
Appendix 2-K
Paleontological Resources Inventory Memorandum

PUBLIC

Paleontological Resources Inventory Memorandum

MEMORANDUM

To: SoCalGas
From: Michael Williams, PhD (Dudek)
Subject: Paleontological Resources Inventory Memorandum for the Ventura Compressor Station Modernization Project Devil's Canyon Road Site Alternative
Date: August 19, 2025
cc: Sarah Siren (Dudek)
Heather Imgrund (SoCalGas)
Ronelle Candia (Dudek)
Attachments: A: Figures
B: NHMLA and SBMNH Records Search Results – CONFIDENTIAL (available on request)

In accordance with federal and state laws and the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP 2010) guidelines, Dudek conducted a paleontological resources inventory for the SoCalGas® Ventura Compressor Station Modernization Project – Devil's Canyon Road Site Alternative in the City of Ventura, California (Figure 1, Devil's Canyon Road Site Location; all figures are provided in Attachment A to this Paleontological Resources Inventory Memorandum [memo]). The inventory included paleontological records searches through the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA) and the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History (SBMNH) and a review of geological mapping and geological and paleontological literature. The results of the NHMLA and SBMNH paleontological records searches indicated there are no previously recorded fossil localities that appear directly within the Devil's Canyon Road Site; however, both institutions reported fossil localities nearby from the same geological units that underlie the Devil's Canyon Road Site on the surface and at depth.

As portions of the Devil's Canyon Road Site have never been developed, and the Devil's Canyon Road Site is underlain by geological units with high paleontological resource sensitivity on the surface and/or at depth, there is a potential to encounter intact subsurface paleontological resources at depth. Therefore, a paleontological monitoring program is necessary because construction activities associated with the Devil's Canyon Road Site Alternative are anticipated to impact these geological units. This memo was prepared by Michael Williams, PhD, with editorial comments by Sarah Siren, MSc. Williams and Siren are qualified Principal Investigators (PIs) for Paleontology in accordance with federal guidelines, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, and SVP (2010) standards.

1 Devil's Canyon Road Site Location

The subject property is in southwestern Ventura County, California, on either side of north-south-trending SR-33. The Devil's Canyon Road Site is composed of three portions: a compressor station area, a Temporary Staging Area, and a roadway/utility corridor. The compressor station area is located west of SR-33, approximately 0.4 miles southwest of the Temporary Staging Area. The compressor station area is approximately 2.4 miles north of U.S.

Highway 101 and 900 feet west of SR-33. The Temporary Staging Area is approximately 100 feet east of SR-33 and approximately 2.8 miles north of U.S. Highway 101. The Ventura River also flows north–south between the compressor station and the Temporary Staging Area.

The compressor station area consists of approximately 17.7 acres of land on a portion of Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 060-031-016. The Temporary Staging Area consists of approximately 6.3 acres of land on a portion of APN 063-020-019. The compressor station area is currently part of an oil and gas lease and includes a tank farm, oil and gas wells, and associated structures and piping. The Temporary Staging Area currently consists of oil wells and associated piping. The roadway/utility corridor consists of an approximately 4-mile-long winding route to the south and west of the compressor station, with a small segment extending to the east. The utility corridor transects portions of APNs 060-030-005, 060-031-015, 060-031-017, and 060-031-018. The subject property location and boundaries are shown on Figure 1.

State Route (SR) 33 trends north–south between the compressor station and the Temporary Staging Area. The Ventura River also flows north–south between the compressor station and the Temporary Staging Area. The roadway/utility corridor portion of the subject property is located within and adjoining active oil and gas operations. The southernmost portion of the subject property is located within an orchard.

