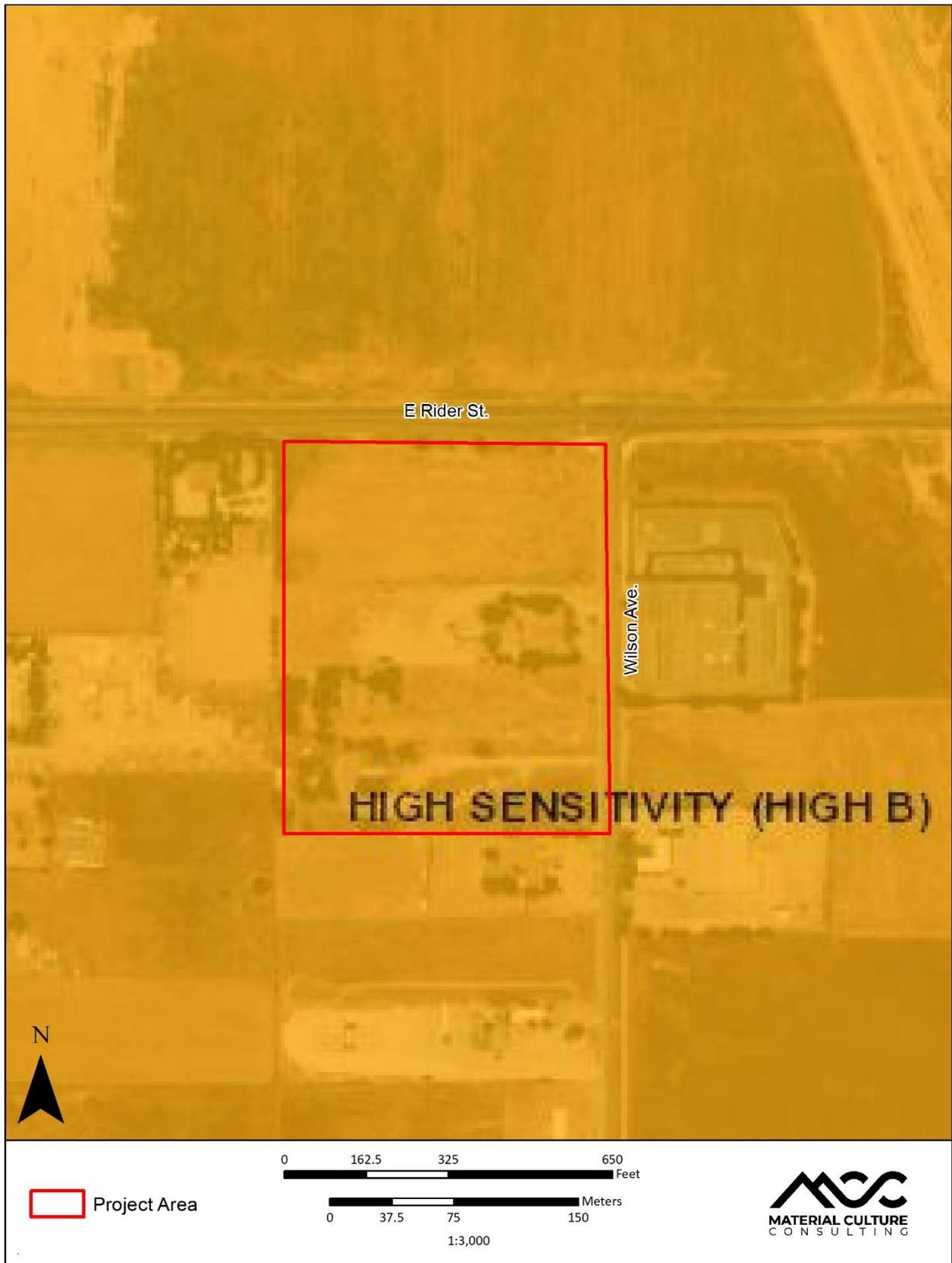


Figure 6. Paleontological Sensitivity (from RCLIS, orange indicates High B Sensitivity, green indicates Low Sensitivity)

PALEONTOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

During the initial survey of the Project Area on August 20, 2020, an intensive level pedestrian survey was conducted for the northern portion (APN# 300-210-029) of the Project Area (Figures 7-10). The southern portion (APN# 300-210-011, -012, -013) of the Project Area was surveyed at a reconnaissance level due to the existing residences that rendered that half inaccessible (approximately 7 acres). During the initial survey, conditions were good and ground visibility varied from very poor (less than 10%) to excellent (approximately 90%). Portions of the Project Area have been previously disturbed and since been overgrown with vegetation obstructing ground surface visibility. Observed vegetation included tall, dry grasses, brush, sunflowers, tumbleweed, and prickly pear cactus. Soil, where exposed, in the Project Area consisted of light brown silty loam with pebble-sized subangular inclusions of granitic material. Modern refuse was observed throughout the Project Area. The Project Area was relatively flat, and no soil profiles or deep cuts were exposed. Disturbances in the northern area include modern refuse, bioturbation, and grading activities.

On March 30, 2021, the southern portion of Project Area was subjected to a supplementary intensive pedestrian survey (Figures 11-15). The survey conditions were good with ground visibility varied from fair to moderate (50%-70%). Tall grasses and weeds obscured the ground surface in some areas. Observed vegetation included landscaped and imported vegetation such as palm trees, eucalyptus trees, cypress trees, pepper trees, pine trees, succulents, prickly pear cactus, yucca, and agave. Disturbances to the property include bioturbation (ant hills and animal burrows), grading, construction activities, modern developments such as private residences, and landscaping. Recently, the fencing dividing the three parcels was removed as evident by the soil cut and post holes. The cuts and post holes, varying from 1-foot to 2.5-feet deep, were inspected for evidence of resources. The sediments showed no stratigraphy and are likely disturbed from the installation of the fencing. Soil, as observed in the cuts and on the Project Area's ground surface, consisted of light brown fine- to coarse-grained sandy alluvium with pebble sized inclusions of granitic material and imported gravel and quartz material. All of the southern Project Area looks to have been covered with gravel at one time and has now been overgrown in some areas with weeds and grasses. Spoil piles consisting of soil and imported gravel mixtures and push piles of granitic cobbles and bricks were observed throughout various portions of the Project. Currently, the gravel covered areas are used for parking and storing vehicles and other household items. The current residences include two mobile homes and one single family residence. Modern refuse was observed throughout the Project Area. No paleontological resources were observed during the survey. Representative photos of the area are found below.



Figure 7. Project Overview of northern portion of Project Area, view west



Figure 8. Project Overview of northern portion of Project Area, view east



Figure 9. Representative of vegetation and ground visibility of northern portion, plan view



Figure 10. Representative photograph of soil in northern portion, plan view



Figure 11. Representative photograph of bioturbation (animal burrow), plan view



Figure 12. Representative photograph of fence removal, plan view



Figure 13. Representative photograph of post hole, plan view



Figure 14. Overview of spoil pile of soil, gravel, and asphalt, view south



Figure 15. Representative photograph of soil, plan view

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

MCC conducted a Phase I paleontological resource assessment of the Project Area that included a fossil locality records search, literature review, and an intensive pedestrian survey covering of the Project Area. No significant paleontological resources were identified within the Project Area during the locality search or field survey. The uppermost layers of soil within the Project Area consists of Quaternary alluvium that may have older, fine-grained Quaternary deposits that may encounter significant fossil vertebrates. In addition, the Project Area is mapped in RCLIS as High B 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 at depths below 5 ft.

RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

Based on the results of the Phase I paleontological resource assessment, the proposed Area is considered to have moderate-to-high sensitivity for the potential to impact paleontological resources during ground-disturbing construction activities in undisturbed sedimentary deposits. MCC advises mitigation methods for paleontological resources assessment outlined in the Conservation Element of the City of Perris' Comprehensive General Plan (2030) (City of Perris, 2005), Measure IV.A.4

Furthermore, MCC recommends preparation of a Paleontological Resource Impact Mitigation Management Plan (PRIMMP) prior to construction excavation, in order to mitigate any potential impact to non-renewable fossil resources to a less-than-significant level. It is recommended that a professional paleontologist be hired to oversee monitoring and the preparation of a PRIMMP. At a minimum, the PRIMMP should include the following items:

- A trained and qualified paleontological monitor should perform full-time monitoring of any excavations on the Project that have undisturbed native subsurface areas of older Quaternary alluvium below 3 ft in depth. The monitor will have the ability to redirect construction activities to ensure avoidance of adverse impacts to paleontological resources.
- The Project paleontologist may re-evaluate the necessity for paleontological monitoring after examination of the affected sediments during excavation, with approval from County and Client representatives.
- Any potentially significant fossils observed shall be collected and recorded in conjunction with best management practices and SVP professional standards.
- Collected samples of sediments shall be washed to recover small invertebrate and vertebrate fossils. Recovered specimens shall be prepared so that they can be identified and permanently preserved.
- Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.
- A report documenting the results of the monitoring including an itemized inventory of recovered specimens, will be prepared and submitted to the appropriate County personnel.
- A report and any associated inventory recovered, when submitted to the City of Perris Planning Division, will signify completion of the program to mitigate impacts to paleontological resources.

CERTIFICATION: I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date: October 14, 2020

Signature:



Name: Jennifer Kelly, MSc., Geology
Riverside County Qualified Paleontologist

REFERENCES

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Appendix A: Qualifications

Appendix A Qualifications

Jennifer Kelly, M.Sc.
Paleontological Principal Investigator and Project
Manager



Jennifer Kelly has experience in all aspects of paleontology. She has extensive experience with monitoring, salvage, fieldwork, project management, and report writing, as well as volunteer experience from the La Brea Tar Pits/Page Museum and the Cooper Center of Orange County (Paleontology department) and field experience as a Staff Geologist for Leighton Geotechnical. Her expertise is Geology, and she has her M.S. in Geological Sciences, emphasis in Geochemistry.

Jennifer has taught lab courses in paleontology and general geology, and also assisted with field mapping classes. Jennifer is HAZWOPER 40-hour certified and a registered Orange County paleontologist. She has authored and co-authored more than 100 paleontological compliance documents, including PRMPs, EIR, EIS, PEA, treatment plans, final monitoring reports, survey reports, and other compliance documents, in compliance with NEPA, CEQA, Caltrans and city and county laws, ordinances, regulations, and statutes.

Education

2012 M.Sc. in Geology, California State University, Long Beach, California
2005 B.S., Geology (preliminary work for entry to M.S. Geology Program), California State University, Long Beach
2004 B.A., Theater Arts, California State University, Long Beach

Certifications and Training

- 40 Hour Certification for HAZWOPER training under 29 CFR 1910.120, CA (2013 – 2014)
- Orange County Certified Paleontologist
- San Diego County Certified Paleontologist

Recent Professional Experience in California

Paleontological Principal Investigator and Project Manager, Harvill Industrial Project, City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California (2017-present). Ms. Kelly coordinated all surveying, preparation of compliance and environmental documentation for this project, and prepared the Paleontological Resources Impact Mitigation Plan (PRIMP). Kelly also oversees the paleontological monitoring program for this Project. This project is ongoing and is scheduled to be complete in 2020.

Paleontological Principal Investigator and Project Manager, Rider Commerce Center Project, Unincorporated Riverside County, California (2018-present). Ms. Kelly coordinated all surveying, preparation of compliance and environmental documentation for this project, and prepared the Paleontological Resources Impact Mitigation Plan (PRIMP). Kelly also oversees the paleontological monitoring program for this Project. This project is ongoing and is scheduled to be complete in 2020.

