

**A PHASE I PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY FOR
NORTHWEST CORNER OF WEST AVENUE M AND DIVISION STREET
CITY OF LANCASTER, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Survey Area: ±38.78 acres
(AINs) 3128-013-010 and 3128-013-011
Township 7 North, Range 12 West, Section 34.
USGS Lancaster West 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle

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Report Summary:

The paleontological field survey did not identify any paleontological resources on the property and the project is mapped as containing modern disturbed deposits or modern alluvial deposits with no potential or low potential to contain fossil resources. Periodic inspection by a qualified paleontologist is recommended.

Report Date: January 29, 2024

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The goal of this study was to identify all paleontological resources situated within the boundaries of the project area. This information is required since construction of the project could adversely affect such resources. To achieve these goals L&L Environmental, Inc (L&L) conducted a record search and a pedestrian survey of the subject property.

The Natural History Museum of Los Angeles () records search found that the project had not been previously surveyed and there is no previous record of fossil localities within the project boundaries though fossils have been encountered and recovered from the general area within similar formations.

A walkover was conducted by William Gillian on November 18, 2023. The field survey found no evidence of fossils or fossil bearing formations on the ground surface.

Modern alluvial fan (Holocene) and modern alluvium (Holocene) deposits are mapped across the entire project area which has a zero to low potential to produce fossil resources. Periodic inspection by a qualified paleontologist is recommended.

1.0) INTRODUCTION AND SETTING

1.1) Introduction

L&L Environmental, Inc.(L&L) completed a Phase I Paleontologic Resources Assessment for M Avenue LLC (proponent). The Project area consists of Assessor's Identification Numbers (AINs) 3128-013-010 and 3128-013-011 with a total area of ±38.78 acres (Project).

State law, as set forth in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, requires public agencies not approve projects as proposed if there are feasible alternatives or mitigation measures available that would substantially lessen the significant environmental effects of such projects (Chapter 1, Section 21002). The California Public Resources Code 5097 protects vertebrate fossil sites, including fossilized footprints or any other paleontologic feature, situated on public land and is generally thought to be applicable to private projects under CEQA. Typical California requirements for paleontologic resource investigations and impact mitigation are outlined in Chapter 12.5, California Business and Professions Code, and Title 20, California Code of Regulations, Section 2012 et seq.

In compliance with CEQA and other regulations, L & L Environmental, Inc. (L&L) was retained to perform a records/literature review of paleontologic resources known to exist on or near the project area. The paleontologic resources inventory, presented herein, consists of the results of the paleontological record/literature review and a site visit to examine conditions onsite.

1.2) Methodology

The goal of this study was to identify all paleontological resources situated within the boundaries of the project. This information is required since construction of the project could adversely affect such resources.

The paleontological resource study consisted of:

- (1) A literature review, conducted to determine what geologic formations underlie the subject parcel.
- (2) A paleontological records search, conducted to determine whether any previously recorded significant fossil bearing formations underlie the subject parcel.
- (3) A field visit to the site in order to determine if any fossil material is currently exposed.