2 Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources are the remains or traces of plants and animals that are preserved in Earth's crust, and per the SVP (2010) guidelines, are older than written history or older than approximately 5,000 years, which approximates the middle Holocene, according to Cohen et al. (2024). Paleontological resources are limited, nonrenewable resources of scientific and educational value, which are afforded protection under state laws and regulations. The analysis in this memo complies with federal laws, the CEQA statute and CEQA Guidelines, and with significance criteria specified by SVP (2010) and Murphey et al. (2019). Table 1 provides definitions for high, undetermined, low, and no potential for paleontological resources (or paleontological sensitivity), as set forth in and by the SVP (2010) guidelines.

Table 1. Paleontological Sensitivity Criteria

Resource Potential	Definition
High	Rock units from which vertebrate or significant invertebrate, plant, or trace fossils have been recovered are considered to have a high potential for containing additional significant paleontological resources. Rock units classified as having high potential for producing paleontological resources include, but are not limited to, sedimentary formations and some volcaniclastic formations (e.g., ashes or tephtras); some low-grade metamorphic rocks that contain significant paleontological resources anywhere within their geographical extent; and sedimentary rock units temporally or lithologically suitable for the preservation of fossils (e.g., middle Holocene and older, fine-grained fluvial sandstones, argillaceous and carbonate-rich paleosols, cross-bedded point bar sandstones, and fine-grained marine sandstones). Paleontological potential consists of both (1) the potential for yielding abundant or significant vertebrate fossils or for yielding a few significant fossils, large or small, vertebrate, invertebrate, plant, or trace fossils and (2) the importance of recovered evidence for new and significant taxonomic, phylogenetic, paleoecologic, taphonomic, biochronologic, or stratigraphic data. Rock units that contain potentially datable organic remains older than late Holocene, including deposits associated with animal nests or middens, and rock units that may contain new vertebrate deposits, traces, or trackways are also classified as having high potential.
Undetermined	Rock units for which little information is available concerning their paleontological content, geologic age, and depositional environment are considered to have undetermined potential. Further study is necessary to determine whether these rock units have high or low potential to contain significant paleontological resources. A field survey by a qualified professional paleontologist to specifically determine the paleontological resource potential of these rock units is required before a paleontological resource impact mitigation program can be developed. In cases where no subsurface data are available, paleontological potential can sometimes be determined through strategically located excavations into subsurface stratigraphy.
Low	Reports in the paleontological literature or field surveys by a qualified professional paleontologist may allow determination that some rock units have low potential for yielding significant fossils. Such rock units will be poorly represented by fossil specimens in institutional collections or, based on general scientific consensus, only preserve fossils in rare circumstances and the presence of fossils is the exception not the rule; e.g., basalt flows or recent colluvium. Rock units with low potential typically will not require impact mitigation measures to protect fossils.
None	Some rock units have no potential to contain significant paleontological resources—for instance, high-grade metamorphic rocks (such as gneisses and schists) and plutonic igneous rocks (such as granites and diorites). Rock units with no paleontological resource potential require neither protection nor impact mitigation measures relative to paleontological resources.

Source: SVP 2010.

3 Regulatory Framework

Paleontological resources are considered non-renewable resources with scientific and educational value and thus are protected by federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

3.1 Federal Laws

Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009

The Omnibus Public Land Management Act, Paleontological Resource Preservation Subtitle (16 USC 470aaa et seq.; known as the Omnibus Act or the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act) directs the Secretaries of the Interior and of Agriculture to manage and protect paleontological resources on federal land using scientific principles and expertise. The Omnibus Act incorporates most of the recommendations of the report of the Secretary of the Interior titled “Assessment of Fossil Management on Federal and Indian Lands” to formulate a consistent paleontological resources management framework. In passing the Omnibus Act, Congress officially recognized the scientific importance of paleontological resources on some federal lands by declaring that fossils from these lands are federal property that must be preserved and protected. The Omnibus Act codifies existing policies of the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Reclamation, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and provides the following:

- Uniform criminal and civil penalties for illegal sale and transport, and theft and vandalism of fossils from federal lands
- Uniform minimum requirements for paleontological resource-use permit issuance (terms, conditions, and qualifications of applicants)
- Uniform definitions for “paleontological resources” and “casual collecting”
- Uniform requirements for curation of federal fossils in approved repositories

Federal legislative protections for scientifically significant fossils apply to projects that take place on federal lands (with certain exceptions, such as the Department of Defense, that continue to protect paleontological resources under the Antiquities Act). Such protections involve federal funding, require a federal permit, or involve crossing state lines.

