

Biological Resources Assessment Project Bruin at The Sakioka Farms Business Park City of Oxnard, Ventura County, California

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
Section 1: Introduction	3
1.1 - Project Site Location.....	3
1.2 - Project Description	3
Section 2: Methodology	9
2.1 - Literature Review.....	9
2.2 - Field Survey	19
Section 3: Existing Conditions	21
3.1 - Environmental Setting	21
3.2 - Soils	21
3.3 - Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types	21
3.4 - Wildlife	22
3.5 - Trees	22
3.6 - Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands	22
Section 4: Sensitive Biological Resources.....	25
4.1 - Special-status Plant Species	25
4.2 - Special-status Wildlife Species	25
4.3 - Nesting Birds.....	26
4.4 - Wildlife Movement Corridors.....	26
4.5 - Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands	26
Section 5: Regulatory Framework.....	27
5.1 - Federal Endangered Species Act	27
5.2 - Migratory Bird Treaty Act	27
5.3 - Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act.....	27
5.4 - Executive Order 13112—Invasive Species.....	28
5.5 - Clean Water Act Section 404	28
5.6 - Clean Water Act Section 401	28
5.7 - California Fish and Game Code	29
5.8 - California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.....	30
5.9 - Local Ordinances	31
Section 6: Discussion and Recommendations	33
6.1 - Special-status Plant Species and Communities	33
6.2 - Special-status Wildlife Species	33
6.3 - Nesting Birds.....	33
6.4 - Wildlife Movement Corridors.....	33
6.5 - Trees	33
6.6 - Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands	33
Section 7: References.....	35
 Appendix A: Species Compendia	
 Appendix B: Site Photographs	

Appendix C: Sensitive Species Tables

- C.1 - Special-status Plant Species Table
- C.2 - Special-status Wildlife Species Table

Appendix D: Literature Review

- D.1 - CNDDB Inventory Results
- D.2 - CNPS Inventory Results

List of Exhibits

Exhibit 1: Regional Location Map..... 5

Exhibit 2: Local Vicinity Map 7

Exhibit 3: Soils Map 11

Exhibit 4: CNDDB Map (5-mile Radius) 13

Exhibit 5: USGS Topographic Map..... 15

Exhibit 6: Topographic Stream Map 17

Exhibit 7: Drainage Ditch Map 23

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report contains the results of a Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) conducted by FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) at the request of the applicant, Seefried Industrial Properties, Inc. The intent of the BRA is to research existing biological information for the subject site, to document the existing biological conditions on-site, and to analyze any potential impacts to biological resources arising from the proposed project.

The 64.65-acre project site consists of actively disked open agricultural fields. Soils found on-site include Camarillo sandy loam (Cc), with smaller bands of Pacheco silty clay loam (Pd) and Camarillo loam (Cd) at the eastern end of the project site. There are no trees within the project site.

As observed during the field surveys on February 19 and 25, 2020, agricultural irrigation ditches are present to the north, east, and south of the project site. These are not considered wetlands or other hydrological features that meet criteria as waters of the United States and are not located within the project site.

Due to roads, freeways, and development surrounding the site, the project site has little to no potential to be utilized by regional wildlife as a corridor between open lands.

Occurrences of special-status species and species of special concern (SSC) were found within five miles of the project site, but all special-status species were determined unlikely to occur on-site based on the lack of suitable habitat. While the site is actively disked, there is low potential for burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) and moderate potential for California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*) to be present within the site. In addition, the open agricultural fields within the project area provide marginal nesting habitat for common nesting birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), and other special-status birds. Preconstruction surveys would be required to reduce impacts to nesting birds to a less than significant level.

Based upon the literature review, field review, and mitigation measures incorporated into the project design, no sensitive species or potentially jurisdictional waters of the United States are expected to be impacted by the development and/or operation of this project.

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

At the request of the applicant, FCS conducted a BRA for the proposed project located in Oxnard, California. The intent of the BRA is to research existing biological information for the site, to document the existing biological conditions on-site, and to analyze any potential impacts to biological resources arising from the proposed project within the proposed site. This BRA describes on-site vegetation communities, identifies potentially jurisdictional waters of the United States, and assesses the potential for occurrence of special-status plant and wildlife species within the project site.

1.1 - Project Site Location

The approximately 64.65-acre project site is predominately farmland located within the 430-acre Sakioka Farms Business Park Specific Plan in Oxnard, California. The 430-acre business park is adjacent to and south of U.S. 101, at the Rice Avenue off-ramp (Exhibit 1). The project site is specifically located south of U.S. 101, north of State Route 34, east of Rice Avenue, and adjacent to and west of Del Norte Boulevard (Exhibit 2).

1.2 - Project Description

Project Bruin at The Sakioka Farm Business Park (Facility) would be used as an e-commerce fulfillment center for consumer products. The Facility would be constructed as a two-story, non-combustible Type II-B structure that would utilize a complex proprietary inventory management system that would store products on a portion of the ground floor, ground floor mezzanine, a portion of the second floor, and second floor mezzanine. A proprietary material handling system installed in the process areas on the ground floor and second floor would allow employees to organize, package, and ship customer orders quickly and efficiently. The facility has a ground floor footprint of 857,173 gross square feet, which would facilitate a portion of storage and material handling equipment. The ground floor mezzanine, second floor (known as the Robotic Storage Platform [RSP]), and second floor mezzanine would house a large automated storage and retrieval system with shelf-like storage units (pods) that would be moved by low-profile robots. The remaining portion of the second floor would be used for material handling equipment (process level). Total building space for the project is 2,315,252 gross square feet with 1,814 parking spaces, 230 trailer spaces, and approximately 62 dock doors.

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Source: Census 2000 Data, The CaSIL

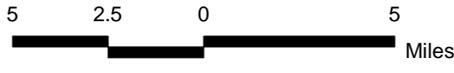
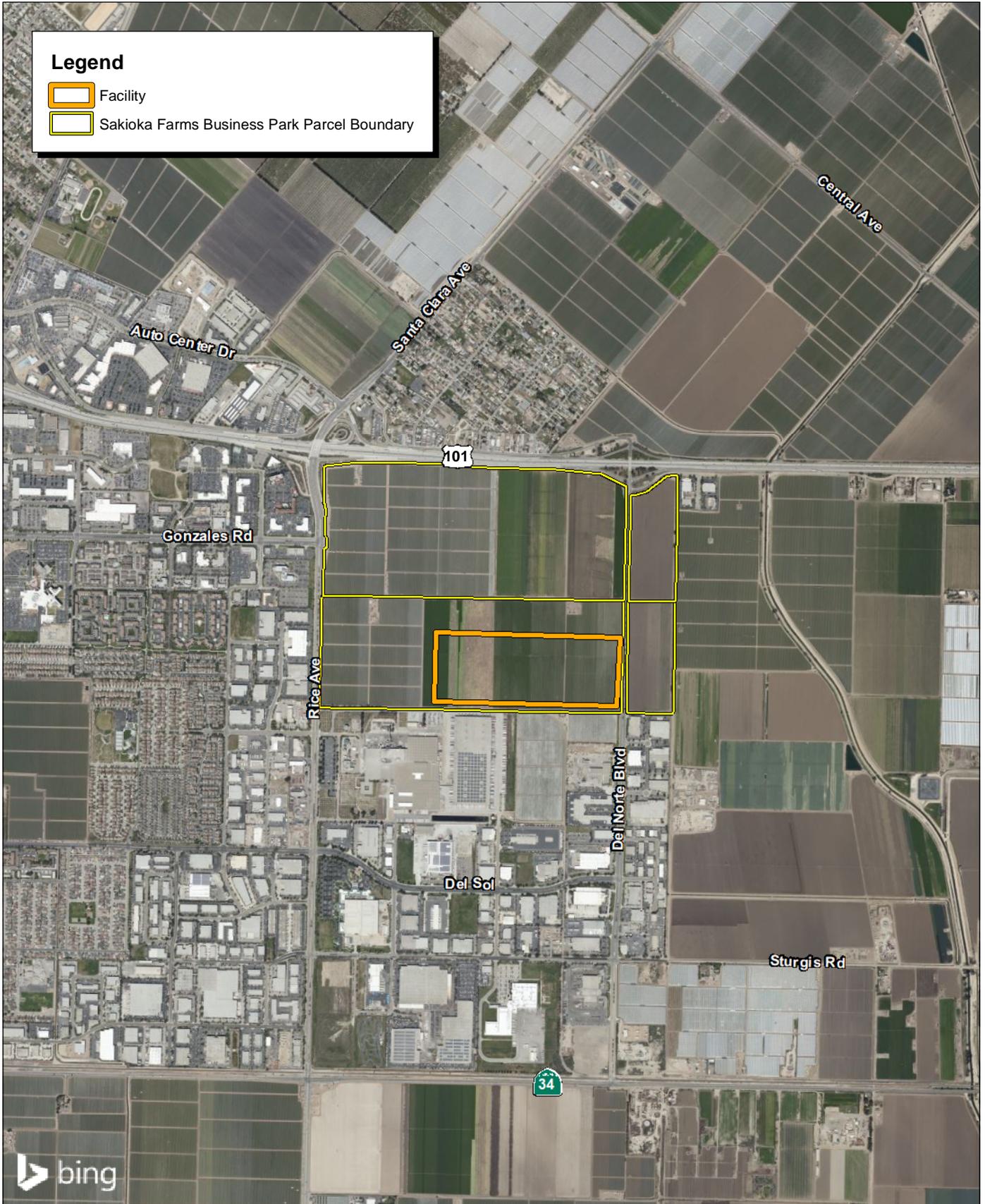


Exhibit 1 Regional Location Map

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Source: Bing Aerial Imagery.