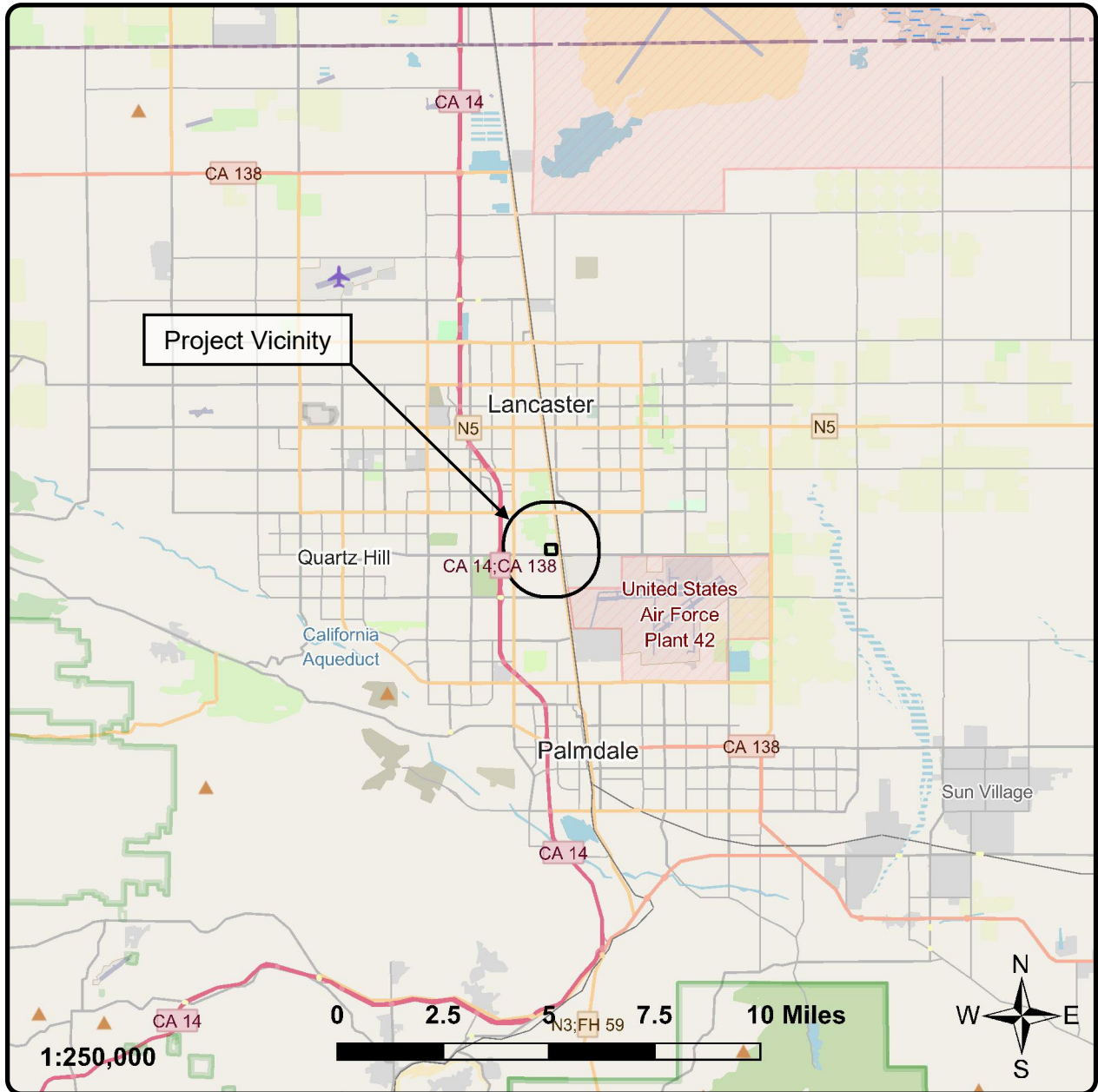
1.3) Location

The Project is located in the City of Lancaster in Los Angeles County, California, on the northwest corner of West Avenue M and Division Street (Figure 1). It is within Township 7 North, Range 12 West, Section 34 of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Lancaster West 7.5' topographic quadrangle map (Figure 2).

The Project is bounded on the north by an unnamed unimproved road, commercial/industrial development, and disturbed vacant land, with West Avenue L beyond; to the east by Division Street (unimproved), commercial development, and Sierra Highway, with commercial/industrial development beyond; to the south by West Avenue M, vacant lands, and scattered commercial development, with West Avenue N beyond; and to the west by an unnamed unimproved road, undeveloped land, the Antelope Valley Courthouse, and commercial/utility development, with Tenth Street West beyond (Figure 3).

1.4) Project Description

The proposed project consists of construction of one or two warehouse buildings on the site and associated parking and trailer stalls. A single warehouse alternative would include a detention basin on the north side of the property. Access to the Project is from West Avenue M.



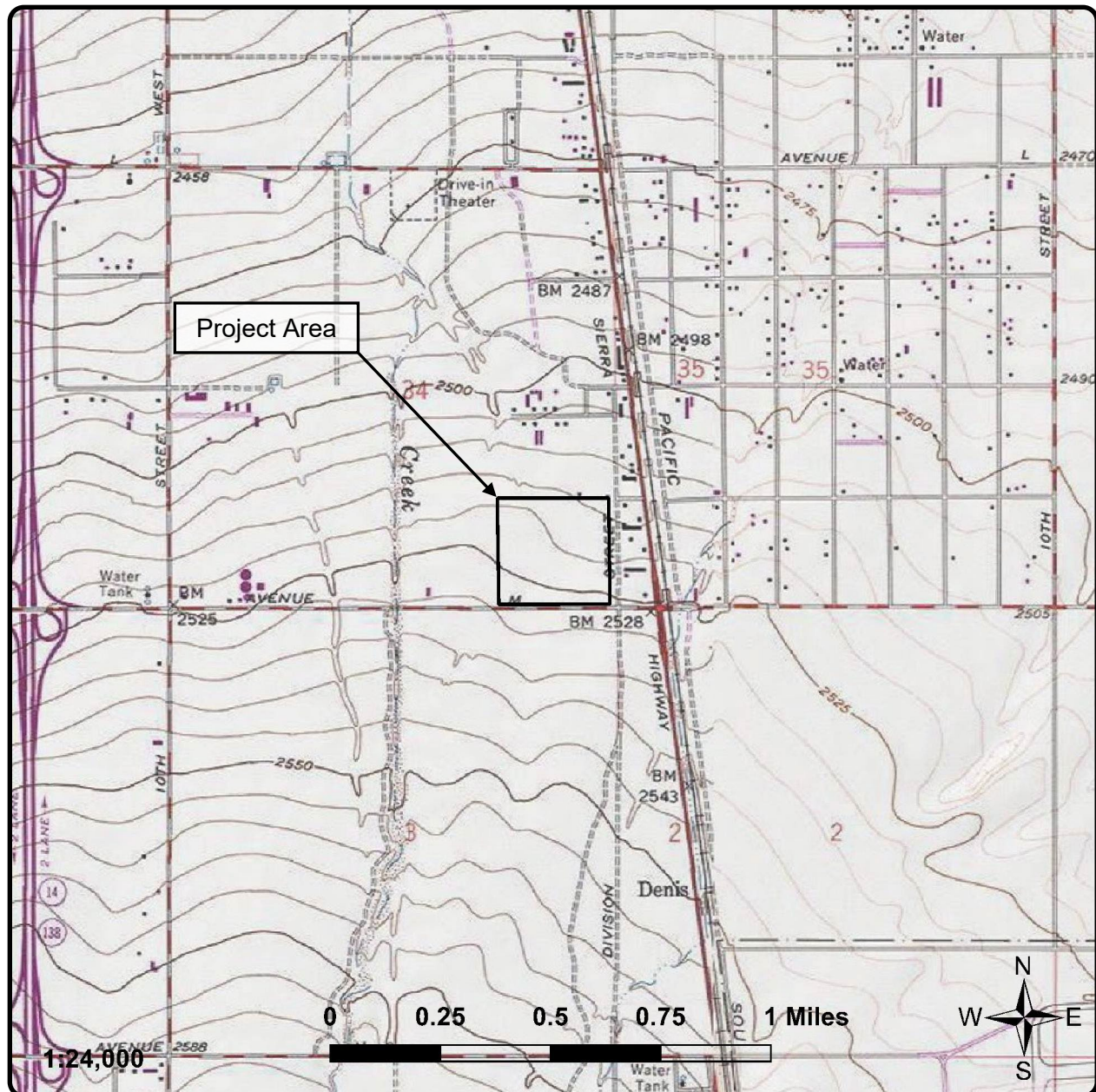
L&L Environmental, Inc.