Antiquities Act of 1906

The Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 USC 431–433) states, in part:

... any person who shall appropriate, excavate, injure or destroy any historic or prehistoric ruin or monument, or any object of antiquity, situated on lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States, without the permission of the Secretary of the Department of the Government having jurisdiction over the lands on which said antiquities are situated, shall upon conviction, be fined in a sum of not more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned for a period of not more than ninety days, or shall suffer both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Although there is no specific mention of natural or paleontological resources in the Antiquities Act, or in the Antiquities Act’s uniform rules and regulations (43 CFR Part 3), “objects of antiquity” have been interpreted to include fossils by the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, and other federal agencies. Permits to collect fossils on lands administered by federal agencies are authorized under the Antiquities Act. Therefore, projects involving federal lands will require permits both for paleontological resource evaluation and for mitigation efforts.

Archaeological and Paleontological Salvage

Statute 23 USC 305, Archaeological and Paleontological Salvage, amends the Antiquities Act of 1906. Specifically, it states the following:

Funds authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title to the extent approved as necessary, by the highway department of any State, may be used for archaeological and paleontological salvage in that state in compliance with the Act entitled "An Act for the preservation of American Antiquities," approved June 8, 1906 (PL 59-209; 16 U.S.C. 431-433), and State laws where applicable.

This statute allows funding for mitigation of paleontological resources recovered pursuant to federal aid highway projects, provided that "excavated objects and information are to be used for public purposes without private gain to any individual or organization" (46 FR 9570).

National Registry of Natural Landmarks

The National Natural Landmarks (NNL) Program, established in 1962 (16 USC 461-467), is administered under the Historic Sites Act of 1935. Regulations were first published in 1980 under 36 CFR 1212 and the program was re-designated as 36 CFR 62 in 1981. An NNL is defined as follows (36 CFR 62.2):

... an area designated by the Secretary of the Interior as being of national significance to the United States because it is an outstanding example(s) of major biological and geological features found within the boundaries of the United States or its Territories or on the Outer Continental Shelf.

"National significance" describes the following (36 CFR 62.2):

... an area that is one of the best examples of a biological community or geological feature within a natural region of the United States, including terrestrial communities, landforms, geological features and processes, habitats of native plant and animal species, or fossil evidence of the development of life.

Federal agencies and their agents should consider the existence and location of designated NNLs, and of areas found to meet the criteria for national significance, in assessing the effects of their activities on the environment under Section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act (42 USC 4321). The National Park Service is responsible for providing requested information about the NNL Program for these assessments (36 CFR 62.6[f]). However, other than consideration under the National Environmental Policy Act, NNLs are afforded no special protection. Furthermore, there is no requirement to evaluate a paleontological resource for listing as an NNL. Finally, project proponents (state and local) are not obligated to prepare an application for listing potential NNLs, should such a resource be encountered during project planning and delivery.

Examples of geological and paleontological NNLs in California include the following:

- **Imperial Sand Hills:** Imperial Sand Hills is one of the largest dune patches in the United States. It is an outstanding example of dune geology and ecology in an arid land. (Designated: 1966. Ownership: federal, private.)

- **Eureka Dunes:** Eureka Dunes, located within Death Valley National Park, is an excellent example of aeolian (wind) geological processes. It is the tallest dune complex in the Great Basin biophysiological province. The site contains an endangered grass genus, one species of which is the only plant capable of surviving on and stabilizing the steep dune slopes. (Designated: 1983. Ownership: federal.)
- **Amboy Crater:** Amboy Crater is an excellent example of a recent volcanic cinder cone with an unusually flat crater floor. (Designated: 1973. Ownership: federal, private.)
- **Rainbow Basin:** Composed of deep erosion canyons with rugged rims, Rainbow Basin is an outstanding example of geologic processes. The site also contains significant fossil remains and traces (e.g., footprints) of Miocene plants, insects, and land mammals. (Designated: 1966. Ownership: federal.)