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Exhibit 2 Local Vicinity Map

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SECTION 2: METHODOLOGY

The literature review included the project site as well as the entire 430-acre Sakioka Business Park, but the field survey was specifically focused on the 64.65-acre Bruin Business Park and a survey buffer area that extended approximately 200 feet from the project site boundary to accommodate any changes to project limits and project design that may occur during project development.

For the purpose of this report, special-status species refers to all species formally listed as threatened and/or endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) or California Endangered Species Act (CESA); California Species of Special Concern; designated Fully Protected by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW); given a status of 1A, 1B, or 2 by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS); or designated special-status by city, county, or other regional planning documents. Federal and State listed threatened and/or endangered species are legally protected under FESA/CESA. The designated special-status species listed by CNPS have no direct legal protection, but they require an analysis of the significance of potential impacts under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines.

In addition, as part of the City of Oxnard guidelines, any plant or animal that is currently listed by a State or federal agency as a candidate species or proposed for State or federal listing has been included for evaluation and analysis within this report.

2.1 - Literature Review

Prior to performing the field survey, a literature review was conducted to characterize the environmental setting of the project site. This included a review of the most recent records of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) managed by the CDFW (2020) and the CNPS Electronic Inventory (CNPSEI) of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPS 2020) for the *Oxnard, California*, United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (2018). These databases contain records of reported occurrences of federal- or State-listed endangered or threatened species, proposed endangered or threatened species, California State Species of Special Concern (SSC), or otherwise sensitive species or habitats that may occur within or in the immediate vicinity of the project site. The CNDDDB Geographic Information System (GIS) database was created in ArcGIS to map recorded occurrences of special-status species within a 5-mile radius of the project site. The results of the literature review are provided in Appendix A: Literature Review to this report. The literature reviewed also included the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Survey of the Ventura Area (USDA 2020).

Federal Register listings, survey protocols, and species data published by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and CDFW were reviewed in conjunction with anticipated federal and State listed species potentially occurring in the vicinity.

2.1.1 - Topographic Maps and Aerial Photographs

Senior Biologist, Ricardo Montijo, reviewed current USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps and aerial photographs as a preliminary analysis of the existing conditions within the project site and immediate vicinity. Information obtained from the review of the topographic maps included elevation range, general watershed information, and potential drainage feature locations as mapped on the *Oxnard, California* Quadrangle map (USGS 2020) and on the National Wetlands Inventory website (USFWS 2019). Aerial photographs were used to provide a perspective of the most current site conditions relative to on-site and off-site land use, plant community locations, and potential locations of wildlife movement corridors.

2.1.2 - Soil Surveys

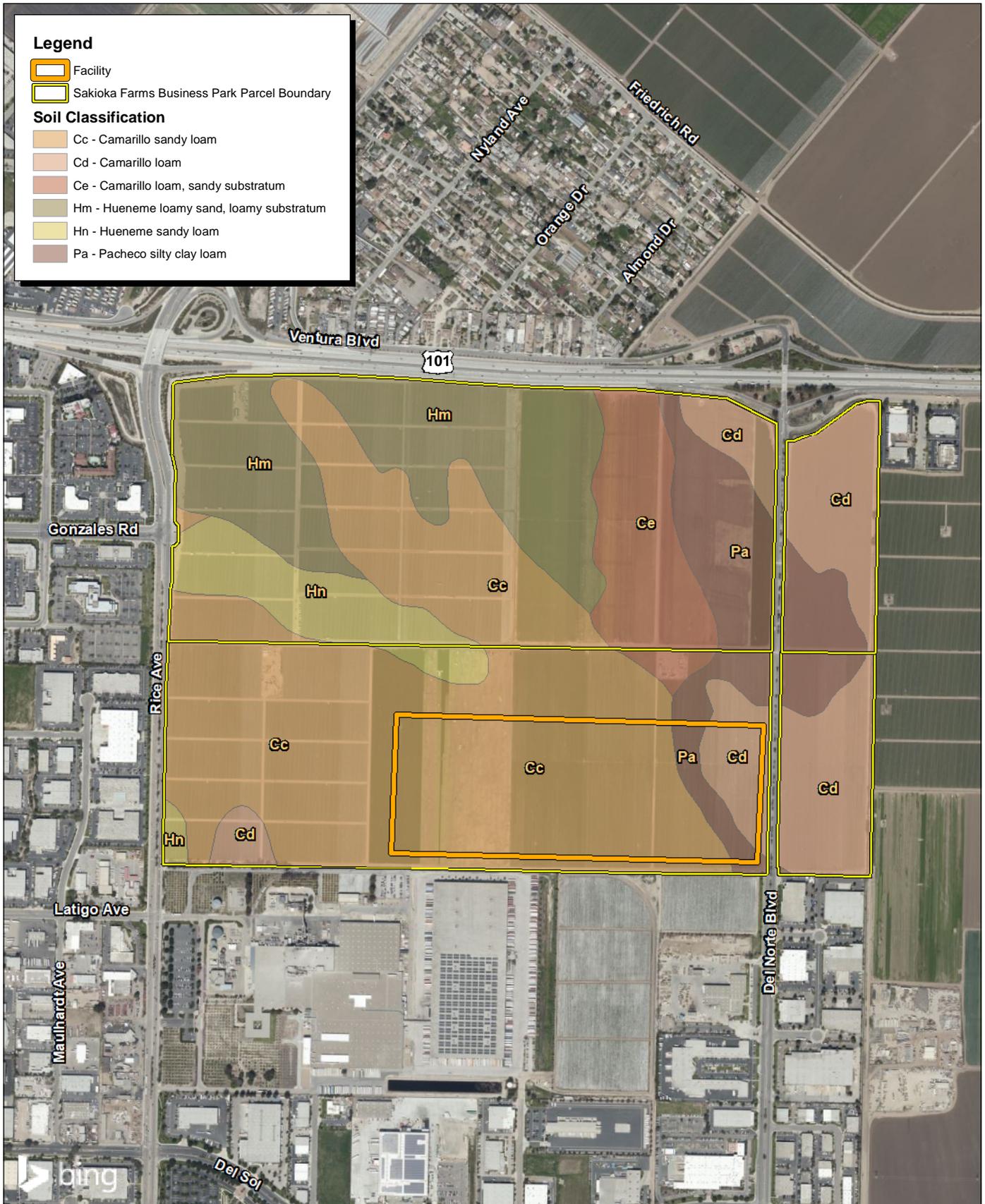
The USDA has published soil surveys that describe the soil series (a group of soils with similar profiles) occurring within a particular area. These profiles include major horizons with similar thickness, arrangement, and other important characteristics. These series are further subdivided into soil mapping units that provide specific information regarding soil characteristics. Many special-status plant species have a limited distribution based exclusively on soil type. Therefore, pertinent USDA soil survey maps were reviewed to determine the existing soil mapping units within the project site and to establish if soil conditions on-site are suitable for any special-status plant species (Exhibit 3).

2.1.3 - Special-status Species Database Search

Senior Biologist, Ricardo Montijo, compiled a list of threatened, endangered, and otherwise special-status species previously recorded within the general project vicinity, as shown in Exhibit 4. The list was based on a search of the CDFW CNDDDB (CDFW 2020a), a special-status species and plant community account database, and the CNPS CNPSEI of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California database (CNPS 2020) for the *Oxnard, California* USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map. The CNDDDB Biogeographic Information and Observation System (CDFW 2005) database was used to determine the distance between known recorded occurrences of special-status species and the project site.