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August 2023

Figure 1
Project Vicinity Map

AINs 3128-013-010 & -011, City of Lancaster
County of Los Angeles, California



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Figure 2

Project Location Map

(USGS Lancaster West [1974] quadrangle,
Section 34, Township 7 North, Range 12 West)

AINs 3128-013-010 & -011, City of Lancaster
County of Los Angeles, California



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*BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING*

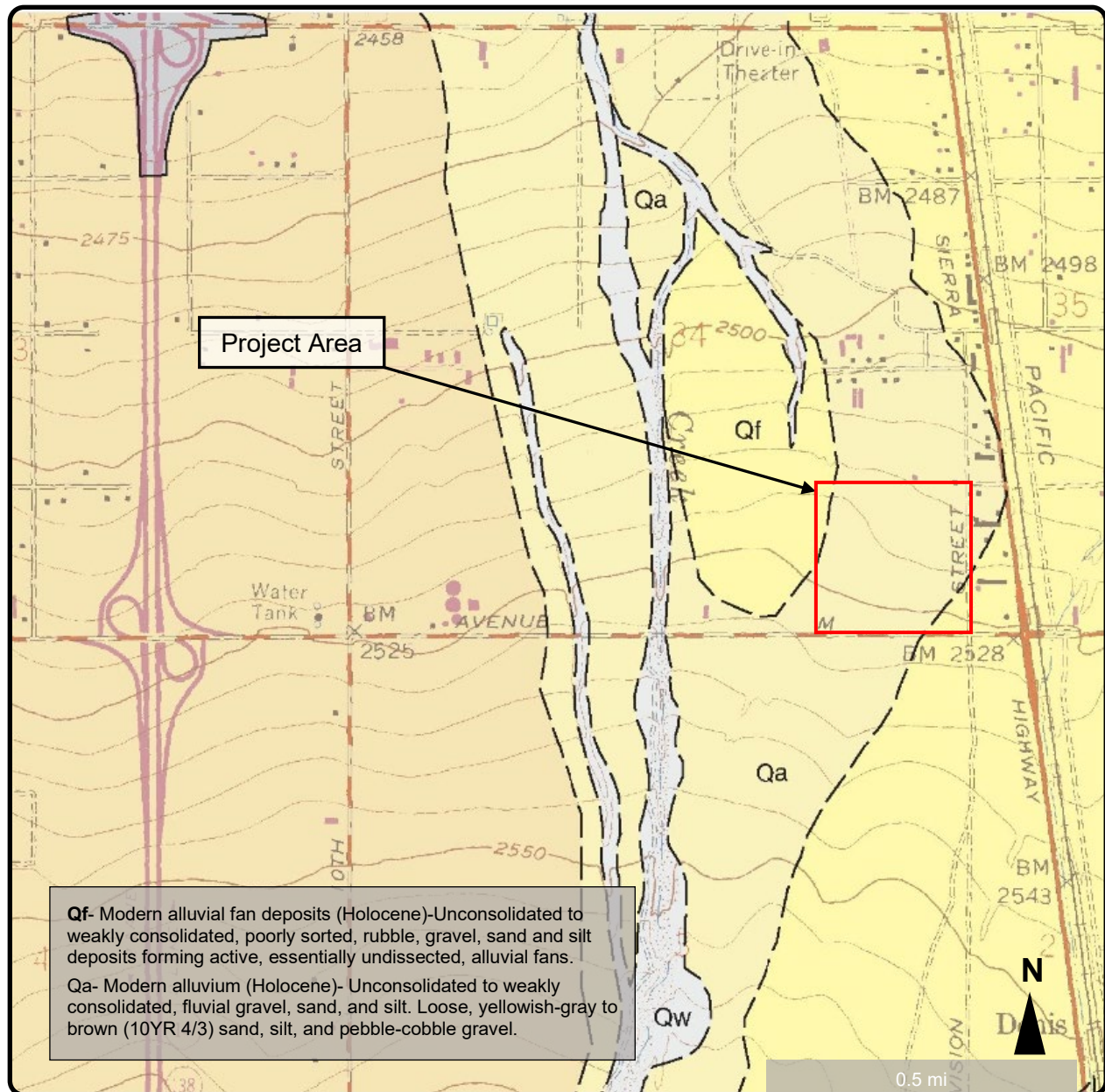
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Figure 3

