

Appendix A – Public Participation and Interagency Coordination

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Early Public Scoping Notice Submitted to News Media

The text of this notice of the Navy's intent to prepare an EA was printed was published in local newspapers for 3 consecutive days beginning December 19, 2014 in the Ventura County Star, a daily publication, and on December 18, 2014 in the Vida Newspaper Oxnard, a weekly publication.

The Department of the Navy *invites you* to participate in the Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Proposed Construction and Operation of a Photovoltaic (PV) System at Naval Base Ventura County (NBVC) Port Hueneme, California

Photovoltaic (PV) power generation is a clean energy technology that converts sunlight to electricity without any moving parts or environmental emissions during operation. The Secretary of the Navy has directed the development of an accelerated plan for the Navy to produce 1 gigawatt of renewable energy by the end of 2015.

The Navy proposes to enter into a Lease Agreement with a private entity to use Navy land to construct, operate, own, and maintain a PV system at NBVC Port Hueneme. The energy produced by this project would be used by either NBVC or the nearby community.

Five locations are being considered for the PV system: Parcel 9, a 28-acre site located on a closed landfill south of 23rd Avenue and east of West Road; Parcel 13, a 12.5-acre site located on a vacant lot south of 23rd Avenue, east of West Road, and adjacent to Parcel 9 on a tracked vehicle road; Parcel 16, a 2.5-acre vacant lot located south of Mill Road, north of 23rd Avenue, west of Patterson Road, and east of Track 13; Parcel 17, a 0.75-acre vacant lot located north of 23rd Avenue between Tracks 13 and 14; and Parcel 18, a 1.5-acre vacant lot located North of 23rd Avenue and east of Parcel 17.

The EA will analyze the potential environmental consequences of construction and operation of PV systems at all five parcels; construction and operation of PV systems at Parcels 9 and 13; construction and operation of PV systems at Parcels 16, 17, and 18; and the No-Action Alternative where no PV systems would be constructed and operated and the current land use would remain the same. If you have any suggestions or concerns about the proposed project, please send us your comments by January 5, 2015. Comments must be postmarked by January 5, 2015 to become part of the official record.

Submit written comments to:
Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest (NAVFAC SW)
ATTN: PV EA at NBVC Port Hueneme Project Manager
Mr. Gene Beale
1220 Pacific Highway
San Diego, CA 92132

Early Public Scoping Postcard

In addition to the notice published in area media outlets, an early public scoping postcard was developed to inform the public, interested parties, members of established mailing lists, local and municipal officials, agencies, and organizations of the Navy's intent to prepare an environmental assessment evaluating the potential impacts of construction, operation, and maintenance of PV systems at NBVC Port Hueneme.

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Written Comments Must Be Postmarked by January 5, 2015.

Submit written comments to:
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Southwest (NAVFAC SW)
ATTN: PV EA at NBVC Port Hueneme
Project Manager
Mr. Gene Beale
1220 Pacific Highway
San Diego, CA 92132

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest
(NAVFAC SW)
ATTN: NBVC Port Hueneme PV EA
Mr. Gene Beale
Project Manager
1220 Pacific Highway
San Diego, CA. 92132



Written comments must be postmarked by
January 5, 2015.

Public Response to Early Public Scoping

Early Public Scoping was conducted from December 18, 2014 through January 5, 2015 to notify the public of the Navy's intent to prepare an environmental assessment to analyze the environmental consequences of constructing and operating PV systems at NBVC Port Hueneme. No comments were received.

Postcards were sent to elected officials from the following jurisdictions:

- 24th Congressional District
- 27th District, CA State Senate
- 19th District, CA State Senate
- 26th Congressional District
- 25th Congressional District
- 44th Assembly District
- City of Camarillo
- City of Oxnard
- City of Port Hueneme
- City of Ventura,
- Ventura County Board of Supervisors

Postcards were sent to planning staff from the following jurisdictions or entities:

- Ventura County Transportation Commission
- City of Camarillo
- City of Oxnard
- City of Port Hueneme
- City of Ventura,
- County of Ventura Harbor Department
- Channel Islands Beach Community Services District

In addition, postcards were sent to the following entities:

- Camarillo Airport Operations
- Oxnard Airport Operations
- Federal Aviation Administration Western-Pacific Region (AWP-600) Airports Division

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Notice of Availability

The Notice of Availability of the Draft Environmental Assessment was published in the Ventura County Star, a daily publication, on June 5, 2015, and in the Vida Newspaper Oxnard, a weekly publication on June 4, 2015.

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY OF A DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF A SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM FOR NAVAL BASE VENTURA COUNTY, PORT HUENEME, CALIFORNIA

The Department of the Navy (Navy) announces the availability of, and invites public comments on, a Draft Environmental Assessment for the proposed Construction, Operation, and Maintenance of a Solar Photovoltaic (PV) System at Naval Base Ventura County (NBVC) Port Hueneme, California. The public review period will be from June 5 – June 20, 2015.

The Navy will consider all comments submitted during the public comment period in the development of a Final EA. Comments on the Draft documents should be submitted to NAVFAC SW, Coastal IPT, GRUE00.RL, 1220 Pacific Hwy, San Diego CA 92132, on or before June 20, 2015. The Draft EA is available on-line at <http://www.cnrc.navy.mil/NBVCSolarPV> and at the following libraries: E.P. Foster Library; Oxnard Main Library; South Oxnard Library; and Ray D. Prueter Library.

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Interagency Coordination

The Navy coordinated with and received concurrence from the following governmental agencies during the preparation of this EA:

- California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)
- California Coastal Commission

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California State Historic Preservation Officer Consultation Letter

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
NAVAL BASE VENTURA COUNTY
311 MAIN ROAD, SUITE 1
POINT MUGU, CA 93042-5033

IN REPLY REFER TO:

5090
Ser N0000CV/0679
May 29, 2015

Carol Roland-Nawi
State Historic Preservation Officer
Department of Parks and Recreation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816-7100

Dear Ms. Roland-Nawi:

SUBJECT: CONSTRUCT PHOTOVOLTAIC ARRAY, NAVAL BASE VENTURA
COUNTY, PORT HUENEME

The Navy proposes to construct a photovoltaic array at several different locations at Naval Base Ventura County (NBVC) Port Hueneme, California, as depicted in the enclosed maps. The proposed undertaking is the type of activity that could affect historic properties, assuming they were present. This letter initiates Section 106 consultation in accordance with 36 CFR 800.3(a), regulations implementing the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The Navy finds the proposed undertaking meets the standard for a finding of no historic properties affected, consistent with 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1). Per 36 CFR 800.4(d)(2), the following outside interested parties are also consulted for this undertaking: the Friends of the Bard Mansion, the Port Hueneme Historical Society, the Ventura County Cultural Heritage Board, the Heritage Trust of Oxnard, the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians, and the San Buenaventura Conservancy.

The remainder of this letter is organized to present an overview of the undertaking and associated area of potential effects (APE); review of identification efforts completed to date, as basis for determining whether historic properties might be affected; and discussion of the proposed project's potential to affect historic architectural and archaeological properties.

a. Description of Undertaking and APE

(1) The proposed undertaking is for the construction of a Photovoltaic (PV) system, as well as associated supporting infrastructure. Surface preparation will include removing vegetation and preparing a level surface for construction. The new PV systems will be connected to panels via underground conduit, at a maximum depth of 36" below the surface except in the landfill area where excavation will be limited to less than or equal to 24". Maps include a general vicinity map and maps of the Port Hueneme area showing the location and APE.

(2) The APE is each individual location, with a 50-foot buffer to accommodate associated laydown areas.

(3) No buildings are within the APE for this undertaking.

b. Identification of Historic Properties

(1) Previously completed professional cultural resources investigations and consensus determinations of eligibility provide a basis for identifying historic properties in the APE for the proposed undertaking.

(2) There have been several inventories of the installation for historic era buildings and structures (William Self Associates 1995: *Cultural Resources Overview Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, Ventura County, California*; EDAW Inc. 1994: *Final Report: Evaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility for Portions of Naval Base Ventura County, Port Hueneme Site, Port Hueneme, California*; EDAW Inc. 2008: *Draft: Evaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility for Eighteen Buildings on Naval Base Ventura County, Port Hueneme Site, Port Hueneme, California*; Smith 2012: *The Seabees: A Historic Context of the Cold War*). These reports applied archival research and fieldwork to evaluate buildings and structures utilizing the criteria of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). None of the buildings identified as eligible for the NRHP is located within the APE for this undertaking.

(3) There have been several surveys for archaeological resources at NBVC Port Hueneme, beginning in 1933 and continuing until the present. Only one archaeological site, CA-Ven-663, has been located on board NBVC Port Hueneme. The site was originally located on both sides of the Port Hueneme channel entrance. Reported by Van Valkenburgh in 1933, the site was described as a shell midden, approximately one meter in depth. Van Valkenburgh noted many types of shell, blackened sand and mammal bone but did not describe any artifacts. Though Horne described CA-Ven-663 in 1979 as having thermally altered rocks, a battered cobble and some shell in the area, it is likely that the site was destroyed when the channel entrance to the Port was enlarged in 1942. Small quantities of shell are observed in the sandy soil between the buildings and the channel, including mussel, clam and *Cerithidea*, a

marsh shell species. No midden characteristics have been observed, nor have any lithics or other artifacts. It is known that dredge spoils have routinely been placed in areas adjacent to the Port Hueneme channel harbor entrance on several occasions over the past five decades; it is most likely that what is seen is re-deposited dredge material.

c. Potential for Effects to Historic Architectural Resources

(1) There are no buildings within the APE for this undertaking. One structure, a paved parking lot, is located within site number 13. The PV system will be constructed on top of the parking lot.

d. Potential for Effects to Archaeological Resources

(1) Ground-disturbing activities for this undertaking include removal of part of the existing pavement, fine grading to prepare the ground for installation of the PV system and trenching for underground conduit. However, the potential for ground-disturbing activities to affect archaeological resources is precluded by the development history of NBVC Port Hueneme. More than half of the area of NBVC Port Hueneme represents reclaimed coastal wetlands subject to extensive modification beginning in the early 1900s from agriculture and the 1940s and 1950s during the primary periods of development as a military facility. These activities deeply buried or significantly modified some or all original terrains. Site number 19 is located on top of a former landfill; construction cannot puncture completely through the fill at that location. Site number 13 is also located on known fill material. Sites 16, 17, and 18 are located on Quaternary alluvial deposit that has been extensively disturbed for construction of roads, railroads, and parking lots.