2.1.4 - Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands

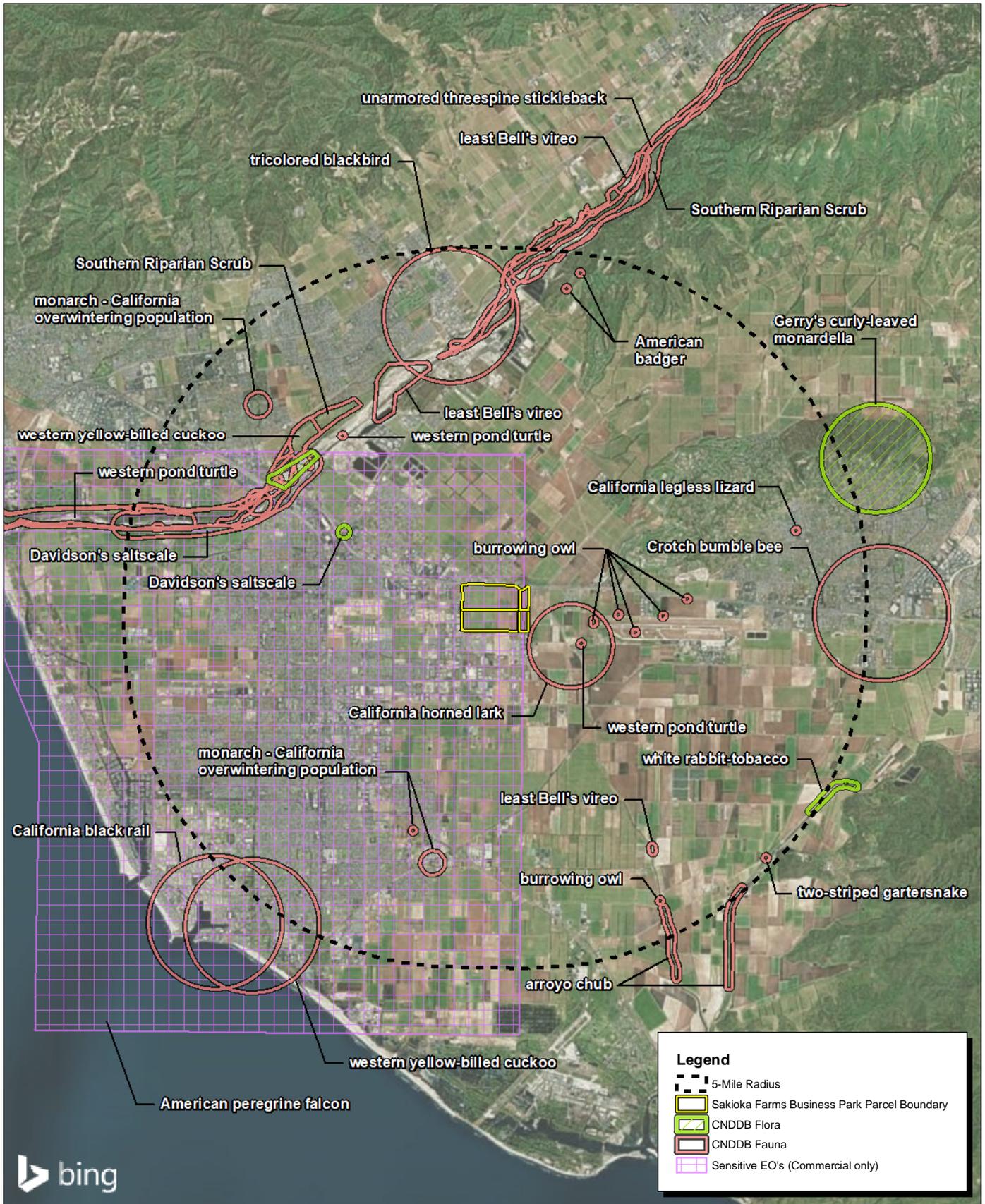
Prior to conducting the field survey, Senior Biologist, Ricardo Montijo, reviewed USGS topographic maps (Exhibit 5) that included elevation range, general watershed information, and potential drainage feature locations, USFWS “blue line maps,” (Exhibit 6) and aerial photography to identify any potential natural drainage features and water bodies. In general, all surface drainage features identified as blue-line streams on USGS and USFWS maps and linear patches of vegetation are expected to exhibit evidence of flows and considered potentially subject to state and federal regulatory authority as “waters of the U.S. and/or State.” A preliminary assessment was conducted to determine the location of any existing drainages and limits of project-related grading activities, to aid in determining if a formal delineation of waters of the United States or State is necessary.



Source: Bing Aerial Imagery. USDA Soils Data Mart, Ventura County.



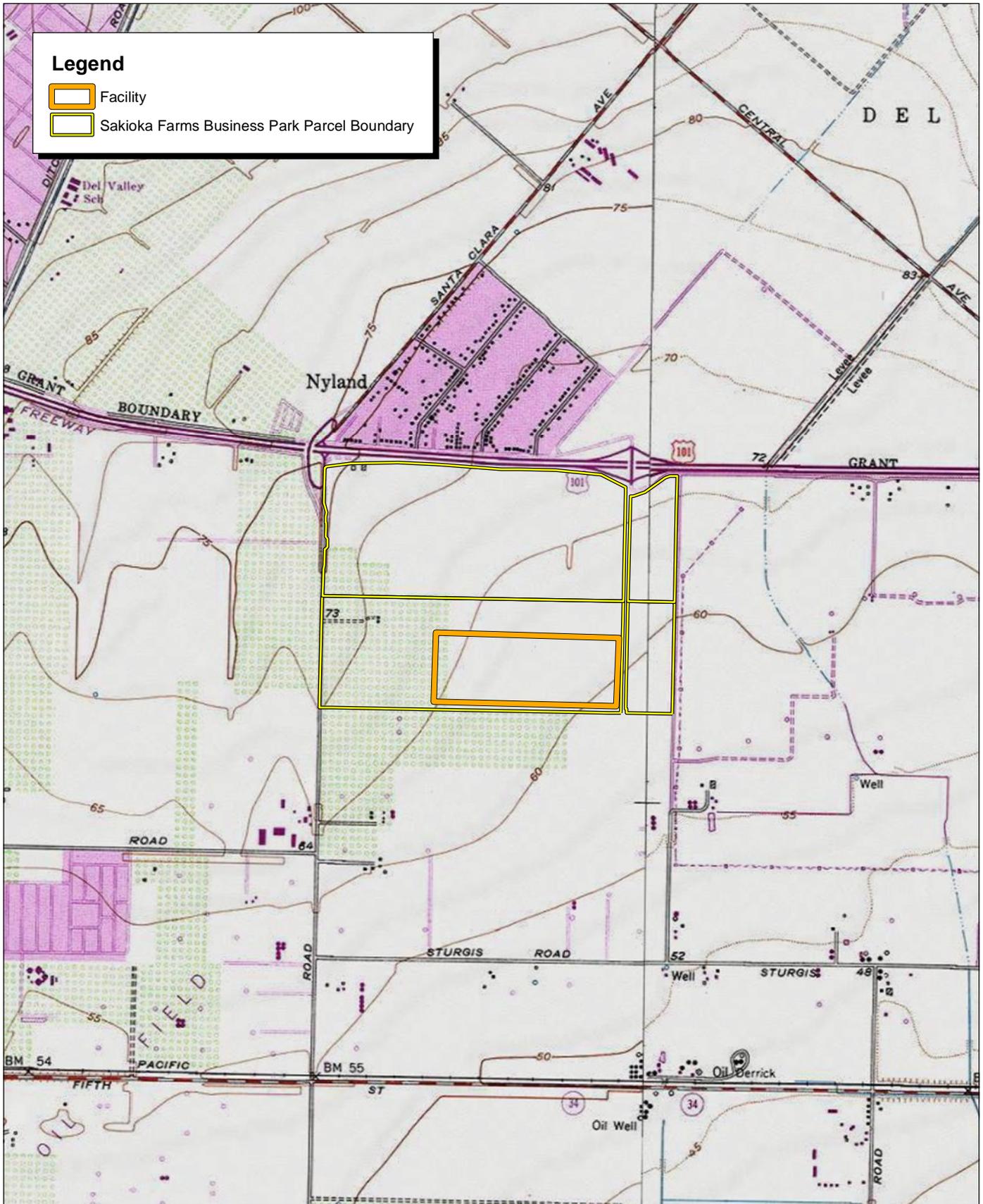
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Source: Bing Aerial Imagery. CNDDB GIS Data, 2020.