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470) does not apply to paleontological resources unless the paleontological specimens are found in culturally related contexts (e.g., fossil shell included as a mortuary offering in a burial, or a culturally related site, such as petrified wood locale used as a chipped stone quarry). In such instances the materials are considered cultural resources and are treated in the manner prescribed for the site in question. Mitigation is almost exclusively limited to sites determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register of Historic Places. Cooperation between the cultural resources and paleontological disciplines is expected in such instances.

3.2 State Laws

California Environmental Quality Act

This paleontological resources evaluation was completed to satisfy the requirements of CEQA. The CEQA Guidelines require that all private and public activities not specifically exempted be evaluated against the potential for environmental impacts, including effects on paleontological resources. Paleontological resources, which are limited, nonrenewable resources of scientific, cultural, and educational value, are recognized as part of the environment under these state guidelines.

Paleontological resources are explicitly afforded protection by CEQA, specifically in Section VII(f) of CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, the "Environmental Checklist Form," which addresses the potential for adverse impacts to any "unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature." This provision covers scientifically significant fossils, which include, but are not limited to, newly discovered species or genera; fossils exhibiting morphological features not previously recognized for a given animal group; fossils that increase the temporal range of a species; fossils discovered from geological units within which they were previously unknown; fossils that expand the biogeographic range of a species; and/or localities that yield fossils significant in their abundance, diversity, and preservation.

California Public Resources Code Section 5097.5

California Public Resources Code Section 5097.5 states the following:

- (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 [lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the state, or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof], except with the express permission of the public agency having the jurisdiction over the lands.

(c) A violation of this section is a misdemeanor...

California Code of Regulations

The following two sections of the California Code of Regulations (14 CCR Division 3, Chapter 1), applicable to lands administered by the California Department of Parks and Recreation, address paleontological resources:

14 CCR Section 4307 – Geological Features

(a) No person shall destroy, disturb, mutilate, or remove earth, sand, gravel, oil, minerals, rocks, paleontological features, or features of caves.

14 CCR Section 4309 – Special Permits

The Department [California Department of Parks and Recreation] may grant a permit to remove, treat, disturb, or destroy plants or animals or geological, historical, archaeological or paleontological materials; and any person who has been properly granted such a permit shall to that extent not be liable for prosecution for violation of the foregoing.

4 Methods

This section describes the techniques employed to identify and evaluate paleontological resources within the Devil's Canyon Road Site and determine the potential for paleontological resources to be recovered during Devil's Canyon Road Site Alternative implementation. All methods conform to federal and state regulations and SVP (2010) guidelines for assessment and mitigation of impacts to significant paleontological resources.

4.1 Geological Map and Literature Review

Published geological mapping and literature and paleontological literature were reviewed to identify geological formations/units and fossil localities in and near the Devil's Canyon Road Site, glean information on their stratigraphic sequence, and determine the paleontological sensitivity of the Devil's Canyon Road Site.

4.2 Paleontological Records Search

A paleontological records search request was sent to NHMLA on January 30, 2023 and the search results were received on February 19, 2023. An additional paleontological records search was requested from SBMNH on May 28, 2025 and these search results were received on July 12, 2025. The purpose of the museum records searches was to determine whether there are any known fossil localities in or near the Devil's Canyon Road Site, assist in determining the potential for the Devil's Canyon Road Site Alternative to destroy paleontological resources, and aid

in determining whether a paleontological resource impact mitigation program is warranted to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects of construction on paleontological resources.