(2) At the time of its establishment in 1943, the seaward half of NBVC Port Hueneme was either active salt marsh or former tidal wetlands recently reclaimed for agriculture. The inland portion of the base encompassed low-lying, farmed floodplain. The establishment of Port Hueneme as the principal West Coast base for Navy Seabee WWII operations fully developed all portions of the base, filling the former wetlands with the spoils from dredging the new harbor and significantly altering most of the inland portion of the base. Over time, only one archaeological site, CA-Ven-663, has been documented within the boundary of NBVC

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Ser N0000CV/0679
May 29, 2015

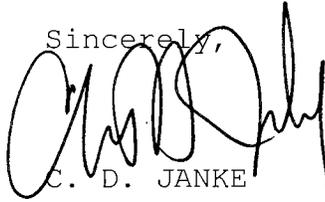
Port Hueneme. However, this shell midden site was last reported in 1933 and was probably destroyed during development of the Port Hueneme Harbor in the late 1930s and early 1940s. CA-Ven-663 is not within the APE for this undertaking. The proposed undertaking has no potential to affect archaeological resources.

e. Finding of Effect

Consistent with the above considerations and 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1), Naval Base Ventura County finds that no historic properties will be affected by the proposed undertaking.

The Navy respectfully requests your concurrence on the proposed delineation of the APE and its determination of no historic properties affected by the proposed undertaking within 60 days of receipt of this letter. Should you have any questions or need further information, please contact Catherine Girod at (805) 989-9249 or catherine.girod@navy.mil.

Sincerely,



C. D. JANKE
Captain, U.S. Navy
Commanding Officer

- Enclosures:
1. Vicinity, Location, and APE Maps
 2. Location of CA-Ven-663
 3. Map of Port Hueneme with Numbered PV Site Locations
 4. Geologic Map of Oxnard, including NBVC Port Hueneme

Copy to:
Commander Navy Region Southwest, Environmental Department
Cultural Resources Management Program (w/o enclosures)
San Diego, CA 92147

Friends of the Bard Mansion
P.O. Box 113
Port Hueneme, CA 93003

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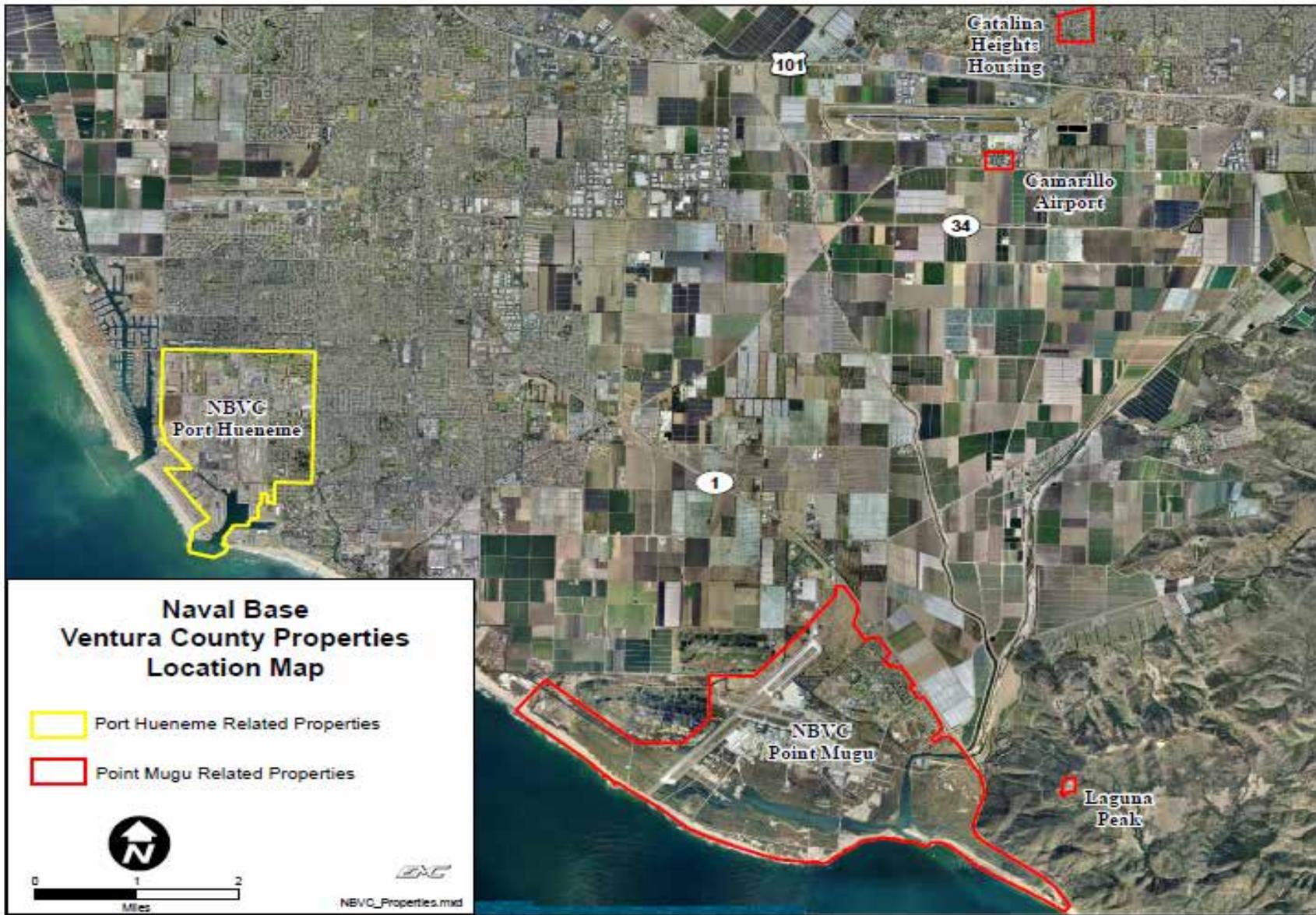
Port Hueneme Historical Society
220 Market Street
Port Hueneme, CA 93041

Ventura County Cultural Heritage Board
800 South Victoria Avenue
Ventura, CA 93009

Heritage Trust of Oxnard
Attn: Ben Moss
125 North F Street
Oxnard, CA 93030

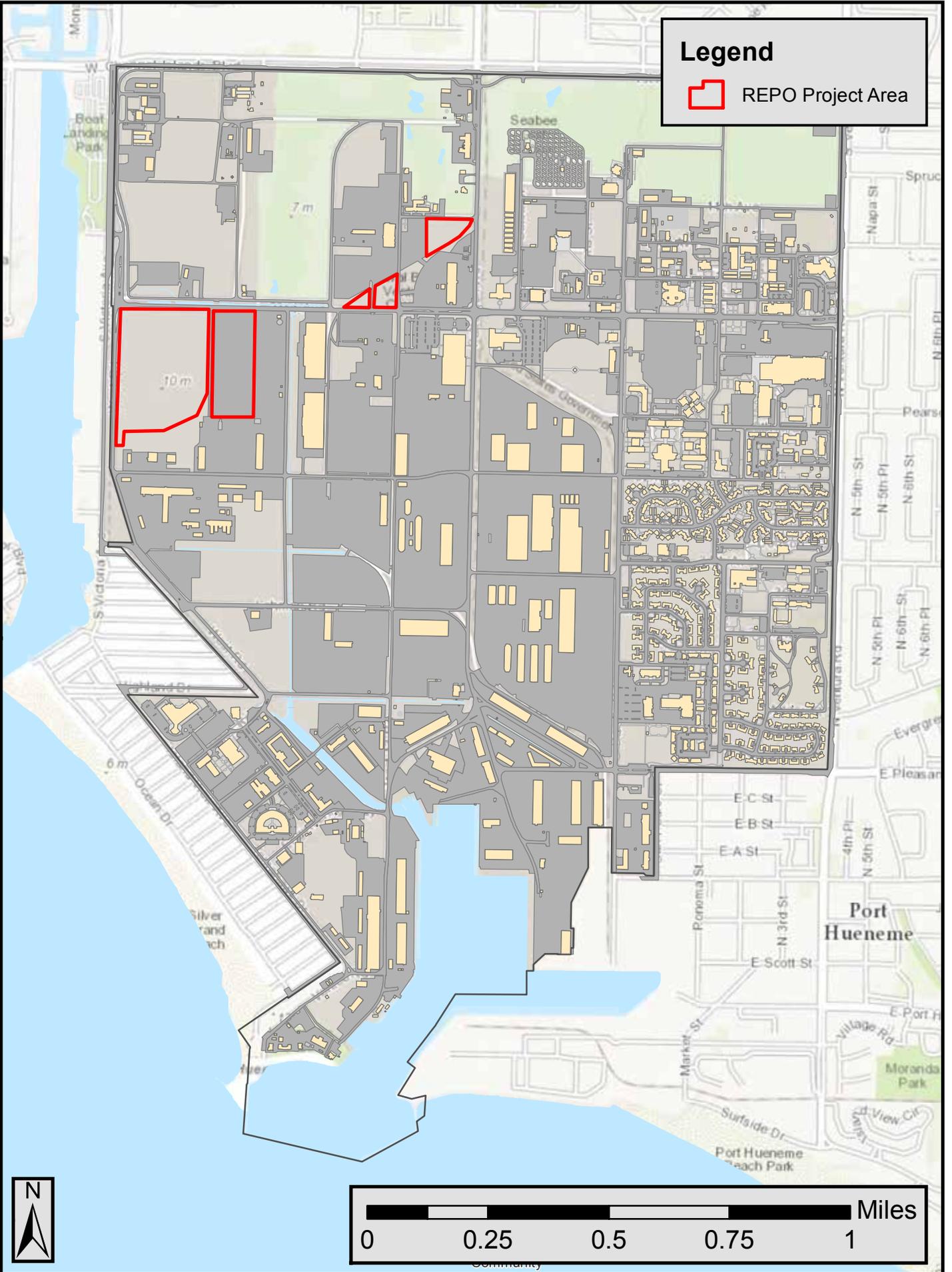
Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians
Attn: Vincent Armenta - Chairman
P.O. Box 517
Santa Ynez, CA 93460