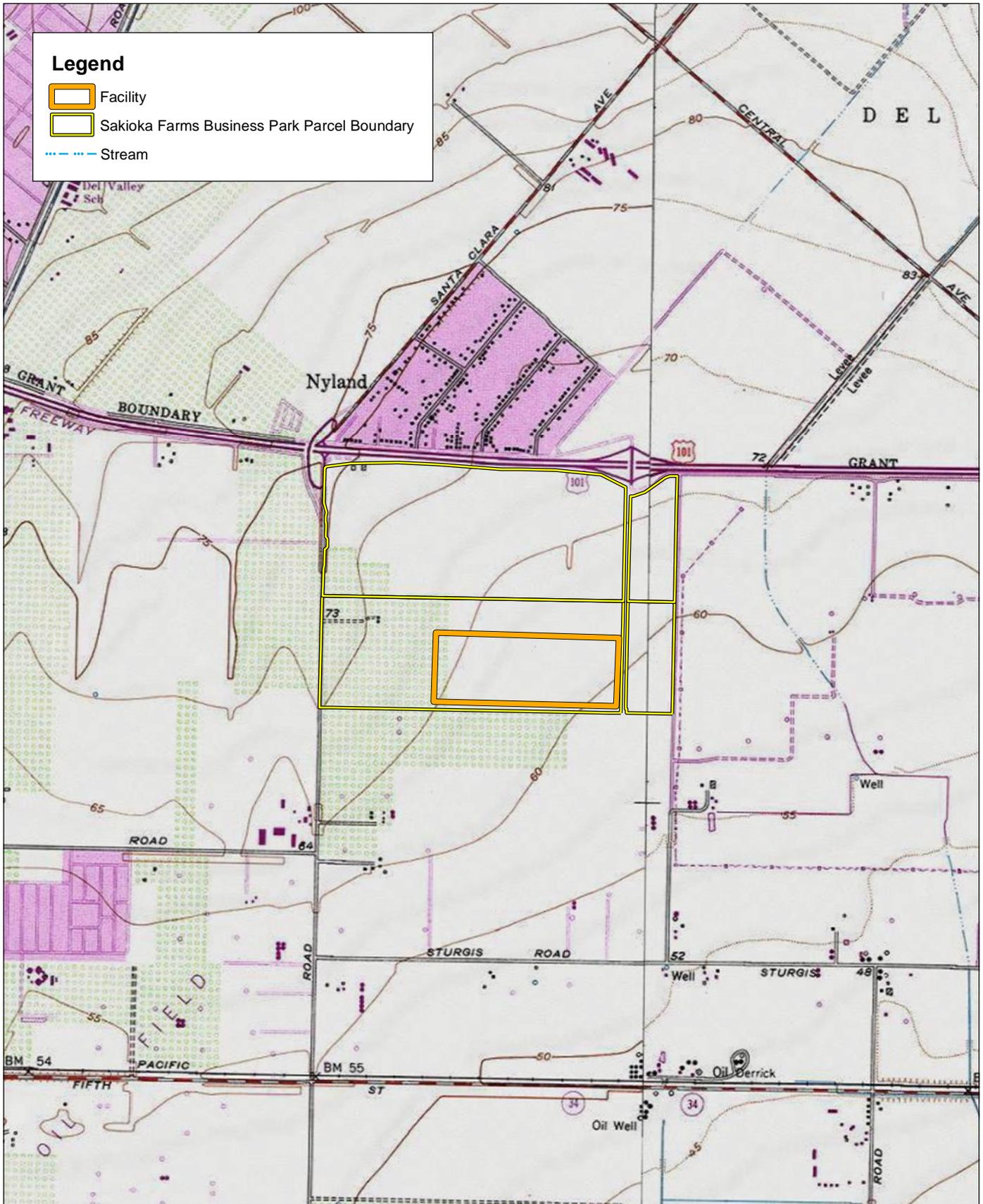
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Source: USGS Oxnard 7.5' Quadrangle / Land Grant: Rio De Santa Clara



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Source: USGS Oxnard 7.5' Quadrangle / Land Grant: Rio De Santa Clara



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2.2 - Field Survey

A survey of the project site was conducted by Senior Biologist, Ricardo Montijo, on February 19 and 25, 2020. The survey encompassed the entire 430-acre property with a focus on the 64.65 project area and surrounding 200-foot buffer.

The field surveys were conducted on foot during daylight hours. The object of the surveys was to document site conditions and identify potentially suitable habitat areas on site for any special-status plant and wildlife species identified from the literature review. Special attention was paid to any potential sensitive habitats or areas on-site that could potentially support special-status floral and faunal species. Additional parameters of investigation included general habitat, soil conditions, presence of indicator species, slope, aspect, and hydrology.

2.2.1 - Plant Species

Common plant species observed during the field survey were identified by visual characteristics and morphology in the field and recorded in a field notebook. Any plants not readily identifiable in the field were collected and pressed and, later, identified using dichotomous keys such as Hitchcock (1971), Munz (1974), Hickman (1993), Baldwin et al. (2012) and the Jepson Flora Project (2020). Taxonomic nomenclature used in this study follows Baldwin et al. (2012). Common plant names, when not available from Baldwin et al. (2012), were taken from CalFlora (2020).

2.2.2 - Wildlife Species

Wildlife species detected during the survey by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other signs were recorded in a field notebook. Notes were made regarding suitable habitat for those special-status species determined to potentially occur within the project site.

2.2.3 - Wildlife Movement Corridors

Wildlife movement corridors link areas of suitable wildlife habitat that are otherwise separated by rugged terrain, changes in vegetation, or human disturbance. Urbanization and the resulting fragmentation of open space areas create isolated “islands” of wildlife habitat, forming separated populations. Corridors act as an effective link between populations.

The project site was evaluated for evidence of a wildlife movement corridor during the field survey. However, the scope of the BRA did not include a formal wildlife movement corridor study utilizing track plates, camera stations, scent stations, or snares. Therefore, the focus of this study was to determine if the change of current land use of the project site may have significant impacts on the regional movement of wildlife. These conclusions are based on the information compiled during the literature review, including aerial photographs, USGS topographic maps and resource maps for the vicinity, the field survey conducted, and professional knowledge of desired topography and resource requirements for wildlife potentially utilizing the project site and vicinity.

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SECTION 3: EXISTING CONDITIONS

3.1 - Environmental Setting

The project site currently consists of approximately 64.65 acres of former agricultural land in recent cultivation of celery (*Apium graveolens*). North and east of the site are strawberry (*Fragaria × ananassa* var. *ananassa*) fields (Appendix B: Photograph 1). Fields east of Del Norte Road are in active Brussels sprout (*Brassica oleracea* var. *gemmifera*) production (Appendix B: Photograph 2). The inactive (fallow) fields that dominate the project site are covered with weedy non-native and invasive native plants (Appendix B: Photograph 3). Several drainage features cross the project site and the surrounding lands in the Sakioka Farms Business Park (Appendix B: Photograph 4).

3.2 - Soils

Three types of soils are found on the project site. Most of the site consists of Camarillo sandy loam (Cc), with smaller bands of Pacheco silty clay loam (Pd), and Camarillo loam (Cd) at the eastern end of the project site. The Camarillo series consists of deep, somewhat poorly drained soils that formed in alluvium derived from sedimentary rocks. Camarillo soils are on flood plains and have slopes of 0 to 2 percent. Cc, Cd, and Pd have similar profiles and are associated with good farming land. They all form from alluvium derived from sedimentary parent rock materials and are considered poorly drained with moderately high capacity to transmit water. They have rare to no capacity to flood or pond. These soil types are considered Farmland of Statewide Importance (USDA 2020).

3.3 - Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

A search of the USFWS Critical Habitat Portal revealed that the project site does not contain identified critical habitat for any federally listed species.

A complete description of the community or land cover types are based on the Manual of California Vegetation (Sawyer et al. 2009). Each type's extent on the project site is provided below.

3.3.1 - *Brassica nigra* - *Raphanus* spp. Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance

This is the common vegetation type found on fallow fields, grasslands, roadsides, levee slopes, disturbed coastal scrub, riparian areas, cleared roadsides, and waste places (Sawyer et al. 2009). This association is comprised of upland mustards (*Brassica*, *Hirschfeldia*, *Capsella* etc.) and other ruderal forbs (Appendix B: Photographs 4 and 5).

3.3.2 - *Avena* spp. - *Bromus* spp. Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance

Wild oats and annual brome grasslands grow in interspersed patches on fallow fields and are comprised of low-growing grasses and forbs such as slender wild oats (*Avena barbata*), wild oats (*Avena fatua*), rippgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), soft chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*) and foxtail barley (*Hordeum murinum*). Other species include Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), black medick

Existing Conditions

(*Medicago lupulina*), common groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*), several amaranth species (*Amaranthus* sp.), and big stork's bill (*Erodium botrys*) (Appendix B: Photograph 6).

3.3.3 - Irrigation and Drainage Ditches

Irrigation ditches have persistent nuisance water that allows for proliferation of aquatic weeds in places. Among the species encountered are rabbit's foot grass (*Polypogon monspeliensis*), tamarisk (*Tamarix ramosissima*), giant reed (*Arundo donax*), and narrowleaf cattail (*Typha domingensis*) (Appendix B: Photograph 7).

3.4 - Wildlife

The vegetation community and land cover types discussed above provide habitat for a limited number of wildlife species. Wildlife observed during the field survey consisted primarily of avian species. The species observed were fairly typical of wildlife found in urban and rural areas of Ventura County. Common birds observed on the site include horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), lark sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*), white crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), and Brewer's blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*).