5 Results

5.1 Geological Map and Literature Review

The Devil's Canyon Road Site is within the Transverse Ranges Geomorphic Province, which extends from Point Conception in the west to the San Bernardino Mountains in the east. The province also includes the San Gabriel, Santa Monica, and Santa Ynez Mountains and the offshore San Miguel, Santa Rosa, and Santa Cruz Islands (CGS 2002; Morton and Miller 2006). This geomorphic province structure is east-west trending and is oblique to the normal northwest trend of coastal California.

To avoid redundancies, discussions regarding the lithological characteristics and paleontological sensitivities of geological units/formations that are present within more than one Devil's Canyon Road Site area will be limited to the first mention of the geological unit/formation, as the lithology and paleontological sensitivity remain the same regardless of where the geological unit occurs within the Devil's Canyon Road Site.

The geological ages presented below are from the ICS International Chronostratigraphic Chart (Cohen et al. 2024).

Compressor Station Area

The compressor station area is underlain by Holocene (recent to approximately 11,700 years) active wash deposits (map unit Qw) and stream terrace deposits (map unit Qht) (Figure 2, Geologic Map). The stream terrace deposits are composed of variable amounts of loose clay, sand, and gravel; the active wash deposits consist of unconsolidated sand, gravel, and silt (Tan et al. 2003). Please note that there is an error on the Tan et al. (2003) map, as there are two colors representing the Qha map unit, of which, one of the colors is the same as the Qht map unit color. This error is carried over into Figure 2.

The geological units mapped within the compressor station area have produced significant paleontological resources in Ventura County and have paleontological sensitivities ranging from low to high. Given the young age of Holocene stream terrace deposits and active wash deposits, they do not usually preserve fossils and are assigned low paleontological sensitivity on the surface, increasing with depth, where they may be underlain by older, fossiliferous geological units.

Roadway/Utility Corridor

As indicated on Figure 2, the Devil's Canyon Road Site Alternative roadway/utility corridors intersect Holocene undivided alluvial and colluvial deposits and stream terrace deposits; Holocene to Pleistocene (recent to approximately 2.6 mya) landslide deposits (map unit Qls); Pleistocene (approximately 11,700 years ago to 2.6 mya) Santa Barbara claystone (Formation); Pleistocene Los Posas sandstone (Formation) (map unit Qlp); undivided Pleistocene stream terrace deposits (map unit Qpt); and the Pliocene (approximately 2.6 million years ago [mya] to 5.33 mya) undivided Pico Formation.; the Holocene to Pleistocene landslide deposits are composed of broken rocks that are weathered; Pleistocene stream terrace deposits consist of consolidated clay sand, gravel, cobbles, and

some boulder sized material; the Pleistocene Santa Barbara claystone (Formation) contains fragments derived from the Monterey Formation in some areas; the Las Posas Sandstone consists of weakly indurated sand with gravelly; and the undivided Pico Formation is a marine geological unit composed of claystone, siltstone, sandstone, and local pebbles (Tan et al. 2003).

The recent wash deposits and Holocene undivided alluvial and colluvial deposits and stream terrace deposits typically do not yield fossils because of their young age and are assigned low paleontological sensitivity on the surface, increasing with depth, where they may be underlain by older, fossiliferous geological units. The Pleistocene terrace deposits and Santa Barbara claystone are assigned high paleontological sensitivity due to numerous invertebrate and vertebrate fossils recovered from them (UCMP 2025). The Las Posas sandstone (Formation) is assigned high paleontological sensitivity because of the many fossil mammals recovered from these deposits in Ventura County (Confidential Attachment B; Jefferson 1991). Jefferson (1991) reported mammoth, unidentified fossil elephant (Proboscidea), horse (*Equus* cf. *occidentalis* and *Equus* sp.) from the Las Posas sandstone (Formation). Fossils from the Pico Formation include numerous species of fossil invertebrates (Squires et al. 2006), marine mammals, including sea cow (Frederico and McLain 2021), and fishes (Fierstine et al. 2012). The Pico Formation is assigned high paleontological sensitivity.