San Buenaventura Conservancy
P.O. Box 23263
Ventura, CA 93002



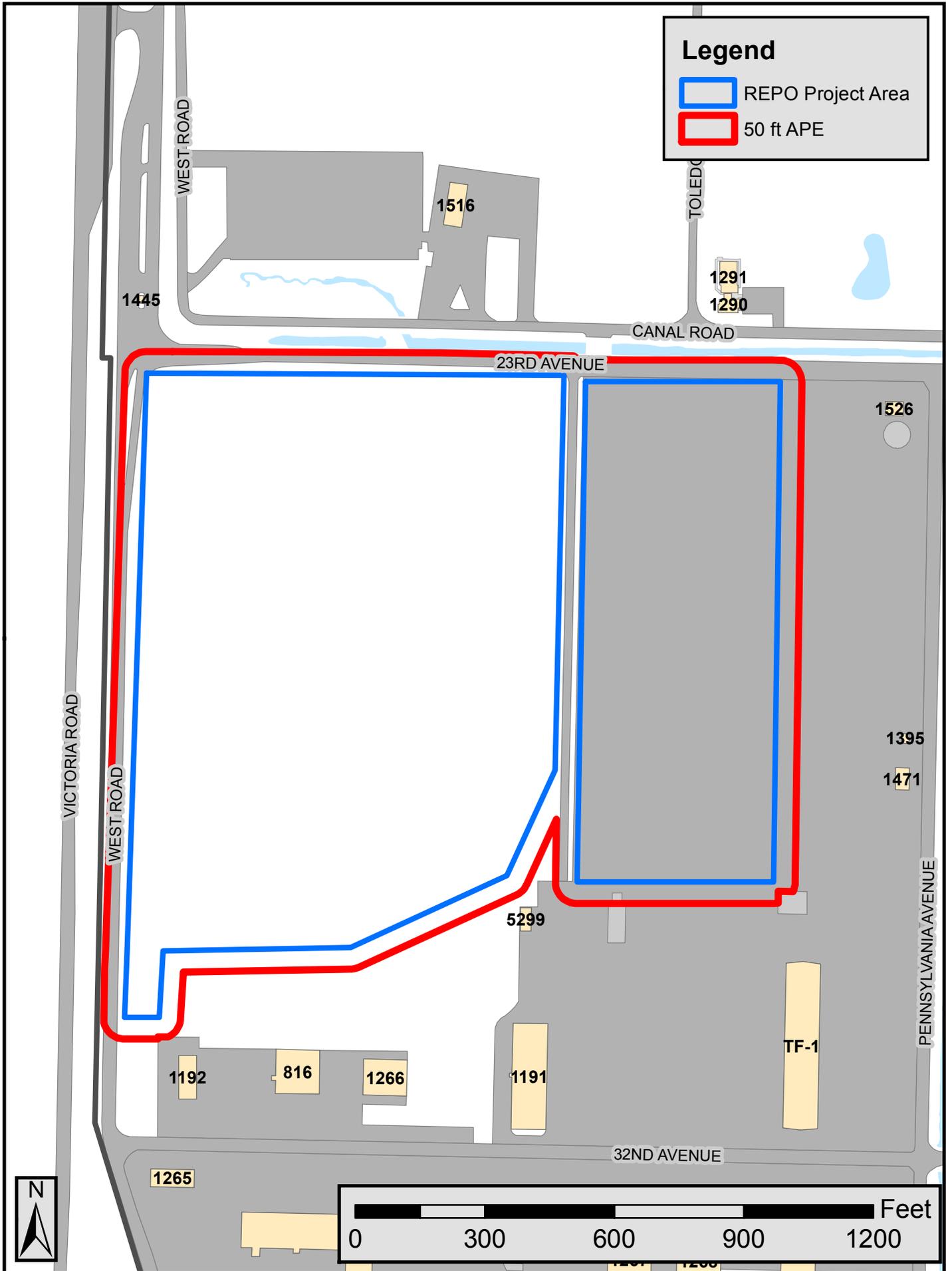
Legend

 REPO Project Area



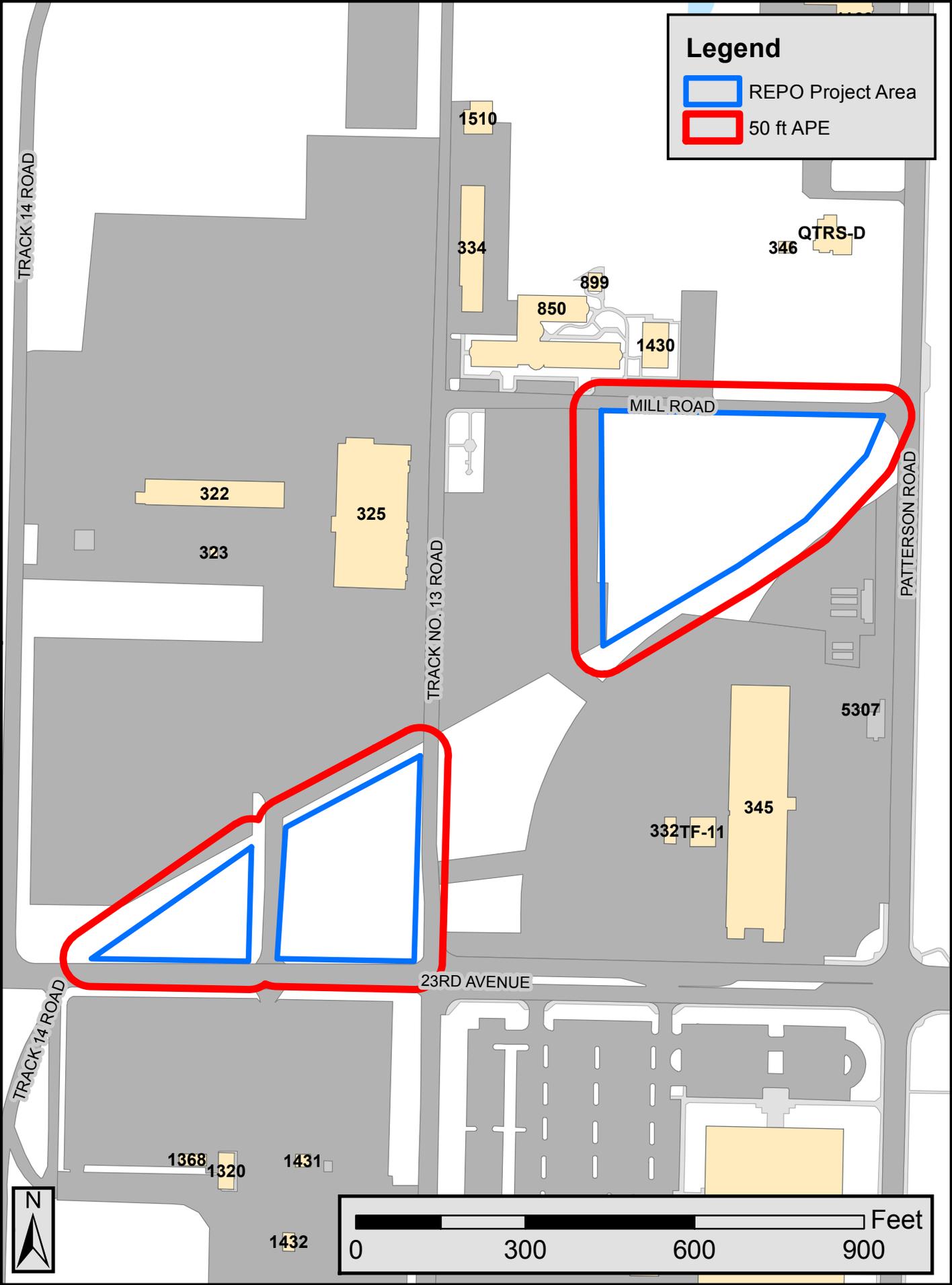
Legend

-  REPO Project Area
-  50 ft APE



Legend

-  REPO Project Area
-  50 ft APE



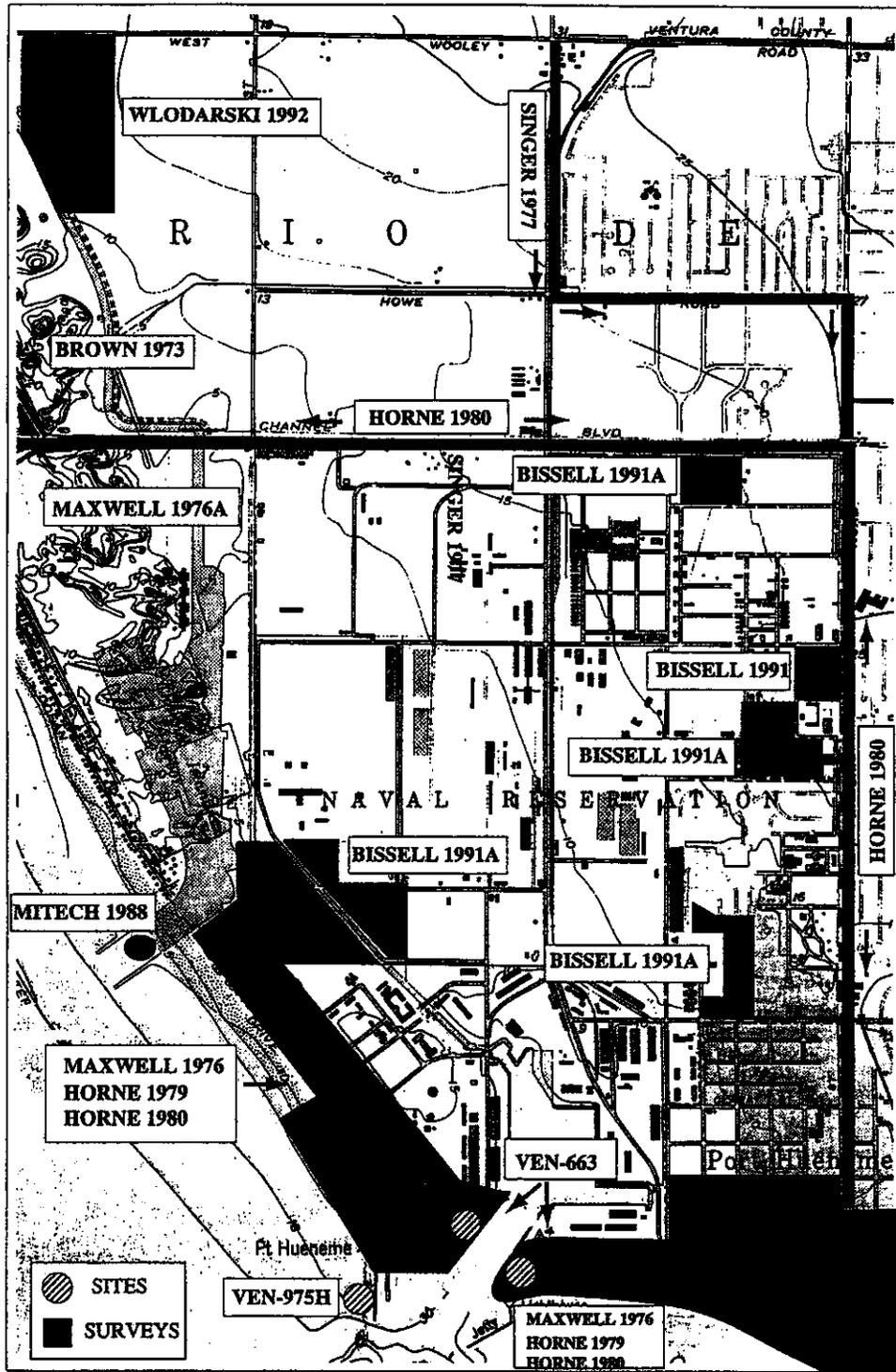


Figure 3

PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEYS AND RECORDED SITES

OXNARD, CALIF.