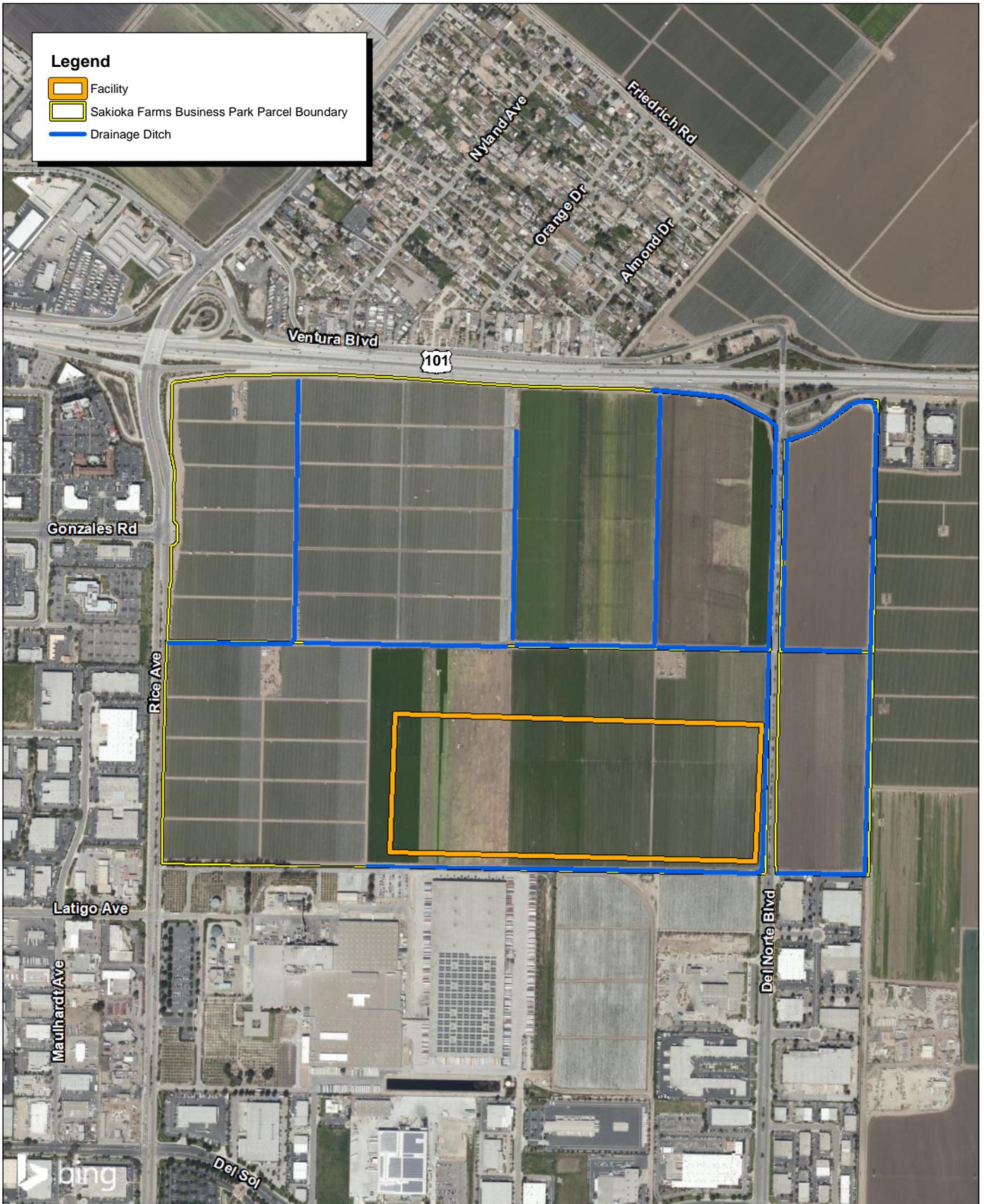
Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*) sign was found in the eastern and southern portions of the survey area. Side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*) and western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*) were the only other native wildlife observed. Appendix C includes a complete list of plant and wildlife observed during the survey.

3.5 - Trees

No trees were found within the survey area.

3.6 - Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands

An assessment of potentially jurisdictional features was conducted as part of the literature review and field survey. No wetlands or other hydrological features that meet criteria as waters of the United States were observed within the project site or overall survey area. Small agricultural irrigation ditches are identified to the north, east, and south of the project area (Exhibit 7). None of the ditches are within the project site boundary (Exhibit 7). Furthermore, a major stream is more than 500-feet east from the project site (Exhibit 6). None of these features enter the project site boundary.



Source: Bing Aerial Imagery.

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Exhibit 7 Drainage Ditch Map

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SECTION 4: SENSITIVE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The following section discusses the existing site conditions and potential for special-status biological resources to occur within the project site.

4.1 - Special-status Plant Species

The Special-status Plant Species Table (Appendix D) identifies five special-status plant species that have been recorded to occur within 3 miles of the project site (CDFW 2020; CNPS 2020) and identified as part of the literature review for this BRA. All special-status plant species within the table were determined unlikely to occur, due to lack of suitable habitat conditions within the project site.

4.2 - Special-status Wildlife Species

The Special-status Wildlife Species Table (Appendix D) identifies federal and state listed threatened and/or endangered wildlife species, and State Species of Special Concern that have been recorded in the CNDDDB (CDFW 2020a) as occurring within 3 miles of the project site. The table also includes the species' status, required habitat, and potential to occur within the project site. As the majority of the project site contains row crop fields and is surrounded by non-native grassland, all special-status wildlife species determined unlikely to occur on-site, primarily based on the absence of suitable habitat.

4.2.1 - Threatened or Endangered Species

Occurrences of four threatened or endangered species were recorded within 5 miles of the project site (Exhibit 4).

4.2.2 - California Species of Special Concern

California Species of Special Concern do not have legal protection under FESA or CESA, but they are recognized as sensitive by the CDFW and therefore require an independent assessment under the CEQA process to determine if project-related impacts are significant. Special-status species are known to occur within 3 miles of the project site (see Appendix D). These occurrences include the burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*), and western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*).

Although the project site lacks ground squirrel burrows, because it has been actively disked, burrowing owls could return to the site if the field is left fallow. While horned larks were observed during the survey and the exact race of the species could not be confirmed with certainty as races of non-breeding, wintering horned larks intermix. Nevertheless, the site is in the range for the California horned lark, as it nests in fallow fields and occurrences have been recorded near the project site. It is possible that horned larks found during the survey breed within the project site and are California horned lark species.

Currently, no habitat for the western pond turtle is present on the project site or survey area due to the absence of perennial water.

4.3 - Nesting Birds

The open agricultural fields found in the project area provide marginal nesting habitat for common ground nesting birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), and other special-status birds.

Potential impacts may occur to resident and migratory species during project construction that would render the project temporarily unsuitable for nesting birds because of the noise, vibrations, and increased activity levels associated with various construction activities. These activities could potentially subject birds to risk of death or injury, and they are likely to avoid using the area until such construction activities have dissipated or ceased.

Construction activities that occur during the nesting season (generally February 1 to August 31) could disturb nesting sites for birds protected by the MBTA and Fish and Game Code. No action is necessary if no active nests are found or if construction occurs during the non-breeding season (generally September 1 through February 1).

Implementation of the following avoidance and minimization measures agreed to as part of implementation of the project would reduce impacts to nesting birds:

- If an active nest is located during pre-construction surveys, USFWS and/or CDFW (as appropriate) shall be notified regarding the status of the nest. Construction activities shall be restricted as necessary to avoid disturbance of the nest until it is abandoned, or the agencies deem disturbance potential to be minimal. Restrictions may include establishment of exclusion zones (no ingress of personnel or equipment at a minimum radius of 100 feet around an active raptor nest and a 50-foot radius around an active migratory bird nest) or alteration of the construction schedule.
- A qualified Biologist shall delineate the buffer using Environmentally Sensitive Area fencing, pin flags, and or yellow caution tape. The buffer zone shall be maintained around the active nest site(s) until the young have fledged and are foraging independently.

4.4 - Wildlife Movement Corridors

Based upon the results of the field survey, the project site has little to no potential to be utilized by regional wildlife as a corridor between open lands due to surrounding roads, freeways, and development.

4.5 - Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands

An assessment of potential jurisdictional features was conducted as part of the literature review followed by a focused assessment of the project site. The proposed project will not affect jurisdictional features; thus, permits for Clean Water Act Sections 401 and 404 will not be required for this project.

SECTION 5: REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This section provides an overview of the laws and regulations that influence biological resources for this project site.

5.1 - Federal Endangered Species Act

The USFWS has jurisdiction over species listed as threatened or endangered under FESA. Section 9 of FESA protects listed species from “take,” which is broadly defined as actions taken to “harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct.” FESA protects threatened and endangered plants and animals and their critical habitat. Candidate species are those proposed for listing; these species are usually treated by resource agencies as if they were actually listed during the environmental review process. Procedures for addressing impacts to federally listed species follow two principal pathways, both of which require consultation with the USFWS which administers the FESA for all terrestrial species. The first pathway, Section 10(a) incidental take permit, applies to situations where a non-federal government entity must resolve potential adverse impacts to species protected under FESA. The second pathway, Section 7 consultation, applies to projects directly undertaken by a federal agency or private projects requiring a federal permit or approval.

5.2 - Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The MBTA implements international treaties between the United States and other nations devised to protect migratory birds, their parts, eggs, and nests from activities such as hunting, pursuing, capturing, killing, selling, and shipping, unless expressly authorized in the regulations or by permit. The State of California has incorporated the protection of birds of prey in Sections 3800, 3513, and 3503.5 of the Fish and Game Code.