Aerial Photograph

(Aerial obtained from Google Earth, May 2022)

*AINs 3128-013-010 & -011, City of Lancaster
County of Los Angeles, California*



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*EPCE-23-962
January 2024*

Figure 4

Geologic Map

Geologic map of the Lancaster West 7.5' quadrangle,
Los Angeles County, California: A digital database

*AINs 3128-013-010 & -011, City of Lancaster
County of Los Angeles, California*

3.0) RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

3.1) Paleontological Research Design and Goals

The paleontologic resource of a rock encompasses any evidence preserved of once living organisms in the rock. As recognized here, this pertains to fossils preserved either as impressions of soft or hard parts, mineralized remains of hard parts, tracks, burrows, or other trace fossils, coprolites, seeds or pollen, and other microfossils. These organisms may have been terrestrial, aquatic, or aerial in life habit.

Fossils are an important resource to science as they are useful in demonstrating and documenting the evolution of particular groups of organisms. Fossils also enable geologists to reconstruct the environment in which organisms lived and the environment during deposition of the rock. Fossils are also extremely useful in determining the age of the rock in which they are preserved. Paleontologic resources include fossil remains, fossil localities, and formations that have produced fossil material in other nearby areas. The paleontologic resource is a limited, nonrenewable, sensitive scientific educational resource afforded protection under federal laws and regulations designed to preserve environmental quality. In California, paleontologic resources are offered protection under CEQA.

Potential adverse environmental impacts that could result from excavation on the parcel and that might affect paleontologic resources (unrecorded fossil sites and remains) were assessed. Mitigation measures were then developed to reduce these impacts to an insignificant level. The assessment and mitigation measures follow the 2010 Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (Society of Vertebrate Paleontology 2010) standard guidelines for reducing potential adverse impact of construction on paleontologic resources.

3.2) Assessment Criteria

Paleontological sensitivity of a formation or unnamed sedimentary unit described as high, low, unknown, or none is the measurement most conducive to assessing sensitivity of paleontologic resources and reflects potential productivity and importance of fossils that might be found within a study area. Procedures utilized in this study to evaluate the paleontologic resource of a rock unit are published in the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology guidelines (2010).

Potential productivity of a formation is measured as high, low, unknown, or no potential based upon densities of fossil specimens or localities within or near the study area. Exposures of a

particular formation within a study area most likely will yield fossils similar in number and kind to those previously recorded from the formation in the surrounding area and may contain a similar density of fossil sites. Criteria for establishing potential productivity of a formation exposed within a study area are described in the table below:

Table 1. Potential Paleontological Sensitivity Criteria

Paleontological Sensitivity	Criteria
High potential	Formation contains a high density of fossil sites and/or has produced numerous remains locally and is very likely to yield additional remains.
Low potential	Poorly exposed or studied formation that contains a very low density of recorded fossil localities and has produced little remains locally.
Unknown potential	Formations for which no data, or insufficient data is available from the immediate vicinity to allow an accurate assessment of its potential for yielding important fossil remains within the study area.
No potential	Unfossiliferous igneous and metamorphic rock units with no potential for yielding any fossil remains or Recent to sub-Recent sedimentary deposits that are too young to yield organic remains greater than 10,000 years old.

3.3) Literature Review

The literature review for this study included an examination of geologic maps for the Project area and encompassed the entire Project footprint and a one-mile buffer. The review included previous geologic mapping of the area. In addition to the reviewed published geologic maps, technical reports provided the basis from which regional and Project-specific geology was derived for this Project.