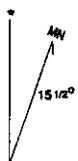
1949

PHOTOREVISED 1987

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION - PREPARED BY WILLIAM SELF ASSOCIATES

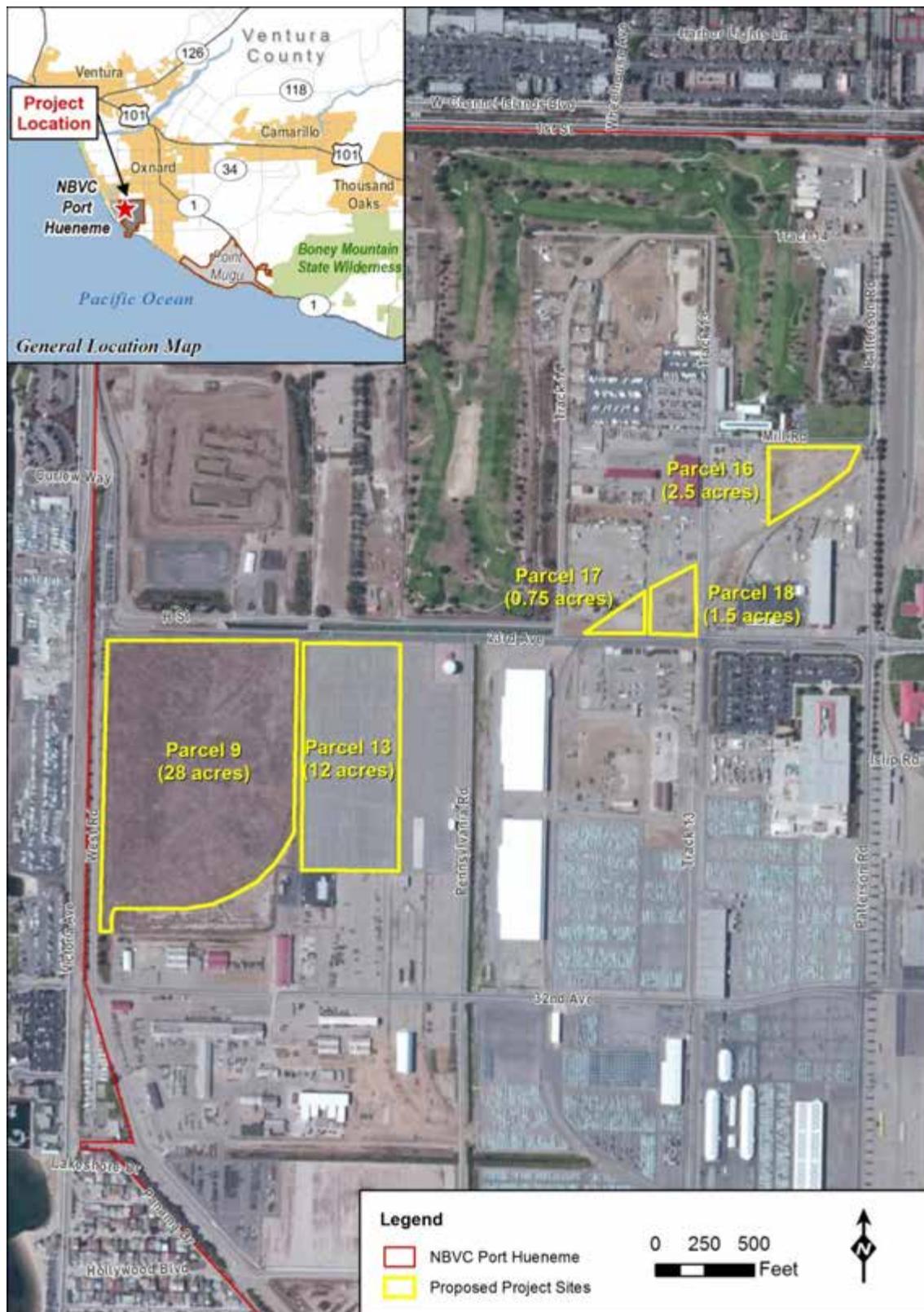


Figure 2-1. Parcels 9, 13, 16, 17, and 18

California Coastal Commission Negative
Determination – to be provided for the Final
Environmental Assessment

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Appendix B – Natural Resources Reconnaissance Survey Report

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**FINAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY REPORT
FOR CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS
AT
NAVAL BASE VENTURA COUNTY PORT HUENEME,
PORT HUENEME, CA**

Prepared for:

**NAVFAC SOUTHWEST
NEPA Project Manager
1220 Pacific Highway
San Diego, California 92132**

3/9/2015



**RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY REPORT
FOR CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF
PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS AT
NAVAL BASE VENTURA COUNTY, PORT HUENEME, CA**

Prepared for:

Naval Facilities Engineering Command
1220 Pacific Highway
San Diego, California 92132

January 2015

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

BSA	Biological Study Area
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CRPR	California Rare Plant Rank
ESA	Endangered Species Act
INRMP	Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan
NBVC	Naval Base Ventura County
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE

A reconnaissance biological resources survey was conducted on behalf of the U.S. Department of the Navy (Navy) at Naval Base Ventura County (NBVC) Port Hueneme, Port Hueneme, California. This report discusses the findings of the survey conducted on 10 December 2014. The Navy has identified five parcels as potential renewable energy sites. The overall purpose of the general reconnaissance survey was to assess natural resources in support of preparation of an environmental assessment and other appropriate and associated environmental documentation/studies. This documentation would support the proposed lease agreement that would allow construction and operation of photovoltaic solar energy generation systems at NBVC Port Hueneme.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY AREA

NBVC Port Hueneme is within the City of Port Hueneme adjacent to the City of Oxnard (Figure 1). The Navy identified five potential sites for renewable energy development and operation at NBVC Port Hueneme. The five parcels are located in the northern portion of NBVC Port Hueneme (Figure 2), and are identified as follows:

- Parcel 9 (28.8 acres)
- Parcel 13 (12.6 acres)
- Parcel 16 (2.7 acres)
- Parcel 17 (0.9 acre)
- Parcel 18 (1.8 acres)

Parcel 9 is a closed landfill. NBVC manages vegetation and burrowing rodents on Parcel 9 with herbicides and fumitoxin to protect the integrity of the landfill cap material, which is made of a geosynthetic clay liner (Tetra Tech 2012). Parcel 13 is a paved parking lot. Parcels 16, 17, and 18 are vacant dirt lots. Collectively, the five parcels total 46.8 acres. Several paved roads form boundaries around these parcels, and a golf course is located north of the parcels. Channel Islands Harbor is located to the west of Parcel 9. A mixture of developed surfaces and buildings surround all of the other parcels (Figure 2). There are also several canals around Parcels 9 and 13.