All raptors and their nests are protected from take or disturbance under the MBTA (16 United States Code [USC], Section 703, et seq.) and California statute (Fish and Game Code [FGC] Section 3503.5). The golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) and bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) are also afforded additional protection under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, amended in 1973 (16 USC, § 669, et seq.).

5.3 - Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

With few exceptions, the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 USC 668–668d) prohibits take of bald eagles and golden eagles. Unlike the MBTA, which defines “take” to mean only direct killing or taking of birds or their body parts, eggs, and nests, the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act defines take in a manner similar to FESA as including “pursuing, shooting, shooting at, poisoning, wounding, killing, capturing, trapping, collecting, molesting, and disturbing,” with “disturb” further defined (50 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] § 22.3) as “to agitate or bother a Bald or Golden Eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available; (1) injury to an eagle, (2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or

sheltering behavior, or (3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior.” Therefore, the requirements for guarding against impacts to eagles generally are far more stringent than those required by the MBTA alone.

5.4 - Executive Order 13112—Invasive Species

Executive Order 13112 directs all federal agencies to refrain from authorizing, funding, or carrying out actions or projects that may spread invasive species. The Executive Order further directs federal agencies to prevent the introduction of invasive species, control and monitor existing invasive species populations, restore native species to invaded ecosystems, research and develop prevention and control methods for invasive species, and promote public education on invasive species. As part of the proposed action, the USFWS and United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) would issue permits and therefore would be responsible for ensuring that the proposed action complies with Executive Order 13112 and does not contribute to the spread of invasive species.

5.5 - Clean Water Act Section 404

The USACE and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S., including wetlands, under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). Waters of the United States include wetlands, lakes, and rivers, streams, and their tributaries. Wetlands that fall under the jurisdiction of the USACE (referred to as jurisdictional wetlands) are defined as areas “inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.” Areas not considered jurisdictional waters include, for example, non-tidal drainage and irrigation ditches excavated on dry land; artificially irrigated or created bodies such as small ponds, lakes or swimming pools; and water-filled depressions (33 CFR § 328.3; 40 CFR § 230.3).

Project proponents must obtain a permit from the USACE for all discharges of fill material into waters of the United States, including jurisdictional wetlands, before proceeding with a proposed action. If wetlands are jurisdictional and could be filled as part of the project, the USACE may issue either an individual permit or a general permit. Individual permits are prepared on a project-specific basis for projects that are expected to have adverse effects on the aquatic environment. General permits are pre-authorized permits issued to cover similar activities that are expected to cause only minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects.

A Section 404 permit may not be required if the project avoids the discharge of any fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands. If the project cannot be designed to avoid the discharge of fill or excavating in waters of the United States, including wetlands, a Section 404 permit must be obtained.

5.6 - Clean Water Act Section 401

The CWA requires any applicant for a federal license or permit to conduct any activity that may result in a discharge of a pollutant into waters of the United States to obtain a certification that the

discharge will comply with the applicable effluent limitations and water quality standards. The appropriate Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) regulates Section 401 requirements.

5.7 - California Fish and Game Code

Under CESA, the CDFW has the responsibility for maintaining a list of endangered and threatened species (FGC § 2070). Sections 2050 through 2098 of the Fish and Game Code outline the protection provided to California's rare, endangered, and threatened species. Section 2080 of the Fish and Game Code prohibits the taking of plants and animals listed under CESA. Section 2081 established an incidental take permit program for State-listed species. The CDFW maintains a list of "candidate species," which it formally notices as being under review for addition to the list of endangered or threatened species.

In addition, the Native Plant Protection Act of 1977 (FGC § 1900, et seq.) prohibits the taking, possessing, or sale within the State of any plants with a State designation of rare, threatened, or endangered (as defined by the CDFW). An exception to this prohibition in the Native Plant Protection Act allows landowners, under specified circumstances, to take listed plant species, provided that the owners first notify the CDFW and give that State agency at least 10 days to come and retrieve (and presumably replant) the plants before they are plowed under or otherwise destroyed. Fish and Game Code Section 1913 exempts from "take" prohibition "the removal of endangered or rare native plants from a canal, lateral ditch, building site, or road, or other right of way." Project impacts to these species are not considered significant unless the species are known to have a high potential to occur within the area of disturbance associated with construction of the proposed project.

The CDFW also maintains lists of "Species of Special Concern" that serve as species "watch lists." The CDFW has identified many Species of Special Concern. Species with this status have limited distribution or the extent of their habitats has been reduced substantially, such that their populations may be threatened. Thus, their populations are monitored, and they may receive special attention during environmental review. While they do not have statutory protection, they may be considered rare under CEQA and thereby warrant specific protection measures.

Sensitive species that would qualify for listing but are not currently listed are afforded protection under CEQA. CEQA Guidelines Section 15065 (Mandatory Findings of Significance) requires that a substantial reduction in numbers of a rare or endangered species be considered a significant effect. CEQA Guidelines Section 15380 (Rare or Endangered Species) provides for assessment of unlisted species as rare or endangered under CEQA if the species can be shown to meet the criteria for listing. Unlisted plant species on the CNPS List ranked 1A, 1B, and 2, would typically be considered under CEQA.

Sections 3500 to 5500 of the Fish and Game Code outline protection for fully protected species of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish. Species that are fully protected by these sections may not be taken or possessed at any time. The CDFW cannot issue permits or licenses that authorize the take of any fully protected species, except under certain circumstances such as

scientific research and live capture and relocation of such species pursuant to a permit for the protection of livestock.

Under Section 3503.5 of the Fish and Game Code, it is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders of *Falconiformes* or *Strigiformes* (birds of prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto. To comply with the requirements of CESA, an agency reviewing a proposed project within its jurisdiction must determine whether any State-listed endangered or threatened species may be present in the project study area and determine whether the proposed project will have a potentially significant impact on such species. In addition, the CDFW encourages informal consultation on any proposed project that may impact a candidate species.

Project-related impacts to species on the CESA endangered or threatened list would be considered significant. State-listed species are fully protected under the mandates of CESA. "Take" of protected species incidental to otherwise lawful management activities may be authorized under Fish and Game Code Section 206.591. Authorization from the CDFW would be in the form of an Incidental Take Permit.

Section 1602 of the Fish and Game Code requires any entity to notify the CDFW before beginning any activity that "may substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of, or substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake" or "deposit debris, waste, or other materials that could pass into any river, stream, or lake." "River, stream, or lake" includes waters that are episodic and perennial; and ephemeral streams, desert washes, and watercourses with a subsurface flow. A Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement will be required if the CDFW determines that project activities may substantially adversely affect fish or wildlife resources through alterations to a covered body of water.

5.8 - California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The RWQCB has regulatory authority over wetlands and waterways under both the CWA and the State of California's Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (California Water Code, Division 7). Under the CWA, the RWQCB has regulatory authority over actions in waters of the United States, through the issuance of water quality certifications under Section 401 of the CWA in conjunction with permits issued by the USACE under Section 404 of the CWA. When the RWQCB issues Section 401 certifications, it simultaneously issues general Waste Discharge Requirements for the project under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Activities in areas that are outside of the jurisdiction of the USACE (e.g., isolated wetlands, vernal pools, seasonal streams, intermittent streams, channels that lack a nexus to navigable waters, or stream banks above the ordinary high water mark) are regulated by the RWQCB under the authority of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Activities that lie outside of USACE jurisdiction may require the issuance of either individual or general waste discharge requirements.

5.9 - Local Ordinances

The City of Oxnard contains a variety of biological communities that provide habitat for both rare and common species. These habitats are mostly human-modified habitats, including mostly urban, industrial, or agricultural production areas within the vast majority of the City. In some areas (especially in the northern part of the City), a series of industrial oil fields within agricultural lands exists. Native habitats exist mostly on the edges of the City (the Santa Clara River, coastal areas, etc.).

5.9.1 - City of Oxnard CEQA Guidelines

For the purposes of the City of Oxnard CEQA Guidelines, a sensitive biological resource is defined as follows:

- A plant or animal that is currently listed by a state or federal agency(ies) as endangered, threatened, rare, protected, sensitive or a Species of Special Concern or federally listed critical habitat;
- A plant or animal that is currently listed by a state or federal agency(ies) as a candidate species or proposed for state or federal listing;
- A habitat that is under the jurisdiction of a state or federal resource agency responsible that is responsible for resource protection (e.g., California Department of Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, National Marine Fisheries Service); or;
- A locally designated or recognized species or habitat.

5.9.2 - City of Oxnard CEQA Significance Thresholds

An affirmative answer to any of the following questions typically indicates a potentially significant biological resource impact. A “no” response to all questions indicates that there would be no significant impact to biological resources.

- Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?
- Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations adopted by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?
- Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected waters of the U.S. as defined by Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act or protected waters of the state as defined by Section 1600 et seq. of the California Fish and Game Code (including, but not limited to, marshes, vernal pools, and coastal wetlands) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

Regulatory Framework

- Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?
- Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources?
- Would the project conflict with an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

SECTION 6: DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following discussion addresses potential impacts to special-status biological resources resulting from the proposed project and recommends mitigation measures as part of the projects design where appropriate to minimize those impacts to a level of “less than significant” under CEQA.