Paleontological Principal Investigator and Project Manager, Ontario Ranch Logistic Center, City of Ontario, County of San Bernardino, California (2018-present) Ms. Kelly coordinated all surveying, preparation of compliance and environmental documentation for this project, and authored the PRIMP for this project. Kelly also oversees the paleontological monitoring program for this Project. This project is ongoing and is scheduled to be complete in 2021.

Paleontological Principal Investigator and Project Manager, Saddleback College, City of Mission Viejo, Orange County (2018-present) Ms. Kelly coordinated all surveying, preparation of compliance and environmental documentation for this project, prepared the Paleontological Resources Impact Mitigation Plan (PRIMP), and

oversaw the paleontological monitoring program detailed in the PRIMP. Kelly is currently co-authoring the final paleontological mitigation report. This project is in the final stages and is scheduled to be completed 2020.

Private Development Sector Experience

Paleontological Principal Investigator and Project Manager, Proposed Alta Vista Specific Plan Project, SC Development, City of Placentia, Orange County (2017). Ms. Kelly coordinated all surveying, preparation of compliance and environmental documentation relating to Paleontological resources for this project.

Paleontological Principal Investigator and Project Manager, Magnolia Tank Farm Project, SLF-HB Magnolia, LLC, City of Huntington Beach, Orange County (2017). Ms. Kelly coordinated all surveying, preparation of compliance and environmental documentation relating to Paleontological resources for this project.

Paleontological Principal Investigator and Project Manager, Santa Fe Springs Apartment Project, Clearwater Communities, City of Whittier, Los Angeles County (2017). Ms. Kelly coordinated all surveying, preparation of compliance and environmental documentation relating to Paleontological resources for this project.

Paleontological Principal Investigator and Project Manager, Rider Business Center Project, Capstone Advisor, Unincorporated Riverside County (2017). Ms. Kelly coordinated all surveying, preparation of compliance and environmental documentation relating to Paleontological resources for this project.

Paleontological Principal Investigator and Project Manager, Los Olivos French Valley Project, Newland Homes LLC, Unincorporated Riverside County (2017). Ms. Kelly coordinated all surveying, preparation of compliance and environmental documentation relating to Paleontological resources for this project.

Paleontological Principal Investigator and Project Manager, Veteran's Village Community Development Project, UHC LLC, Cathedral City, Riverside County (2017). Ms. Kelly coordinated all surveying, preparation of compliance and environmental documentation relating to Paleontological resources for this project.

Paleontological Principal Investigator and Project Manager, Colony Commerce East Project, CapRock Partners, City of Ontario, San Bernardino County (2016). Ms. Kelly coordinated all surveying, preparation of compliance and environmental documentation relating to Paleontological resources for this project.

Paleontological Principal Investigator and Project Manager, Jurupa Valley Medical Clinic Project, Boureston Company, City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County (2016). Ms. Kelly coordinated all surveying, preparation of compliance and environmental documentation relating to Paleontological resources for this project.

Renewable Energy Sector Experience

Paleontological Project Manager, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project (TRTP), Southern California Edison (SCE), Kern County, Los Angeles County, San Bernardino County (2009-2015). Ms. Kelly conducted and led surveys along this project's right of way. She was also in charge of scheduling monitoring crews during grading in areas of paleontological sensitivity, managing and reviewing log sheets, and tracking data that is incorporated to final reports. Ms. Kelly played a valuable role with scheduling for the project's needs. She monitored, surveyed, and reported on all paleontological facets of this project as the Lead Paleontological Monitor for segment 3B, which was located near Rosamond, and for segments 4-11 which extended into Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties. She authored more than 10 of the compliance reports for this project. She also performed monitoring on every segment of this Project.

Paleontological Project Manager, West of Devers Transmission Line Project, SCE, Riverside County, California (2009-2016). Ms. Kelly provided all project management and paleontological related services. This included proper BLM authorization and permitting to conduct surveying and a research design for field reconnaissance related to PEA, EIS/EIR documentation for the proposed transmission line. She assisted with managing documentation with laws relating to paleontological resources, among which are CEQA and NEPA compliance.