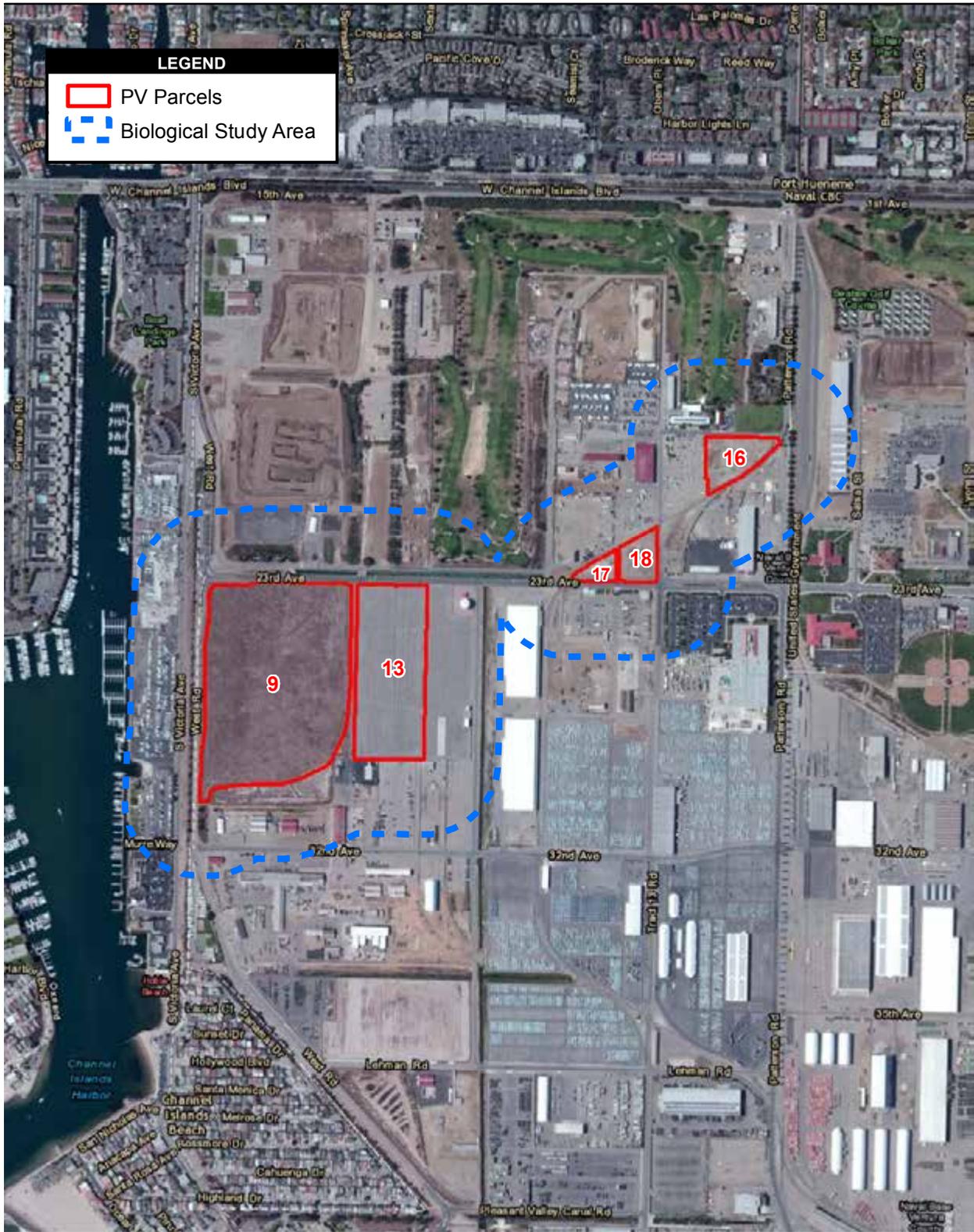


Source: Thomas Bros.



No Scale

Figure 1
Regional Location Map



Copyright:© 2013 Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

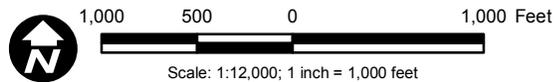


Figure 2
Biological Study Area

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CHAPTER 2

METHODOLOGY

The Biological Study Area (BSA) is defined as Parcels 9, 13, 16, 17, and 18 plus a surrounding 500-foot (150-meter) buffer (Figure 2). Prior to conducting the reconnaissance survey, biologists reviewed survey reports for the landfill site (Parcel 9) (Rincon 2008–2013), the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) for NBVC Port Hueneme (Tetra Tech 2012), and the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) (CDFW 2014), and communicated with Navy Natural Resources Specialist Brandon Barr (Barr 2014) to investigate sensitive biological resources that may occur within the BSA. For the CNDDDB records search, the biologists used a 1-mile radius around the BSA.

To be consistent with the INRMP for NBVC Port Hueneme, biologists considered species sensitive if they met at least one of the following criteria:

- Listed or proposed for listing (including candidate species¹) under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and California Endangered Species Act (CESA).
- CDFW Species of Special Concern.
- CDFW fully protected species.
- Listed by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) as California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR) 1A (presumed extinct in California and rare/extinct elsewhere); 1B (rare, threatened, and endangered in California and elsewhere); 2A (presumed extinct in California, but more common elsewhere); or 2B (rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere) (CNPS 2014). All plants constituting CRPR 1A, 1B, 2A, and 2B meet the definitions of Sections 2062 and 2067 (CESA) of the California Department of Fish and Game Code (CNPS 2014).
- Some, but not all, CRPR 3 and 4 species. Some plants constituting CRPR 1A, 1B, 2A, and 2B meet the definitions of Sections 2062 and 2067 (CESA) of the California Department of Fish and Game Code (CNPS 2014). CRPR 3 plants are those for which more information is

¹ Candidate species are those petitioned species that are actively being considered for listing under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), as well as those species for which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has initiated an ESA status review, as announced in the Federal Register. Proposed species are those candidate species that USFWS determined warrant listing and have been officially proposed for listing in the Federal Register. Under the California Endangered Species Act, candidate species are those species currently petitioned for state-listing status.

needed (a review list) and CRPR 4 plants are those of limited distribution (watch list) (CNPS 2014).

- Installation Species of Concern. These species' conservation status is of concern to NBVC Port Hueneme.

Wildlife biologist Andrew Fisher and botanist Lance Woolley conducted a 1-day general reconnaissance survey within the BSA on 10 December 2014 from approximately 0700 to 1100 HRS. Temperatures ranged from 63 to 67 degrees Fahrenheit with 25 to 100 percent cloud cover and mild winds. During the reconnaissance survey, biologists met with Naval Facilities Engineering Command staff Rebecca Kelley and together walked meandering transects throughout the BSA. They took photographs of all the parcels and any features of biological significance (areas of ponded water, drainage ditches, canals, etc.). The biologists walked around the perimeter of each parcel, meandered throughout the parcels to ensure 100 percent visual coverage, and meandered through the buffer areas to look for potentially sensitive species and/or their habitats. Biologists mapped all vegetation communities and cover types and recorded any potential resources for species. Vegetation communities and cover types were mapped according to the *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California* (Holland 1986). Other topographical features (e.g., wet or poorly drained areas, rock outcrops, steep slopes) and floral and faunal species (or their sign) detected were recorded. All plant and wildlife were identified to species in the field and recorded. Surveyors recorded and mapped via Global Positioning System units the location of any sensitive species incidentally detected. Photographs of each parcel and any sensitive biological resources were taken.

All field data were collected electronically using an HP Travel Companion and a Tablet PC instead of paper data sheets for time efficiency. Data from electronic data collection devices used in the field were downloaded into a secure Microsoft Access database.

CHAPTER 3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 VEGETATION COMMUNITIES AND COVER TYPES

Vegetation classifications for the BSA are based on the *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California* (Holland 1986). Scientific nomenclature is based on Baldwin et al. (2012). Nine vegetation communities and other land cover types were identified within the BSA during vegetation mapping surveys (Table 1 and Figure 3): four riparian and wetland vegetation communities, two upland vegetation communities, and three other cover types.

Table 1. Vegetation Community and Cover Type Acreages

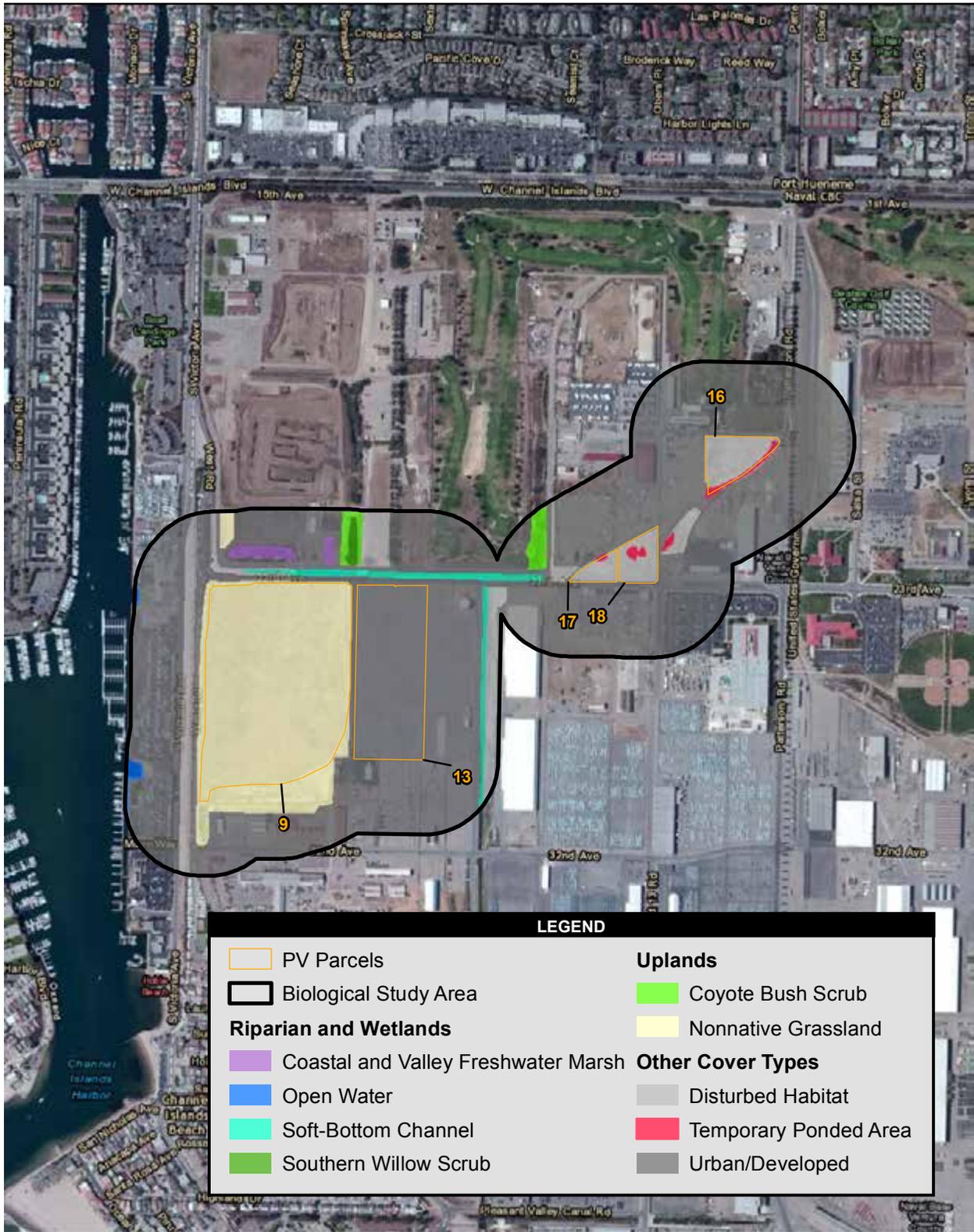
Vegetation Community and Cover Type	Parcel 9	Parcel 13	Parcel 16	Parcel 17	Parcel 18	Buffer	Total ¹
<i>Riparian and Wetlands</i>							
Coastal and valley freshwater marsh	-	-	-	-	-	1.17	1.17
Open water	-	-	-	-	-	0.59	0.59
Soft-bottom channel	-	-	-	-	-	2.67	2.67
Southern willow scrub	-	-	-	-	-	0.44	0.44
<i>Uplands</i>							
Coyote bush scrub	-	-	-	-	-	1.76	1.76
Nonnative grassland	28.84	-	-	-	-	6.96	35.80
<i>Other Cover Types</i>							
Disturbed habitat	-	-	2.59	0.86	1.60	10.47	15.52
Temporary ponded areas	-	-	0.13	0.03	0.12	0.15	0.43
Urban/Developed	-	12.56	-	0.03	0.08	122.82	135.49
Total¹	28.84	12.56	2.72	0.92	1.80	147.03	193.87

¹ Acreages have been rounded after summation

Riparian and Wetlands

Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh

Freshwater marsh is found in two areas within the northeastern portion of the buffer area of Parcels 9 and 13 (Figure 3). This community is found within areas permanently flooded by stormwater runoff in the BSA. The marsh mainly consists of dense stands of broad-leaved cattail (*Typha domingensis*) and southern bulrush (*Schoenoplectus californicus*).