6.1 - Special-status Plant Species and Communities

Based on the literature search and field survey, the project site and survey area do not contain suitable habitat for special-status plants, or vegetation communities within the project site. Therefore, the presence of special-status plants and vegetation communities on-site is unlikely, and no further studies are necessary, and no mitigation measures are required.

6.2 - Special-status Wildlife Species

Based on the literature search and field survey, the project site and survey area do not contain suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species. Therefore, the presence of special-status wildlife is not likely to occur on-site or within the survey area, and no further studies are necessary. No mitigation measures are required.

6.3 - Nesting Birds

As discussed in Section 4, if construction will occur during nesting bird season, February 1 to August 31, then a preconstruction nesting bird survey should be conducted prior to the start of construction activities.

6.4 - Wildlife Movement Corridors

The project site contains open farmland, and is immediately surrounded by roads, interstates, and commercial buildings. The project site has a low potential to be utilized by regional wildlife as a movement corridor.

6.5 - Trees

As noted above, no trees are found on the project site or survey area. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with any local ordinances or policies regarding tree removal.

6.6 - Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands

Because of the absence of jurisdictional features on the project site or survey area, Clean Water Act Sections 401 and 404 permit applications will not be required to be submitted to the RWQCB and USACE, respectively.

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**Appendix A:
Species Compendia**

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FLORA COMPENDIUM	
DICOTS Aizoaceae <i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Iceplant Family Hottentot fig*
Amaranthaceae <i>Amaranthus albus</i> <i>Amaranthus deflexus</i> <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	Amaranth Family Tumbleweed* Large fruited amaranth* Rough pigweed*
Apiaceae <i>Cyclospermum leptophyllum</i>	Celery Family Marsh parsley*
Asteraceae <i>Ambrosia acanthicarpa</i> <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> <i>Baccharis pilularis</i> <i>Bidens pilosa</i> <i>Calendula arvensis</i> <i>Erigeron canadensis</i> <i>Helminthotheca echioides</i> <i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i> <i>Lactuca serriola</i> <i>Pseudognaphalium californicum</i> <i>Senecio vulgaris</i> <i>Silybum marianum</i> <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> ssp. <i>officinale</i> <i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i> <i>Urospermum picroides</i> <i>Youngia japonica</i>	Sunflower Family Annual burweed Annual ragweed* Coyotebush Hairy beggarticks* Field marigold* Canada horseweed* Prickly ox-tongue* Telegraph weed Prickly lettuce* Ladies tobacco Common groundsel* Milk Thistle* Sow thistle* Red-seeded dandelion* Salsify* Bristly tail seed* Oriental false hawksbeard*
Boraginaceae <i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>	Borage Family Fiddleneck
Brassicaceae <i>Brassica nigra</i> <i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>gemmifera</i> <i>Brassica tournefortii</i> <i>Capsella bursa-pastorius</i> <i>Descurainia pinnata</i> <i>Rorippa sylvestris</i> <i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	Mustard Family Black mustard* Brussels sprouts* Mustard* Shepherd's purse* Yellow tansy mustard* Creeping watercress* London rocket*
Cactaceae <i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	Cactus Family Nopal*
Caryophyllaceae <i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i> <i>Spergularia bocconi</i>	Pink Family Four leaved allseed* Boccone's sand spurry*
Chenopodiaceae <i>Chenopodium murale</i> <i>Dysphania ambrosioides</i>	Goosefoot Family Nettle leaf goosefoot* Mexican tea*

FLORA COMPENDIUM	
Fabaceae <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> <i>Lupinus succulentus</i> <i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Pea Family Bird's foot trefoil* Arroyo lupine Black medick*
Geraniaceae <i>Erodium botrys</i>	Geranium Family Big stork's bill*
Lamiaceae <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Mint Family Dead nettle*
Lythraceae <i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	Loosestrife Family Hyssop loosestrife*
Malvaceae <i>Malva parviflora</i> Onagraceae <i>Ludwigia peploides</i>	Mallow Family Cheeseweed* Four O'clock Family Marsh purslane*
Oxalidaceae <i>Oxalis corniculata</i> <i>Oxalis latifolia</i>	Wood Sorrel Family Creeping wood sorrel* Mexican oxalis*
Plantaginaceae <i>Linaria maroccana</i>	Plantain Family Moroccan toad flax*
Polygonaceae <i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Buckwheat Family Prostrate knotweed*
Portulacaceae <i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Purslane Family Purslane*
Rosaceae <i>Fragaria x ananassa</i> var. <i>ananassa</i>	Rose Family Strawberry*
Solanaceae <i>Datura wrightii</i> <i>Nicotiana glauca</i> <i>Solanum xanti</i>	Nightshade family Jimsonweed Tree Tobacco* Purple nightshade
Tamaricaceae <i>Tamarix parviflora</i>	Tamarisk Family Tamarisk
Urticaceae <i>Urtica dioica</i> ssp. <i>holosericea</i> <i>Urtica urens</i>	Nettle Family Stinging nettle Dwarf stinging nettle*
Poaceae <i>Arundo donax</i> <i>Bromus diandrus</i> <i>Bromus hordaceus</i> <i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>rubens</i> <i>Eragrostis uninerva</i> <i>Hordeum murinum</i> <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Grass Family Giant reed* Rippgut brome* Soft chess* Red brome* Love grass Foxtail barley* Barley* Bermuda grass*

FLORA COMPENDIUM	
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	Barnyard grass*
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Dallis grass*
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Rabbit's foot grass*
<i>Polypogon viridis</i>	Water beard grass*
Typhaceae	Cattail Family
<i>Typha domingensis</i>	Narrowleaf Cattail

* Denotes non-native species

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FAUNA		
Reptiles		
Side-blotched Lizard	<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	Iguanidae
Western Fence Lizard	<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	Iguanidae
Birds		
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Accipitridae
Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Alaudidae
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Cathartidae
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Corvidae
Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolnii</i>	Emberizidae
Lark Sparrow	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	Emberizidae
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	Falconidae
House Finch	<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	Fringillidae
Brewer's Blackbird	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	Icteridae
Ring-billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	Laridae
Western Gull	<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	Laridae
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Mimidae
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Sturnidae*
Anna's Hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>	Trochilidae
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Tyrannidae
Mammals		
Botta's Pocket Gopher	<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	Geomyidae
Domesticated Dog	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	Canidae*

* Denotes non-native species

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**Appendix B:
Site Photographs**

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Photograph 1: Strawberries are still growing on the Sakioka Farms Business Park north of the Facility site. Photograph faces north.



Photograph 2: Facing east on the east side of Del Norte Road is the extant crop of Brussels sprouts.



Photograph 3: This south-facing image shows the weedy annual composition of the fallow fields facility site and adjacent land uses to the south.



Photograph 4: Drainage ditches, such as the one pictured above, cross the Sakioka Farms Business Park. Photograph faces south.

Source: FirstCarbon Solutions, 2020.

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Appendix B Site Photographs 1 Through 4

SEEFRIED INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES, INC.
PROJECT BRUIN AT THE SAKIOKA FARMS BUSINESS PARK
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT



Photograph 5: Shepherd's purse is one of several common annual plants on the fallow fields where the Facility is proposed for construction as shown in this north-facing photograph.



Photograph 6: Weedy annual field comprised of mustards, groundsel, foxtail barley and cheeseweed on the proposed Facility site.



Photograph 7: Certain drainage ditches in the business park have persistent nuisance water that is sufficient for water-loving plants such as rabbit's foot grass.

Source: FirstCarbon Solutions, 2020.

Appendix C:
Sensitive Species Tables

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C.1 - Special-status Plant Species Table

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Table 1: Special-status Plant Species Potentially Occurring within the Project Site

<i>Scientific Name</i> Common Name	Regulatory Status Federal ¹ /State ² /CNPS ³			Typical Conditions for the species	Potential to Occur and Rationale	Included in Impact Analysis
<i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i>davidsonii</i> Davidson's saltscale	None	None	1B.2	Annual herb found in coastal sage scrub and wetland-riparian areas. Associated with alkaline soils. Bloom period: April–October 10–200m.	Unlikely to occur: One recorded occurrence within 5 miles of the project. The project site does not contain suitable conditions for this species.	No
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i> salt marsh bird's-beak	FE	SE	1B.2	Annual herb found in coastal dunes, marshes and swamps. Bloom period: May–October	Unlikely to occur: The project site does not contain suitable conditions for this species.	No
<i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>lanosissimus</i> Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	FE	SE	1B.1	Perennial herb found in coastal dunes, coastal scrub, marshes and swamps Bloom period: August—October	Unlikely to occur: The project site does not contain suitable conditions for this species.	No
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i> white rabbit-tobacco	—	—	2B.2	General habitat includes riparian woodland, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, chaparral.	Unlikely to occur: One recorded occurrence within 5 miles of the project. The project site does not contain suitable conditions for this species.	No
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i> Coulter's goldfields	—	—	1B.1	Dicot found in coastal salt marshes, playas, vernal pools.	Unlikely to occur: The project site does not contain vernal pools, salt marshes or playas, all suitable conditions for this species.	No

Code Designations

¹ Federal Status: 2020 USFWS Listing	² State Status: 2020 CDFW Listing	³ CNPS: 2020 CNPS-California Rare Plant Ranks
FE = Listed as endangered under FESA. FT = Listed as threatened under FESA. FC = Candidate for listing (threatened or endangered) under FESA. FD = Delisted in accordance with FESA. — = Not federally listed	SE = Listed as endangered under CESA. ST = Listed as threatened under CESA. SSC = Species of Special Concern as identified by the CDFW. CFP = Listed as fully protected under the Fish and Game Code. CR = Species identified as rare by the CDFW — = Not state listed	1A = Plants species that presumed extinct in California. 1B = Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere. List 2 = Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere. Blooming period: Months in parentheses are uncommon.