Pertinent published literature and unpublished manuscripts regarding the geology and paleontology of Los Angeles County were also reviewed for this Project. In the process of conducting the background literature review, existing paleontological resource data—including such published resources as books, journals, and geologic maps, as well as information available via the internet on government websites—were consulted. Furthermore, an online database search was conducted to identify previous paleontological resource assessments conducted within the Project boundaries and in the surrounding area.

3.4) Paleontological Records and Collections Search

Due to the unknown nature of the fossil record, paleontologists cannot ascertain either the quality or the quantity of fossils present in a given geologic unit prior to exposure by natural erosion or human-caused disturbance. Therefore, in the absence of surface fossils it is

necessary to assess the sensitivity of rock units based on their known potential to yield scientifically significant paleontological resources elsewhere in the same geologic units (both within and outside of the study area) or a unit representative of the same depositional environment.

The paleontological impacts of the proposed project are discussed below under subheadings corresponding to each of the criteria presented in the preceding section. The analysis describes the impacts of the proposed project related to paleontological resources for each criterion and determines whether implementation of the proposed project would result in significant impacts by evaluating effects of earthmoving for the proposed project against the affected environment.

To evaluate potential paleontological impacts due to earthmoving associated with construction, a paleontological records and literature search was conducted for an adjacent project site at institutions and museums (NHMLA) that house paleontological collections from the study area. Pertinent published literature and unpublished manuscripts on the geology and paleontology of Lancaster and surrounding areas were reviewed.

The geologic rock unit in the proposed project area was rated for paleontological resources that may be present on the surface or would be exposed during ground disturbing construction activities based on SVP Guidelines (SVP 2010).

4.0) RESULTS

4.1) Literature Review

Paleontological resources, or fossils, are the remains of ancient animals and plants, as well as trace fossils such as burrows, which can provide scientifically-significant information on the history of life on Earth. Over 1,000 fossil localities have been recorded and in excess of a million specimens have been collected in Los Angeles County. Numerous places countywide have yielded fossils, especially in the Santa Monica Mountains and in the vicinity of Rancho La Brea. Eleven significant general fossil localities have been identified in the County. Fossils continue to be discovered in Los Angeles County in association with ground-disturbing activities in fossil-rich areas (LA County General Plan).

4.1.1) Geological Map

A comprehensive literature search was conducted. The project area is underlain by artificial fill and disturbed areas (af) (Holocene, historic) and young alluvial deposits (Qa) (Holocene), Figure 4.

Artificial fill and disturbed areas (af) (Holocene, historic): Surfaces intensely modified by human construction and grading activities. Consists of man-made deposits of earth-fill soils derived from local sources. Mapped specifically along the California Aqueduct structure, debris catchment basins and includes fill soils along freeway/road alignments.

Modern alluvial (Qa) (Holocene): Unconsolidated to weakly consolidated, fluvial gravel, sand and silt. Loose, yellowish-gray to brown j(10YR 4/3) sand, silt and pebble-cobble gravel. Consists predominately of moderately sorted medium to very coarse-grained arkosic sand. (Hernandez 2010).

4.1.1) Lancaster General Plan

General Plan 2030 encompasses the City's long-term outlook for the future and is a reflection of the community's vision of the City. All subdivisions, public works, redevelopment projects, zoning decisions, and other various implementation tools must be consistent with the General Plan. In order to keep the Plan on course, the City must, from time to time, re-examine the goals, objectives, policies specific actions in order to ensure that the General Plan remains in line with the community's priorities. The General Plan was adopted on July 14, 2009, and the horizon year for the adopted General Plan is currently 2030.

Land Use Compatibility and the Importance of a Local Process.

The primary threats to historic, cultural, and paleontological resources are incompatible land uses and development on or adjacent to resources, a lack of a local registry, and the limitations of state and federal programs to protect resources. Incompatible land uses and development can adversely affect resources by degrading the historic nature of the site through incompatible and inappropriate design features, allowing development that blocks views or hinders the public’s enjoyment of a particular cultural site, or development that removes or demolishes significant historical features on existing buildings. Officially recognized resources are integral parts of the built and natural environments, as well as landscape configuration, and are important considerations in County land use actions. There may be other sites and structures that have not been identified and that have importance to local communities. A community-based plan may serve as an opportunity to comprehensively identify locally significant sites or structures.

Table 2. General Plan Goals and Policies

Goal C/NR 14: Protected historic, cultural, and paleontological resources.	
Topic	Policy
Historic, Cultural, and Paleontological Resource Protection	Policy C/NR 14.1: Mitigate all impacts from new development on or adjacent to historic, cultural, and paleontological resources to the greatest extent feasible.
	Policy C/NR 14.1: Mitigate all impacts from new development on or adjacent to historic, cultural, and paleontological resources to the greatest extent feasible.
	Policy C/NR 14.2: Support an inter-jurisdictional collaborative system that protects and enhances historic, cultural, and paleontological resources.
	Policy C/NR 14.3: Support the preservation and rehabilitation of historic buildings.
	Policy C/NR 14.4: Ensure proper notification procedures to Native American tribes in accordance with Senate Bill 18 (2004).
	Policy C/NR 14.5: Promote public awareness of historic, cultural, and paleontological resources.
	Policy C/NR 14.6: Ensure proper notification and recovery processes are carried out for development on or near historic, cultural, and paleontological resources

4.2) Paleontological Records Search

The record search of the paleontology collection for proposed development on a portion of the Lancaster West USGS topographic quadrangle map conducted on January 28, 2024, found no fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project boundary.