Copyright:© 2013 Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

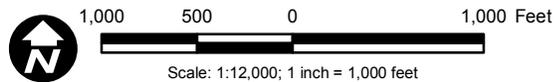


Figure 3
Vegetation Communities and Cover Types

Open Water

Two areas of open water are found in the far western portion of the buffer area west of Parcel 9, immediately adjacent to Channel Islands Harbor (Figure 3). These areas are tidally influenced and their sizes shrink and expand with the tides.

Soft-bottom Channel

Soft-bottom channels occur in the northern and central portions of the buffer area around Parcels 9 and 13 (Figure 3). The soft-bottom channels are constructed floodways that are semi-permanently flooded. The soft-bottom channels are mostly unvegetated although some ruderal species are present, such as horseweed (*Conyza canadensis*), golden crownbeard (*Verbesina encelioides*), cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*), smilo grass (*Stipa miliacea*), western ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*), and five-hook bassia (*Bassia hyssopifolia*). The soft-bottom channel north of Parcel 9 and east of Parcel 13 had recently been excavated to remove contaminated soil. During the excavation process most of the vegetation was removed.

Southern Willow Scrub

Southern willow scrub is found in the stormwater drainage north of Parcels 9 and 13 (Figure 3). This community is mainly composed of southern arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*). Other associated species include coyote bush (*Baccharis pilularis*), mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), sand bar willow (*Salix exigua*), and nonnative trees, such as Brazilian pepper tree (*Schinus terebithifolius*).

Uplands

Coyote Bush Scrub

Coyote bush scrub is found in two areas in the northern portion of the buffer area of Parcels 9 and 13 (Figure 3). This community is mainly composed of coyote bush. Other associated species include mule fat and southern arroyo willow.

Nonnative grassland

Nonnative grassland occurs in Parcel 9 and in the northern portion of the buffer area (Figure 3). These areas of nonnative grassland are composed of nonnative annual grasses, such as foxtail chess (*Bromus madritensis* ssp. *madritensis*), ripgut grass (*Bromus diandrus*), and wild oat (*Avena barbata*). Other common species include greenstem filaree (*Erodium moschatum*),

redstem filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), crown daisy (*Glebionis coronaria*), Australian saltbush (*Atriplex semibaccata*), short-pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), and telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*).

Other Cover Types

Disturbed Habitat

Disturbed habitat is any land that has been permanently altered by previous human activity, including grading, repeated clearing, vehicular damage, or dirt roads. Disturbed habitat within the BSA consists of areas of compacted soil that are mostly unvegetated. Parcels 16, 17, and 18 are entirely composed of disturbed habitat. Disturbed habitat also occurs in the buffer area around these parcels (Figure 3).

Temporary Pounded Areas

Temporary ponded areas occur in Parcels 16, 17, and 18 and in the buffer area east of Parcel 18 (Figure 3). These temporary ponded areas are small, largely unvegetated depressional areas within areas of compacted soil that pond water for short durations of time after rain. The duration that the areas are ponded will depend on rainfall, but it is likely they are ponded for short periods given no wetland or vernal pool plant indicator species were observed nor were the ponded areas connected to other wetland features. No wetlands or vernal pools are known from the immediate vicinity. Due to the historical and ongoing disturbance in the area, the lack of nearby wetlands or vernal pools, and the lack of wetland or vernal pool indicator plant species (from previous growing seasons or currently growing) or vernal pool branchiopods, the temporary ponded areas are not likely to be wetlands or vernal pools. Therefore, these areas would not be regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

Urban/Developed

Developed habitats are areas where construction has occurred and native vegetation is no longer supported. Developed land is characterized by permanent structures and could include pavement or hardscape, and also includes ornamental plantings in residential or commercial areas. Urban/developed areas occur throughout the BSA and Parcel 13 is composed entirely of a paved parking lot (Figure 3).

3.2 FLORA

A total of 56 plant species were detected during the reconnaissance survey. Of these, 18 plant species are native to the region. Past and current anthropogenic activities have decreased the

diversity of native plants within the BSA. A complete list of all plant species detected during habitat assessment is included in Appendix A.

Sensitive plant species that were evaluated based on the literature review, CNDDDB search, and reconnaissance survey are summarized in Table 2. No sensitive plant species were detected during the survey. It was determined during the reconnaissance survey that there was low potential for one sensitive species, Coulter’s goldfields (*Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*). The discussion below describes potential habitat for sensitive plant species within each parcel and/or the associated buffer area.

Table 2. Sensitive Species Evaluated for Potential to Occur within the Biological Study Area

Species ¹	Sensitivity Status ²	General Habitat Requirements	Potential To Occur within BSA
Plants			
Coulter’s goldfields <i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>	ESA: none CESA: none CRPR: 1B.1 CDFW: not applicable NBVC: ISC	Occurs in coastal saltmarsh, playas, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools.	Low potential to occur in Parcel 9 and no potential to occur in any buffer areas. This species has not been confirmed in Port Hueneme in recent years. It was historically known to occur in Port Hueneme in 1901 and occurs at the Ventura River mouth and at Mugu Lagoon (Tetra Tech 2012).
Salt marsh bird’s beak <i>Chloropyron</i> <i>maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i>	ESA: Endangered CESA: Endangered CRPR: 1B.2 CDFW: not applicable NBVC: none	Occurs in coastal salt marsh and coastal dunes.	Not expected to occur within the BSA. No suitable habitat within the BSA. Historically known to occur in Silver Strand Beach, Port Hueneme.
Ventura marsh milk-vetch <i>Astragalus</i> <i>pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>lanosissimus</i>	ESA: Endangered CESA: Endangered CRPR: 1B.1 CDFW: not applicable NBVC: none	Occurs in coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and edges of coastal saltmarsh or brackish marsh.	Not expected to occur within the BSA as no suitable habitat exists within the BSA. Historically known to occur in Silver Strand Beach, Port Hueneme.
Invertebrates			
Monarch butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i>	ESA: none CESA: none CRPR: not applicable CDFW: none NBVC: ISC	Roosts in large trees during migration such as eucalyptus and cypress.	No potential to occur in any parcels. High potential to occur in buffer of Parcels 9, 13, and 16. The species is known to occur in Port Hueneme.
Reptiles			
Coast horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma</i> <i>blainvillii</i>	ESA: none CESA: none CRPR: not applicable CDFW: SSC NBVC: ISC	Occurs in well-drained sandy soils, often in association with scrub, chaparral, or similar semi-open habitats.	Low potential to occur in Parcel 9 and no potential in any other parcels. Low potential to occur in the buffer of Parcels 9 and 13 due to small fragmented marginally suitable habitat. This species is not known to occur in Port Hueneme.

Species ¹	Sensitivity Status ²	General Habitat Requirements	Potential To Occur within BSA
Coast patch-nosed snake <i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i>	ESA: none CESA: none CRPR: not applicable CDFW: SSC NBVC: ISC	Occurs in coastal sage scrub, chaparral, woodlands, and dry desert habitats.	Low potential to occur in Parcel 9 and no potential in any other parcels. Low potential to occur in the buffer of Parcels 9 and 13 due to small fragmented marginally suitable habitat. This species is not known to occur in Port Hueneme.
Coastal whiptail <i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	ESA: none CESA: none CRPR: not applicable CDFW: none NBVC: ISC	This species is found in a variety of open habitats, including grassland, scrub, chaparral, woodland, and riparian areas.	Low potential to occur in Parcel 9 and no potential in any other parcels. Low potential to occur in the buffer of Parcels 9 and 13 due to small fragmented marginally suitable habitat. This species is not known to occur in Port Hueneme.
San Bernardino ring-necked snake <i>Diadophis punctatus modestus</i>	ESA: none CESA: none CRPR: not applicable CDFW: none NBVC: ISC	Prefers moist habitats, including wet meadows, rocky hillsides, gardens, farmland, grassland, chaparral, mixed coniferous forests, and woodlands.	Low potential to occur in Parcel 9 and no potential in any other parcels. Low potential to occur in the buffer of Parcels 9 and 13 due to small fragmented marginally suitable habitat. This species is not known to occur in Port Hueneme.
Silvery legless lizard <i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i>	ESA: none CESA: none CRPR: not applicable CDFW: SSC NBVC: ISC	Occurs in well-drained sandy soils, including dune habitat, sandy beach habitat, and alluvial floodplain habitat.	Low potential to occur in Parcel 9 and no potential in any other parcels. Low potential to occur in the buffer of Parcels 9 and 13 due to small fragmented marginally suitable habitat. This species is not known to occur in Port Hueneme.
South coast garter snake <i>Thamnophis sirtalis infernalis</i>	ESA: none CESA: none CRPR: not applicable CDFW: SSC NBVC: ISC	Occurs in streams, ponds, vernal pools, grasslands, sage scrub, oak woodlands, and other moist habitats.	Low potential to occur in Parcel 9 and no potential in any other parcels. Low potential to occur in the buffer of Parcels 9 and 13 due to small fragmented marginally suitable habitat. This species is not known to occur in Port Hueneme.
Two-striped garter snake <i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	ESA: none CESA: none CRPR: not applicable CDFW: SSC NBVC: ISC	Occurs in streams, ponds, vernal pools, grasslands, sage scrub, oak woodlands, and other moist habitats.	Low potential to occur in Parcel 9 and no potential in any other parcels. Low potential to occur in the buffer of Parcels 9 and 13 due to small fragmented marginally suitable habitat. This species is not known to occur in Port Hueneme.
Western pond turtle <i>Emys marmorata</i>	ESA: none CESA: none CRPR: not applicable CDFW: SSC NBVC: ISC	Occurs in streams, ponds, lakes, and canals that support freshwater or estuarine environments, and have adjacent upland habitats.	No potential in any other parcels. Low potential to occur in the buffer of Parcels 9 and 13 due to small fragmented marginally suitable habitat. This species is not known to occur in Port Hueneme.
Birds			
Burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	ESA: none CESA: none CRPR: not applicable CDFW: SSC NBVC: ISC	Occurs in open, low growing grasslands, borders of agricultural fields, rocky outcrops, canals, and other areas with suitable burrows (open pipes, ground squirrel burrows, etc.).	Low potential to occur in Parcel 9 and buffer during winter and migration. The most recent wintering record from Port Hueneme is from 2003 in the Seabee Earthmoving Training Area north of Parcels 9 and 13. The species does not currently breed within Ventura County.