Temporary Staging Area

As indicated on Figure 2, the Devil's Canyon Road Site Temporary Staging Area intersects Holocene stream terrace deposits and historically active wash deposits (map unit Qw1). The historically active wash deposits typically consist of variable amounts of silt, sand, and gravel and are unconsolidated. Both units are assigned low paleontological sensitivity on the surface, increasing with depth, where they may be underlain by older, fossiliferous geological units.

5.2 Paleontological Records Searches

The NHMLA records search results letter was received on February 19, 2023, and the SBMNH results were received on July 12, 2025. No fossil localities were reported from within the Devil's Canyon Road Site; however, the NHMLA did report one locality from an unknown Pleistocene formation, seven localities from the Las Posas sandstone (Formation), and two localities from the Pleistocene Saugus Formation (map unit Qs); and the SBMNH reported numerous Pleistocene (alluvial deposits and the Saugus Formation) fossils from the region and one fossil locality from the sandstone member of the Pico Formation (Confidential Attachment B). The Saugus Formation is not mapped on the surface of the Devil's Canyon Road Site but may underlie some of the younger geological units within the Devil's Canyon Road Site. It should be noted that the SBMNH cited the geological mapping of Dibblee (1988), which is of the same scale as Tan et al. (2003) but used different names for the geological units. The NHMLA and SBMNH fossil localities are detailed in Table 2.

Table 2. NHMLA and SBMNH Paleontological Records Search Results

Locality Number or Name	Location	Formation or Unit	Taxa	Depth
LACM IP 7373	Approximately 1.23 miles southeast of the Devil's Canyon Road Site	Unknown Pleistocene unit	Unspecified invertebrates	Unknown
LACM VP 583	Approximately 7.44 miles northeast of the Devil's Canyon Road Site	Las Posas	Horse (<i>Equus</i> sp.)	Surface
LACM VP (CIT) 584	Approximately 3.85 miles east of the Devil's Canyon Road Site	Las Posas	Horse (<i>Equus</i> sp.)	Surface
LACM IP 42051-42054,42915	Approximately 1 mile southwest of the Devil's Canyon Road Site	Las Posas	Unspecified invertebrates collected from a shell bed	Unknown
LACM VP 3204	Approximately 6.51 miles east-southeast of the Devil's Canyon Road Site	Saugus Formation	Horse (Equidae)	Unknown
LACM VP 6470	Approximately 7.84 miles east of the Devil's Canyon Road Site	Saugus Formation	Horse (Equidae)	Unknown
Veronica Springs Locality	Approximately 25.5 miles northwest of the Devil's Canyon Road Site	Pleistocene alluvium	Hundreds of unidentified bird bones, mollusks, bryozoans, and a pinecone	Not specified
Not given	Approximately 24.5 miles northwest of the Devil's Canyon Road Site in Santa Barbara	Pleistocene gravel deposits	Mastodon tooth (<i>Mammut pacificus</i>)	Not specified
Not given	Approximately 26.5 miles northwest of the Devil's Canyon Road Site	Pleistocene alluvium	Mastodon mandible (<i>Mammut pacificus</i>)	Not specified