⁴ **Habitat description:** Habitat description adapted from CNDDDB (CDFW 2020) and CNPS online inventory (CNPS 2020)

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C.2 - Special-status Wildlife Species Table

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Table 2: Special-status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring within the Project Site

Scientific Name Common Name	Regulatory Status		Habitat Description ⁴	Potential to Occur and Rationale	Included in Impact Analysis
	USFWS ¹	CDFW ²			
Birds					
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	— MBTA	— SSC	Found in open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. A subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably the California ground squirrel.	Low: Potential suitable habitat is present within the project site. Five recorded occurrences within 5 miles of the project.	Yes
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i> California horned lark	— MBTA	SSC	Found in coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma County to San Diego County. Associated with short-grass prairie, “bald” hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, and alkali flats. Nests on the ground in open fields.	Moderate: Potential suitable habitat is present within the project site. One recorded occurrence within 5 miles of the project. Nesting habitat may be present.	Yes
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i> western snowy plover	FT	— SSC	Found near sandy beaches, salt pond levees & shores of large alkali lakes. Requires sandy, gravelly or friable soils for nesting. Habitats include sand shores, wetlands, and Great Basin standing waters.	Unlikely to occur: Potential suitable habitat is absent from the project site.	No
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT	SE	Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, with lower story of blackberry, nettles, or wild grape.	Unlikely to occur: Potential suitable habitat is absent from the project site. Two recorded occurrences within 5 miles of the project site.	No
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> California black rail	—	ST	Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays.	Unlikely to occur: Potential suitable habitat is absent from the project site. One recorded occurrence within 5 miles of the project site.	No
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i> Belding's savannah sparrow	—	SE	Nests in Salicornia on and about margins of tidal flats. Habitats include marshes, swamps, and wetlands.	Unlikely to occur: Potential suitable habitat is absent from the project site.	No
<i>Riparia bank swallow</i>	—	ST	Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert. Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting hole	Unlikely to occur: Potential suitable habitat is absent from the project site.	No

Scientific Name Common Name	Regulatory Status		Habitat Description ⁴	Potential to Occur and Rationale	Included in Impact Analysis
	USFWS ¹	CDFW ²			
<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i> <i>California least tern</i>	FE	SE	Colonial breeder on bare or sparsely vegetated, flat substrates: sand beaches, alkali flats, landfills, or paved areas.	Unlikely to occur: Potential suitable habitat is absent from the project site.	No
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> <i>least Bell's vireo</i>	FE	SE	Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 ft. prefers riparian forest, riparian scrub, and riparian woodland.	Unlikely to occur: Potential suitable habitat is absent from the project site. Two recorded occurrences within 5 miles of the project site.	No
Reptiles					
<i>Emys marmorata</i> Western pond turtle	—	SSC	An aquatic turtle found in ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation. Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	None: Potential suitable habitat is absent from the project site. One recorded occurrence within 5 miles of the project.	Yes
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> <i>coast horned lizard</i>	—	SSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Prefers Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal bluff scrub, and Coastal scrub	Unlikely to occur: The project substrates are heavily and routinely modified; thus, potential suitable habitat is absent from the project site.	No
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i> <i>southern California legless lizard</i>	—	SSC	Prefers a variety of habitats; generally, in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content. Habitats include broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub.	Unlikely to occur: Potential suitable habitat is absent from the project site. One recorded occurrence within 5 miles of the project site.	No
Fish					
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i> <i>Santa Ana sucker</i>	FT	—	Prefer sand-rubble-boulder bottoms, cool, clear water, and algae. Endemic to Los Angeles Basin south coastal streams.	None: Potential suitable habitat is absent from the project site. One recorded occurrence within 5 miles of the project.	No
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> <i>tidewater goby</i>	FE	—	Found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches, they need fairly still but not stagnant water and high oxygen levels.	None: Potential suitable habitat is absent from the project site.	No

Scientific Name Common Name	Regulatory Status		Habitat Description ⁴	Potential to Occur and Rationale	Included in Impact Analysis
	USFWS ¹	CDFW ²			
Code Designations					
¹ Federal Status: 2020 USFWS Listing			² State Status: 2020 CDFW Listing		
ESU = Evolutionary Significant Unit is a distinctive population. FE = Listed as endangered under FESA. FT = Listed as threatened under FESA. FC = Candidate for listing (threatened or endangered) under FESA. FD = Delisted in accordance with FESA. FPD = Federally Proposed to be Delisted. MBTA = Protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act — = Not federally listed			SE = Listed as endangered under CESA. ST = Listed as threatened under CESA. SSC = Species of Special Concern as identified by the CDFW. CT = Candidate for listing as threatened under CESA CFP = Listed as fully protected under the Fish and Game Code. CR = Rare in California. FGC = Protected by Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5 — = Not State listed		
³ Habitat description: Habitat description adapted from CNDDDB (CDFW 2020).					

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Appendix D:
Literature Review

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D.1 - CNDDDB Inventory Results

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Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad IS (Oxnard (3411922))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i> southern California legless lizard	ARACC01060	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
<i>Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus</i> Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	PDFAB0F7B1	Endangered	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<i>Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii</i> Davidson's saltscale	PDCHE041T1	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	G3G4	S1S2	
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i> Santa Ana sucker	AFCJC02190	Threatened	None	G1	S1	
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i> western snowy plover	ABNNB03031	Threatened	None	G3T3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum</i> salt marsh bird's-beak	PDSCR0J0C2	Endangered	Endangered	G4?T1	S1	1B.2
<i>Cicindela hirticollis gravida</i> sandy beach tiger beetle	IICOL02101	None	None	G5T2	S2	
<i>Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh</i> Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh	CTT52410CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> western yellow-billed cuckoo	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	
<i>Coelus globosus</i> globose dune beetle	IICOL4A010	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
<i>Danaus plexippus pop. 1</i> monarch - California overwintering population	IILEPP2012	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> tidewater goby	AFCQN04010	Endangered	None	G3	S3	SSC
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> American peregrine falcon	ABNKD06071	Delisted	Delisted	G4T4	S3S4	FP
<i>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</i> Coulter's goldfields	PDAST5L0A1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> California black rail	ABNME03041	None	Threatened	G3G4T1	S1	FP
<i>Malacothrix similis</i> Mexican malacothrix	PDAST660D0	None	None	G2G3	SH	2A
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i> Belding's savannah sparrow	ABPBX99015	None	Endangered	G5T3	S3	



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i> white rabbit-tobacco	PDAST440C0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
<i>Riparia riparia</i> bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S2	
<i>Setophaga petechia</i> yellow warbler	ABPBX03010	None	None	G5	S3S4	SSC
<i>Southern Coastal Salt Marsh</i> Southern Coastal Salt Marsh	CTT52120CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
<i>Southern Riparian Scrub</i> Southern Riparian Scrub	CTT63300CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i> California least tern	ABNNM08103	Endangered	Endangered	G4T2T3Q	S2	FP
<i>Tryonia imitator</i> mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail)	IMGASJ7040	None	None	G2	S2	
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> least Bell's vireo	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	

Record Count: 29

D.2 - CNPS Inventory Results

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*The database used to provide updates to the Online Inventory is under construction. [View updates and changes made since May 2019 here.](#)

Plant List

2 matches found. *Click on scientific name for details*

Search Criteria

California Rare Plant Rank is one of [1B, 2B], FESA is one of [Endangered, Threatened], CESA is one of [Endangered, Threatened, Rare], Found in Quads 3411933, 3411932, 3411931, 3411922 3411921 and 3411911;

[Modify Search Criteria](#) [Export to Excel](#) [Modify Columns](#) [Modify Sort](#) [Remove Photos](#)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifeform	Blooming Period	CA Rare Plant Rank	State Rank	Global Rank	Photo
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[Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus](#)

Ventura marsh milk-vech

Fabaceae

perennial herb

(Jun) Aug-Oct

1B.1 S1 G2T1



2007 Nicholas Jensen

[Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum](#)

salt marsh bird's-beak

Orobanchaceae

annual herb (hemiparasitic)

May-Oct (Nov)

1B.2 S1 G4? T1



2012 CNPS, San Luis Obispo Chapter

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