Species ¹	Sensitivity Status ²	General Habitat Requirements	Potential To Occur within BSA
California brown pelican <i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>	ESA: delisted CESA: delisted CRPR: not applicable CDFW: FP NBVC: none	Roosts on sandy beach areas, forages over open water, primarily along the Pacific Ocean. Nests on offshore islands.	High potential to occur in buffer of Parcel 9 during winter and migration. The species is known to forage around Port Hueneme. Does not breed in Port Hueneme, but breeds offshore on the Channel Islands. May occasionally forage in the buffer of Parcel 9.
California least tern <i>Sternula antillarum browni</i>	ESA: endangered CESA: endangered CRPR: not applicable CDFW: FP NBVC: none	Roosts and nests on sandy beaches, sand spits, and islands or bare sandy areas. Forages over open salty or estuarine waters.	Moderate potential to forage in salt water areas around Port Hueneme and within the far west side of the BSA buffer of Parcel 9 while breeding in the general vicinity.
Elegant tern <i>Thalasseus elegans</i>	ESA: none CESA: none CRPR: not applicable CDFW: none NBVC: ISC	Roosts and nests on sandy beaches, sand spits, and islands or bare sandy areas. Forages over open salty or estuarine waters.	Moderate potential to forage in salt water areas around Port Hueneme and within the far west side of the BSA buffer of Parcel 9 while breeding in the general vicinity.
Loggerhead shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	ESA: none CESA: none CRPR: not applicable CDFW: SSC NBVC: none	Occurs in open grasslands, sage scrub, desert areas, or areas with open vegetation and nearby perch locations.	High potential to forage in and around Parcel 9 and the buffer area during winter. Known to occasionally occur during the winter in Port Hueneme.
Western snowy plover <i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i>	ESA: threatened CESA: none CRPR: not applicable CDFW: SSC NBVC: ISC	Roosts and nests on sandy beaches, sand spits, and islands or bare sandy areas. Nests above the high tide line. Forages among kelp piles on beach habitats and within the surf.	No potential to occur within BSA but known to occur on beaches in the vicinity.
Yellow warbler <i>Setophaga petechia</i>	ESA: none CESA: none CRPR: not applicable CDFW: SSC NBVC: none	Occurs in riparian vegetation with multi-layered vegetation that provides dense areas to nest and open areas to forage.	High potential to breed in buffer of Parcels 9 and 13. No suitable breeding habitat within any of the parcels. This species is known to breed in riparian vegetation in Port Hueneme.
Mammals			
Long-eared myotis <i>Myotis evotis</i>	ESA: none CESA: none CRPR: not applicable CDFW: none NBVC: ISC	Occurs in a variety of habitats from coniferous forests (tree cavities and snags), caves, mines, and in loose or exfoliating bark.	Low potential to forage within the BSA; however, the species is not known to occur in Port Hueneme. There are small pieces of potential foraging habitat in buffer areas.
Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	ESA: none CESA: Candidate Threatened CRPR: not applicable CDFW: SSC NBVC: ISC	Occurs in rocky areas, pine forests, arid desert scrub habitats and areas with caves, mines, abandoned buildings, and other areas for roosting.	Low potential to forage within the BSA; however, the species is not known to occur in Port Hueneme. There are small pieces of potential foraging habitat in buffer areas.

Species ¹	Sensitivity Status ²	General Habitat Requirements	Potential To Occur within BSA
Western mastiff bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	ESA: none CESA: none CRPR: not applicable CDFW: SSC NBVC: ISC	Occur in areas with large open roosts such as high cliffs with rock fissures. May occur in forests, grasslands, woodlands, scrub areas, and urban environments.	Low potential to forage within the BSA; however, the species is not known to occur in Port Hueneme. There are small pieces of potential foraging habitat in buffer areas.
Western small-footed myotis <i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	ESA: none CESA: none CRPR: not applicable CDFW: none NBVC: ISC	Occurs in deserts and semi-arid areas. Roosts in caves, mines, buildings, cracks, crevices, and exfoliating bark.	Low potential to forage within the BSA; however, the species is not known to occur in Port Hueneme. There are small pieces of potential foraging habitat in buffer areas.
Yuma myotis <i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	ESA: none CESA: none CRPR: not applicable CDFW: none NBVC: ISC	Occurs in caves, mines, under bridges, buildings, and other features near open water.	Low potential to forage within the BSA; however, the species is not known to occur in Port Hueneme. There are small pieces of potential foraging habitat in buffer areas.

¹ Plant and wildlife, except bird, nomenclature follows CDFW CNDDDB (CDFW 2014). Bird nomenclature follows the American Ornithologist Union checklist (<http://checklist.aou.org/>).

² Sensitivity Status Acronyms:

- CRPR - California Rare Plant Rank
 - 1B - Species rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere. These species are eligible for state listing
 - CRPR Threat Code Extensions
 - .1 - Seriously endangered in California
 - .2 - Fairly endangered in California
 - .3 - Not very threatened in California
- ESA – Endangered Species Act
- CESA – California Endangered Species Act
- CDFW – California Department of Fish and Wildlife:
 - FP – Fully Protected
 - SSC – Species of Special Concern
- ISC – NBVC Installation Species of Concern

Parcel 9

Coulter's goldfields have a low potential to occur within Parcel 9 based on the presence of grassland vegetation within the parcel. This species has not been documented in recently in Port Hueneme. It was historically known to occur in Port Hueneme in 1901 and occurs at the Ventura River mouth (approximately 9 miles to the northwest) and at Mugu Lagoon (approximately 8 miles to the southeast) (Tetra Tech 2012). No potentially suitable habitat for this species occurs in any of the buffer areas.

Parcels 13, 16, 17, and 18

These parcels are composed of urban/developed areas and disturbed habitat. There is nono potential for any sensitive floral species to occur on these parcels due to the compacted and disturbed soils. Parcel 13 is a paved parking lot with no soil for plant species.

3.3 WILDLIFE SPECIES

A total of 38 wildlife species were detected during the reconnaissance survey. This included 34 avian species and four mammal species. A complete list of all wildlife species detected during the survey is included in Appendix B.

Sensitive wildlife species that were evaluated based on the literature review, CNDDDB search, and reconnaissance survey are summarized in Table 2. No sensitive wildlife species were detected during the reconnaissance survey. The list in Table 2 above represents species that have some level of potential to occur within the BSA, during migration stopovers, during the winter, or possibly breeding within the BSA.

The discussion below describes potential habitat for sensitive wildlife species within each parcel and/or the associated buffer area. Representative photographs of the habitat in different parcels and any potential resources within those parcels (burrows, temporary ponded areas) are provided in Appendix C.

Parcel 9

This parcel contains nonnative vegetation that is growing over a capped landfill. Upon inspection, no potentially suitable burrows for burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) were observed, and no rocky outcrops or exposed pipes (of sufficient diameter) were detected that could provide suitable burrow habitat within the parcel. There is low potential for any sensitive reptile, avian, or mammalian species to breed or reside within Parcel 9. Given the open nature of

the vegetation (low-growing nonnative grassland) there is the potential for a variety of raptor species to be attracted to the area to prey on Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*) and other small mammals. Pocket gopher burrows were observed throughout Parcel 9. Additionally, elevated exhaust pipes (PVC pipes elevated about 5 to 6 feet above the landfill cap that allow methane to escape from the landfill) provide potential perch locations for species such as loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*). There are no trees or large clumps of shrubs that would provide suitable breeding habitat for sensitive avian species within the parcel. Therefore, a low potential exists for a few avian species to occasionally forage for rodents or insects within the parcel (during migration or while wintering in the vicinity), but not to breed.

The buffer around Parcel 9 contains a mixture of vegetation communities that have the potential to support sensitive wildlife species. The southern willow scrub vegetation to the north of Parcel 9 has the potential to support breeding yellow warblers (*Setophaga petechia*), and the potential to be used as migratory stop-over habitat for a variety of avian species. Additionally, there is the potential for several sensitive reptile species such as south coast garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis infernalis*) and two-striped garter snake (*Thamnophis hammondi*) to use the riparian vegetation.

The soft-bottom channel to the north of Parcel 9 has the potential to be used by a variety of avian species for foraging. Multiple California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*) burrows were detected throughout the length of the channel within the sloped channel sides. These burrows have the potential to act as refugia for wintering or migratory burrowing owls. Given the species rarity on Port Hueneme (last one recorded in 2003 and no recent breeding records in Ventura County [Tetra Tech 2012]), nearby adjacent roads, human traffic, and anthropogenic disturbance, the area is unlikely to support wintering burrowing owls.

The open water in the buffer to the west of Parcel 9 has the potential to provide foraging habitat for California brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis californicus*), California least tern (*Sternula antillarum browni*), and a variety of other water birds.

Parcel 13

This parcel is a paved parking lot with no resources or potential for any sensitive wildlife species to occur. The buffer area for Parcel 13 overlaps with the buffer for Parcel 9, and the sensitive species with a potential to occur in the buffer would be the same as described above for Parcel 9. Additionally, part of the buffer to the north of Parcel 13 is part of an active golf course. No resources for listed species are present within the golf course, but there is a potential for monarch butterflies (*Danaus plexippus*), an Installation Species of Concern, to roost in the eucalyptus and cypress trees around the golf course.

Parcel 16

This parcel is composed entirely of disturbed habitat and is surrounded by urban/developed areas in the buffer. There is no potential for any sensitive species to occur within the parcel. One temporary ponded area was observed in the southern part of the parcel. The temporary ponded area was composed of a large depressional feature adjacent to old railroad tracks. No wetland or vernal pool indicator plant species or vernal pool branchiopods were observed during the survey. There is no potential for amphibians to occur in these features due to the absence of vegetation/habitat around these features. A few old California ground squirrel burrows were found in the northeastern part of the parcel but would require modification in order to be used by burrowing owls (see photographs in Appendix C).