Table 2. NHMLA and SBMNH Paleontological Records Search Results

Locality Number or Name	Location	Formation or Unit	Taxa	Depth
Not given	Approximately 33.5 miles northwest of the Devil's Canyon Road Site	Pleistocene alluvium	Mastodon skull (<i>Mammut pacificus</i>)	Not specified
Not given	El Capitán Beach, approximately 42 miles northwest of the Devil's Canyon Road Site	Pleistocene alluvium	Columbian mammoth (<i>Mammuthus columbi</i>)	Not Specified
Not given	Moorpark, approximately 23 miles east of the Devil's Canyon Road Site	Saugus Formation	Southern mammoth (<i>Mammuthus meridionalis</i>), Columbian mammoth, western horse (<i>Equus occidentalis</i>), large-headed llama (<i>Hemiauchenia macrocephala</i>), cottontail rabbit (<i>Sylvilagus</i> sp.), pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys</i> sp.), pocket mouse (<i>Perognathus</i> sp.), kangaroo rat (<i>Dipodomys</i> sp.), harvest mouse (<i>Reithrodontomys</i> sp.), woodrat (<i>Neotoma</i> sp.), and Mead's pine mouse (<i>Pitymys meadensis</i>)	Not specified
Not given	Moorpark, approximately 24 miles east of the Devil's Canyon Road Site	Saugus Formation	mastodon (<i>Mammut pacificus</i>)	Not specified
Not given	Happy Camp Regional Park, approximately 25 miles east of the Devil's Canyon Road Site	Sandstone member of the Pico Formation	Unidentified baleen (Mysticeti) whale skull	Not specified

Notes: NHMLA = Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County; SBMNH = Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History; LACM = Los Angeles County Museum; IP = Invertebrate Paleontology; VP = Vertebrate Paleontology; CIT = California Institute of Technology.

6 Summary

No paleontological resources were identified from within the Devil's Canyon Road Site or within the 1-mile-radius buffer around the proposed Devil's Canyon Road Site as a result of the institutional records searches and desktop geological and paleontological review. However, numerous paleontological resource localities were identified in the vicinity of the Devil's Canyon Road Site.

7 References

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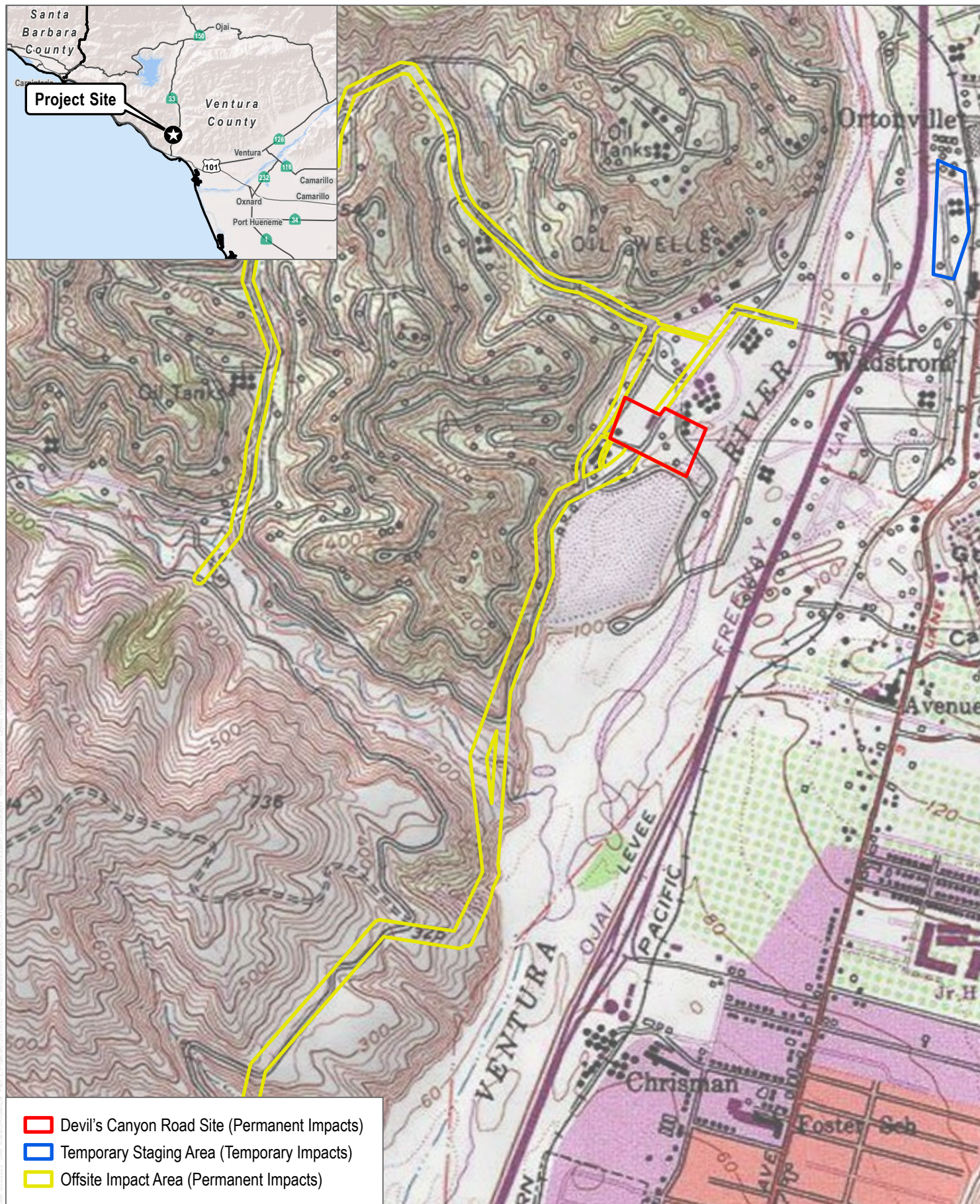
MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY MEMORANDUM FOR THE VENTURA COMPRESSOR STATION
PROJECT DEVIL'S CANYON ROAD SITE ALTERNATIVE