However, five localities are known from the general area within deposits that may occur within the project boundary either at the surface or at depth.

This includes **LACM VP 7884** yielding camel (*Camelops hesternus*) at 4 feet below ground surface (bgs).

LACM VP 7853 yielding rabbit (*Sylvagus*), camel family (*Camelidae*), antelope squirrel (*Ammospermophilus*), kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys*), pocket mouse (*Perognathus*), pack rat (*Neotoma*), deer mouse (*Peromyscus*), vole family (*Microtinae*), iguana (*Dipsosaurus*), pocket gopher (*Thomomys*), spiny lizard (*Sceloporus*), side blotched lizard (*Uta*), colubrid snakes (*Trimorphodon*, *Masticophis*, *Phyllorhynchus*), night lizard (*Xantusia*), western alligator lizard (*Elgaria*), toothy skinks (*Plestiodon*), whiptail lizard (*Aspidocelis*), spiny lizards (*Phrynosomatidae*), smelt (*Osmeridae*) at 3-11 feet bgs.

LACM VP 7891 yielding camel (*Hemiauchenia*) 21 feet bgs

LACM VP CIT 451 yielding mastodon (*Mammutidae*), horse family (*Equidae*) at an unknown depth bgs.

LACM VP 5942- 5950 yielding kingsnake (*Lampropeltis*), Lizard (*Lacertilia*), leopard lizard (*Gambelia*); snake (*Ophidia*), gopher snake (*Pituophis*); rabbit (*Lagomorpha*), rodent (*Rodentia*), Pocket gopher (*Thomomys*), pocket mouse (*Chaetodippus*), kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys*); birds (*Aves*) at 0-9 feet bgs.

4.3) Field Survey Results and Findings

A systematic pedestrian survey was conducted by William Gillian on November 18, 2023. The field survey found no evidence of fossils at ground surface.

4.0) PROJECT SUMMARY WITH MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1) Paleontological Summary

Table 2. Paleontological sensitivity* potential of lithologic unit(s) present.

Lithologic Unit	Paleontological Sensitivity
Artificial fill and disturbed areas (af) (Holocene, historic)	No potential
Modern alluvial (Qa) (Holocene)	Low potential

4.2) Paleontological Mitigation Recommendations

Based on the mapped geology of the area there is no to a low potential for locating significant paleontological resources during grading within the alluvial deposits (af/Qa). Table 3 provides a general guideline for monitoring.

Table 4. Monitoring schedule based on paleontological potential of rock unit present.

Paleontological Sensitivity	Monitoring Frequency
No Potential (0%)	0 days per week
Low (20%)	1 day per week
Unknown (40%)	2 days per week
High (60-100%)	3 to 5 days per week

Due to the presence of fossil remains found near Lake Los Angeles, within similar Holocene deposits at the surface and subsurface, periodic inspection of the project area during earthmoving is recommended.

5.0) REGULATORY BACKGROUND

The paleontological resource of a rock encompasses any evidence preserved in the rock of once living organisms. As recognized here, this pertains to fossils preserved either as impressions of soft or hard parts, mineralized remains of hard parts, tracks, burrows, or other trace fossils, coprolites, seeds or pollen, and other microfossils. These organisms may have been terrestrial, aquatic, or aerial in life habit.

Fossils are an important resource to science, as they are useful in demonstrating and documenting the evolution of particular groups of organisms. Fossil remains enable geologists to reconstruct the environment in which the organisms lived and hence the environment during deposition of the rock. Fossils are also extremely useful in determining the age of the rock in which they are preserved. Paleontological resources include fossil remains, fossil localities, and formations that have produced fossil material in other nearby areas. The paleontological resource is a limited, nonrenewable, sensitive scientific and educational resource afforded protection under federal, state, and local legislation and policies.

5.1) Paleontological Resource Requirements Under CEQA

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on paleontological resources. State of California environmental regulations (California Environmental Quality Act [CEQA], Section 15064.5, Appendix G) address construction activities that may impact paleontological resources. Appendix G provides a checklist of questions that a lead agency should normally address if relevant to a project's environmental impacts. A relevant section of Appendix G that addresses an analysis of Geology and Paleontology in Section (V) (c), which asks if the project will directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature.