The buffer area around Parcel 16 is primarily developed but contains a small portion of a golf course. There are no resources for listed species within the buffer, but there is a potential for monarch butterflies to roost in the eucalyptus and cypress trees around the golf course.

Parcel 17

This parcel is composed entirely of disturbed habitat and is surrounded by urban/developed areas in the buffer. There is no potential for any sensitive species to occur within the parcel. The soil is compact, gravelly, and lacks vegetation or ground cover. One temporary ponded area was observed, although it was dry at the time of the survey. The temporary ponded area is composed of a large depressional feature that lacks vegetation. There is no potential for amphibians to occur in these features due to the absence of vegetation/habitat around these features.

The buffer around Parcel 17 is primarily developed, apart from the far western edge that overlaps with the golf course and a section of coyote bush scrub. The buffer is unlikely to provide suitable habitat for sensitive species.

Parcel 18

This parcel is composed entirely of disturbed habitat and is surrounded by urban/developed areas in the buffer. There is no potential for any sensitive species to occur within the parcel. The soil is compact, gravelly, and lacks vegetation or ground cover. One temporary ponded area was observed in the center of the parcel. There was one additional temporary ponded feature in the buffer area to the east. Photographs of these ponded areas are provided in Appendix C. The temporary ponded areas are composed of large depressional features that lack wetland or vernal pool floral indicator species and, upon close inspection, did not appear to have any vernal pool

branchiopod species (i.e., no fairy shrimp were observed). There is no potential for amphibians to occur in these features due to the absence of vegetation/habitat around these features.

3.4 SUMMARY

No sensitive vegetation communities, including those with potential to support jurisdictional waters and wetlands regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, occur on the parcels. There is a potential for jurisdictional waters to occur in the buffer of Parcels 9 and 13 in the form of a soft-bottom channel. The channels on the north side of Parcel 9 and the east side of Parcel 13 are connected to the Pacific Ocean. Additionally, open water in the Channel Island Harbor occurs in the buffer of Parcel 9.

No sensitive plant or wildlife species were detected during the reconnaissance survey on 10 December 2014. One sensitive plant species, Coulter's goldfields, has a low potential to occur within Parcel 9, and no potential to occur in any of the other parcels or their buffers. No sensitive wildlife species are expected to breed within any of the parcels due to the lack of suitable breeding habitat. Parcel 9 contains potential for sensitive avian species to forage (either during the winter or while migrating), primarily because Parcel 9 contains a small mammal prey base for raptors and has scattered perches. Parcel 13 contains no habitat or resources for any sensitive species. Parcels 16, 17, and 18 are compacted and have disturbed lots with a few temporary ponded areas. At the right time of year, these ponded areas may attract various common avian species during migration but are not likely to provide suitable habitat for any sensitive species. The temporary ponded areas did not appear to have wetland or vernal pool indicator plants or vernal pool branchiopods; and therefore, are not considered wetlands or vernal pools regulated by USACE.

The buffer areas to the north of Parcels 9 and 13, which contain southern willow scrub, have the highest potential to support sensitive species (including reptiles and birds). The canals along the northern and eastern borders of Parcels 9 and 13 provide additional habitat for species to occasionally use for foraging, but there is not enough vegetation structure and habitat for species to regularly use them for foraging or as corridors. The buffer area to the west of Parcel 9 that includes a small section of the Pacific Ocean within the Channel Islands Harbor provides foraging habitat for a variety of water birds. The remaining buffer areas are primarily developed or disturbed and provide no suitable habitat for sensitive species.

CHAPTER 4 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A

PLANT SPECIES DETECTED LIST

Appendix A Plant Species List

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Aizoaceae	<i>*Carpobrotus chilensis</i>	sea fig
	<i>*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>	crystalline iceplant
	<i>*Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	slender-leaved iceplant
Anacardiaceae	<i>Malosma laurina</i>	laurel sumac
	<i>*Schinus molle</i>	pepper tree
	<i>*Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian pepper tree
Asteraceae	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	western ragweed
	<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush
	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	coyote brush
	<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i> ssp. <i>salicifolia</i>	mule fat
	<i>*Bidens pilosa</i>	common beggar-ticks
	<i>*Centaurea melitensis</i>	toçalote
	<i>*Dittrichia graveolens</i>	stinkwort
	<i>Encelia californica</i>	California encelia
	<i>*Erigeron bonariensis</i>	flax-leaved horseweed
	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	horseweed
	<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i>	golden-yarrow
	<i>*Glebionis coronaria</i>	crown daisy
	<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed
	<i>*Lactuca serriola</i>	prickly lettuce
	<i>Lasthenia</i> spp.	goldfields
	<i>Pseudognaphalium stramineum</i>	cudweed
<i>*Sonchus oleraceus</i>	common sow thistle	
<i>*Verbesina encelioides</i> ssp. <i>exauriculata</i>	golden crownbeard	
Brassicaceae	<i>*Brassica nigra</i>	black mustard
	<i>*Hirschfeldia incana</i>	short-pod mustard
Chenopodiaceae	<i>*Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Australian saltbush
	<i>*Bassia hyssopifolia</i>	five-hook bassia
	<i>*Salsola tragus</i>	Russian thistle
Convolvulaceae	<i>*Convolvulus arvensis</i>	bindweed
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenoplectus californicus</i>	southern bulrush
Euphorbiaceae	<i>*Euphorbia serpens</i>	matted sandmat
Fabaceae	<i>*Melilotus albus</i>	white sweetclover
Geraniaceae	<i>*Erodium botrys</i>	(longstem filaree
	<i>*Erodium cicutarium</i>	redstem filaree
	<i>*Erodium moschatum</i>	greenstem filaree
Lythraceae	<i>*Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	grass-poly

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Malvaceae	* <i>Malva parviflora</i>	cheeseweed
Onagraceae	<i>Camissoniopsis cheiranthifolia</i>	beach evening-primrose
	<i>Oenothera elata</i> ssp. <i>hirsutissima</i>	marsh evening-primrose
Oxalidaceae	* <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda buttercup
Plantaginaceae	* <i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	English plantain
Poaceae	* <i>Avena barbata</i>	slender wild oat
	* <i>Bromus diandrus</i>	ripgut grass
	* <i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>madritensis</i>	foxtail chess
	* <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass
	<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	salt grass
	* <i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	dallis grass
	* <i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	crimson fountain grass
	* <i>Stipa miliacea</i> var. <i>miliacea</i>	smilo grass
Salicaceae	<i>Salix exigua</i>	sand-bar willow
	<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	arroyo willow
Scrophulariaceae	* <i>Myoporum laetum</i>	myoporum
Solanaceae	* <i>Solanum americanum</i>	American black nightshade
Typhaceae	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	broad-leaved cattail
Verbenaceae	* <i>Lantana camara</i>	large-leaved lantana

* Non-native

APPENDIX B

WILDLIFE SPECIES DETECTED LIST

Appendix B - Wildlife Species List

Common Name	Scientific Name	Order	Family
Avian			
red-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae
Anna's hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>	Apodiformes	Trochilidae
killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Charadriiformes	Charadriidae
spotted sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae
Wilson's snipe	<i>Gallinago delicata</i>	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae
Eurasian collared-dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Columbiformes	Columbidae
mourning dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Columbiformes	Columbidae
American kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	Falconiformes	Falconidae
American coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>	Gruiformes	Rallidae
sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	Gruiformes	Rallidae
bushtit	<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	Passeriformes	Aegithalidae
horned lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Passeriformes	Alaudidae
American crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Passeriformes	Corvidae
California towhee	<i>Melospiza crissalis</i>	Passeriformes	Emberizidae
savannah sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Passeriformes	Emberizidae
white-crowned sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	Passeriformes	Emberizidae
house finch	<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	Passeriformes	Fringillidae
lesser goldfinch	<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	Passeriformes	Fringillidae
Brewer's blackbird	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	Passeriformes	Icteridae
western meadowlark	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	Passeriformes	Icteridae

Common Name	Scientific Name	Order	Family
American pipit	<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	Passeriformes	Motacillidae
common yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Passeriformes	Parulidae
orange-crowned warbler	<i>Oreothlypis celata</i>	Passeriformes	Parulidae
yellow-rumped warbler	<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	Passeriformes	Parulidae
ruby-crowned kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	Passeriformes	Regulidae
European starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Passeriformes	Sturnidae
marsh wren	<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	Passeriformes	Troglodytidae
house wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	Passeriformes	Troglodytidae
hermit thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	Passeriformes	Turdidae
black phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Passeriformes	Tyrannidae
Say's phoebe	<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Passeriformes	Tyrannidae
great egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae
great blue heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae
snowy egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae
Mammals			
raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	Carnivora	Procyonidae
desert cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	Lagomorpha	Leporidae
Botta's pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	Rodentia	Geomyidae
California ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	Rodentia	Sciuridae

APPENDIX C

REPRESENTATIVE PARCEL PHOTOGRAPHS

Appendix C - Photo Log

Parcel 9



Photo 1. View north from middle of Parcel 9.



Photo 2. View east from middle of Parcel 9.



Photo 3. View south from middle of Parcel 9.



Photo 4. View west from middle of Parcel 9.



Photo 5. View looking west down canal along north side of Parcel 9 in buffer area.



Photo 6. View looking north at California ground squirrel burrows and drainage pipe with canal along the north side of Parcel 9 in buffer area.

Parcel 13



Photo 7. View east looking into Parcel 13.



Photo 8. View looking north of canal on east side of Parcel 13 in buffer area.



Photo 9. View looking west of California ground squirrel burrows along canal on east side of Parcel 13 in buffer area.

Parcel 16



Photo 10. View northeast looking into Parcel 16 from the southern-most corner. Temporary ponded area in foreground.



Photo 11. View of old California ground squirrel burrows in the northeast corner of Parcel 16.

Parcel 17



Photo 12. View west looking into Parcel 17 from the southeastern corner.

Parcel 18



Photo 13. View north looking into Parcel 18 from the southeastern corner.



Photo 14. View north of temporary ponded area in middle of Parcel 18.



Photo 15. View north of temporary ponded area in buffer area of Parcel 18.