UCMP (University of California Museum of Paleontology). 2025. UCMP Online Locality Database. Search
Parameters: State = "California", County = "Ventura". Accessed July 18, 2025.
<https://ucmpdb.berkeley.edu/loc.html>

Attachment A

Figures



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Series;

DUDEK

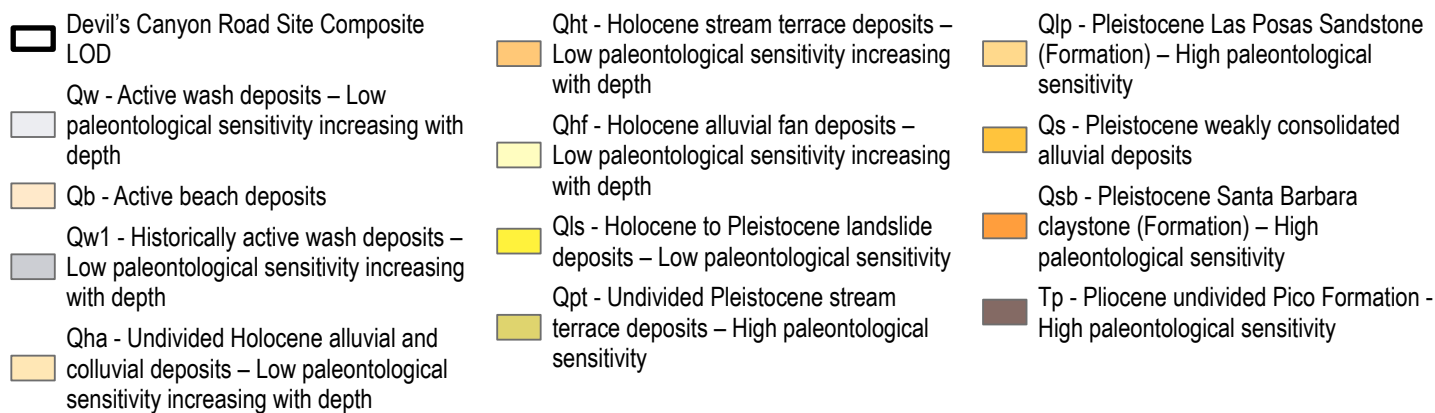


0 625 1,250 Feet

FIGURE 1

Devil's Canyon Road Site Alternative Location

Ventura Compressor Station Modernization Project (VCM Project)



Attachment B

NHMLA and SBMNH Records Search Results -
CONFIDENTIAL