5.2) Lancaster City Requirements

Table 2. General Plan Goals and Policies

Policy
C/NR 14.1: Mitigate all impacts from new development on or adjacent to historic, cultural, and paleontological resources to the greatest extent feasible.
C/NR 14.2: Support an inter-jurisdictional collaborative system that protects and enhances historic, cultural, and paleontological resources.
C/NR 14.3: Support the preservation and rehabilitation of historic buildings.
C/NR 14.4: Ensure proper notification procedures to Native American tribes in accordance with Senate Bill 18 (2004).
C/NR 14.5: Promote public awareness of historic, cultural, and paleontological resources.
C/NR 14.6: Ensure proper notification and recovery processes are carried out for development on or near historic, cultural, and paleontological resources

5.4) Professional Standards

Within the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) are guidelines titled, “The Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Non-Renewable Palaeontologic Resources.” They are a set of procedures and standards for assessing and mitigating impacts to vertebrate paleontological resources (SVP 2010).

Paleontological sensitivity is defined as the potential for a geologic unit to produce scientifically significant fossils. This is determined by rock type, past history of the geologic unit in producing significant fossils, and fossil localities recorded from that unit. Paleontological sensitivity is derived from the known fossil data collected from the entire geologic unit, not just from a specific survey. In “Standard Procedures for the Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Paleontological Resources” the SVP (2010) defines three (3) categories of paleontological sensitivity (potential) for sedimentary rock units: high, low, and undetermined:

- **High Potential:** Rock units from which vertebrate or significant invertebrate fossils or suites of plant fossils have been recovered and are considered to have high potential for containing significant nonrenewable fossiliferous resources. These units include, but are not limited to, sedimentary formations and some volcanic formations that contain significant nonrenewable paleontological resources anywhere within their geographical

extent and sedimentary rock units temporally or lithologically suitable for the preservation of fossils. Sensitivity comprises both (a) the potential for yielding abundant or significant vertebrate fossils or for yielding a few significant fossils, large or small, vertebrate, invertebrate, or botanical, and (b) the importance of recovered evidence for new and significant taxonomic, phylogenetic, ecologic, or stratigraphic data. Areas that contain potentially datable organic remains older than Recent, including deposits associated with nests or middens, and areas that may contain new vertebrate deposits, traces, or trackways are also classified as significant.

- **Low Potential:** Reports in the palaeontologic literature or field surveys by a qualified vertebrate paleontologist may allow determination that some areas or units have low potentials for yielding significant fossils. Such units will be poorly represented by specimens in institutional collections.
- **Undetermined Potential:** Specific areas underlain by sedimentary rock units for which little information is available are considered to have undetermined fossiliferous potentials.

Note that highly metamorphosed rocks and granitic rock units generally do not yield fossils and therefore have low potential to yield significant nonrenewable fossiliferous resources.

In general terms, for geologic units with high potential, full-time monitoring typically is recommended during any project-related ground disturbance. For geologic units with low potential, protection or salvage efforts typically are not required. For geologic units with undetermined potential, field surveys by a qualified paleontologist are usually recommended to specifically determine the palaeontologic potential of the rock units present within the study area.

6.0) REFERENCES

- Hernandez, J.L, 2010. Geologic map of the Lancaster West 7.5' quadrangle, Los Angeles County, California: A digital database
- Jefferson, G. T. 1991a. Catalogue of Late Quaternary Vertebrates from California: Part One, Nonmarine Lower Vertebrate and Avian Taxa. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Technical Reports, Number 7: 1-59.
- 1991b. Catalogue of Late Quaternary Vertebrates from California: Part Two, Mammals. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Technical Report Number 7: 1-129.
2008. Catalogue of Late Quaternary Vertebrates from California. Revised 01 May 2008. On file at the Stout Research Center, Anza Borrego Desert State Park.
- Society of Vertebrate Paleontology. 2010. Standard Procedures for the Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Paleontological Resources. Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, 11 pp.
- University of California Museum of Paleontology. 2022. <http://paleoportal.org/portal/>

7.0) CERTIFICATION

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

DATE: January 29, 2024

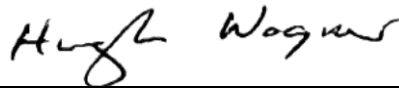
SIGNED: _____



Leslie Irish, Principal, L&L Environmental, Inc.
909-335-9897

DATE: January 29, 2024

SIGNED: _____



Hugh M. Wagner, Sr. Paleontologist, L&L Environmental, Inc.
909-335-9897

APPENDICES

Appendix A – Records Search Results



Natural History Museum
 of Los Angeles County
 900 Exposition Boulevard
 Los Angeles, CA 90007
 tel 213.763.DINO
 www.nhm.org

Research & Collections

e-mail: palcorecords@nhm.org

January 28, 2024

L&L Environmental Inc.
 Attn: Joshua Ball

re: Paleontological resources for an unnamed Project in Lancaster, California

Dear Joshua:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for proposed development at project area as outlined on the portion of the Lancaster West USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on January 23, 2024. We do not have any fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area, but we do have fossil localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that may occur in the proposed project area, either at the surface or at depth.

The following table shows the closest known localities in the collection of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA).

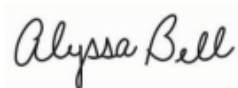
Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
LACM VP 7884	E of the SE corner of the intersection of East 3rd Street & East Avenue H-13	Unknown formation (Pleistocene; fluvial brown clayey silt)	Camel (<i>Camelops hesternus</i>) Rabbit (<i>Sylvagus</i>), camel family (Camelidae), antelope squirrel (<i>Ammospermophilus</i>), kangaroo rat (<i>Dipodomys</i>), pocket mouse (<i>Perognathus</i>), pack rat (<i>Neotoma</i>), deer mouse (<i>Peromyscus</i>), vole family (Microtinae), iguana (<i>Dipsosaurus</i>), pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys</i>), spiny lizard (<i>Sceloporus</i>), side blotched lizard (<i>Uta</i>), colubrid snakes (<i>Trimorphodon</i> , <i>Masticophis</i> , <i>Phyllorhynchus</i>), night lizard (<i>Xantusia</i>), western alligator lizard (<i>Elgaria</i>), toothy skinks (<i>Plestiodon</i>), whiptail lizard (<i>Aspidocelis</i>), spiny lizards (Phrynosomatidae), smelt (Osmeridae)	4 feet bgs
LACM VP 7853	Waste Management of North America	Unknown formation (Pleistocene; sandy loess under a dune deposit strand, sandy siltstone, siltstone to clayey siltstone)		3-11 feet bgs
LACM VP 7891	Lancaster Landfill near the California	Unknown formation	Camel (<i>Hemiauchenia</i>)	21 feet bgs

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
	Aqueduct between the Tehachapi Mountains & the Rosamond Hills north of Willow Springs	(Pleistocene)		
LACM VP CIT 451	Near intersection of E Barrel Springs Rd & 47th St E (Palmdale Quad)	Harold Formation	Mastodon (Mammutidae), horse family (Equidae)	Unknown
LACM VP 5942-5950	Along Avenue S from 90th Street East in Palmdale to 250th Street E near Lake Los Angeles	Unknown formation (Holocene)	Kingsnake (<i>Lampropeltis</i>), Lizard (<i>Lacertilia</i>), leopard lizard (<i>Gambelia</i>); snake (<i>Ophidia</i>), gopher snake (<i>Pituophis</i>); rabbit (<i>Lagomorpha</i>), rodent (<i>Rodentia</i>), Pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys</i>), pocket mouse (<i>Chaetodippus</i>), kangaroo rat (<i>Dipodomys</i>); birds (<i>Aves</i>)	0-9 feet bgs

VP, Vertebrate Paleontology; IP, Invertebrate Paleontology; bgs, below ground surface

This records search covers only the records of the NHMLA. It is not intended as a paleontological assessment of the project area for the purposes of CEQA or NEPA. Potentially fossil-bearing units are present in the project area, either at the surface or in the subsurface. As such, NHMLA recommends that a full paleontological assessment of the project area be conducted by a paleontologist meeting Bureau of Land Management or Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards.





Sincerely,



Alyssa Bell, Ph.D.
Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County

enclosure: invoice

Appendix B –Site Photos

<p>Date & Time: Sun, Oct 29, 2023 at 11:38:51 PDT Position: 11 N 396049 3834726 (±14.7ft) Altitude: 2530ft (±12.2ft) Datum: WGS-84 Azimuth/Bearing: 135° S45E 2x00mils True (±12°) Elevation Angle: -03.6° Horizon Angle: -02.3° Zoom: 0.5X Lancaster Avenue W EPCE-03-962</p>  <p>Project site facing southeast</p>	<p>Date & Time: Sun, Oct 29, 2023 at 11:44:45 PDT Position: 11 N 396044 3834377 (±15.6ft) Altitude: 2538ft (±11.0ft) Datum: WGS-84 Azimuth/Bearing: 053° N53E 0942mils True (±12°) Elevation Angle: -00.8° Horizon Angle: -01.7° Zoom: 0.5X Lancaster Avenue W EPCE-03-962</p>  <p>Project site facing northeast</p>
<p>Date & Time: Sun, Oct 29, 2023 at 11:51:36 PDT Position: 11 N 396427 3834389 (±15.6ft) Altitude: 2537ft (±11.0ft) Datum: WGS-84 Azimuth/Bearing: 307° N53W 5458mils True (±13°) Elevation Angle: +01.1° Horizon Angle: -00.3° Zoom: 0.5X Lancaster Avenue M EPCE-23-962</p>  <p>Project site facing northwest</p>	<p>Date & Time: Sun, Oct 29, 2023 at 11:56:19 PDT Position: 11 N 396627 3834721 (±15.6ft) Altitude: 2529ft (±11.0ft) Datum: WGS-84 Azimuth/Bearing: 022° N22E 6430mils True (±10°) Elevation Angle: +04.4° Horizon Angle: +02.1° Zoom: 0.5X Lancaster Avenue W EPCE-23-962</p>  <p>Project site facing northeast</p>



Project site facing southwest



Project site facing southwest



Project site facing northeast



Project site facing northwest