



**VISTA TOWERS MESA GRANDE– STATE ROUTE 79
WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY
MESA GRANDE, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
P 06-096; ER 06-10-012**

APN 247-031-02

BIOLOGICAL LETTER REPORT

UTM (NAD 83): 11-S: 528,744mE; 3,662,444mN

Prepared for:
County of San Diego

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PSBS #U889

25 February 2008


R. Mitchel Beauchamp, M. Sc., President

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Summary

Pacific Southwest Biological Services, Inc., (Pacific Southwest) conducted a biological assessment on the site located at the summit of State Route (SR) 79 between Santa Ysabel and Morrettis Junction, in north-central San Diego County, California. The proposed project is a Major Use Permit for an unmanned telecommunications site consisting of the construction of a multi-carrier (cellular antenna) facility with ancillary improvements. The assessment was performed to identify biological resources and sensitive species that are present and would be impacted by development or preserved by conservation of portions of the site as biological open space.

The property is situated in an undeveloped area west of the Santa Ysabel Indian Reservation (Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueño Indians) and north of the unincorporated community of Santa Ysabel. The survey identified three vegetation communities within the study area (see below): Disturbed Habitat, Non-native Grassland, and Open Engelmann Oak Woodland (EOW).

The site does not include any jurisdictional wetlands although the existing access road crosses a minor drainage near its turnoff from SR 79. Aside from Engelmann Oak (*Quercus engelmannii*) trees, a San Diego County Group D Species, no narrow endemic plant species or special status animals were detected during the survey.

Implementation of the proposed project would directly impact 25,465 square feet of EOW vegetation (see Table 1). Non-native Grassland will not be impacted. County of San Diego guidelines require a 50-foot buffer from construction around all oak woodlands. This will not be achievable under the current project design as the access road and equipment shelter are within EOW. Mitigation measures to mitigate for the loss of EOW is recommended at a 3:1.

Because the site contains trees that could be used by nesting migratory birds protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the California Fish and Game Code, significant impacts could occur to such species if unsupervised construction on the site takes place between 1 February and 31 August. If the proposed mitigation measure for preconstruction surveys (and protection of active nests) is made a condition of project approval, impacts to nesting migratory birds is deemed significant but mitigated to a less than significant level.

Introduction, Project Description, Location, Setting

Pacific Southwest, at the request of Mr. Robert MacLachlan of Vista Towers, conducted a general biological assessment for the site proposed for the Vista Towers, Mesa Grande/SR 79 Wireless Telecommunications Facility in north-central San Diego County, California. The purpose of the survey was to document biological resources and/or any sensitive species occurring on the project site. This report summarizes the current biological conditions of the property, the results of the survey, and includes an impact analysis of on-site impacts from the proposed project. This report provides the project applicant, Vista Towers, and the public with current biological data to satisfy the review of the project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). It is anticipated that the information herein will be available for public review.

Prior to the field investigation, Pacific Southwest searched the California Department of Fish and Game's (CDFG) Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) for the USGS 7.5' Warners Ranch, California quadrangle. Pacific Southwest reviewed a recent aerial photograph (via Google Earth: image date unknown) for potential drainage patterns and vegetation types. A soil survey map (Bowman 1973) of the project site and vicinity for soil types, including hydric soils was also reviewed. The underlying rock formation was determined from a geology map (Rogers 1965).

Biologists R. Mitchel Beauchamp and Geoffrey Rogers conducted the survey 27 December 2006 from 1120 to 1150 hours. During the survey the temperature range was 46-48°F, skies were overcast and winds were brisk from the northwest. Methods consisted of walking slowly over the site while watching and listening for wildlife, pausing frequently to observe and listen. "Pishing," a technique commonly used to attract the interest of passerines and draw them into view, was occasionally employed. Binoculars (8x42) were used to assist in the detection and identification of wildlife. Species presence was confirmed by visual observation and/or auditory detection, scats, bones, dens and burrows. The property area is sufficiently small so that the entire area could be covered during the one visit. Vegetation communities were mapped, and lists of flora and fauna were compiled in the field.

The proposed project is a Major Use Permit for an unmanned telecommunications site consisting of the construction of multi-carrier facility within a fenced, approximately 62-foot by 38.5-foot working area including: (1) Verizon equipment shelter; (2) three future carrier equipment shelters; (3) proposed standby generator, H-frame for TELCO and 800A service; (4) meters and a 60-foot monopine. Also proposed are a 12-foot wide access easement from SR 79 and a separate six-foot wide utility easement. The existing unimproved 10-foot wide dirt access road will be maintained as such, but within a 12-foot proposed easement. The project is located within the North Mountain Community Planning Area, within unincorporated San Diego County. The proposed equipment shelter will cover approximately 2,199 square feet. Improvement of the 1,900 feet of 10-foot wide access road to an all-weather condition will require no widening. The existing road will be bladed to remove ruts and will not be extended or paved, and thus would not constitute a project impact. Staging areas will be confined to the existing dirt road and the footprint of the equipment shelter plus 10 feet on the south side and 5 feet on the east side. The extra footage on south and east sides will not be used for overnight storage of vehicles or equipment. There are no fire clearance requirements at the site since there

are no stand-alone equipment cabinets proposed. All cellular cabinets and equipment will be enclosed in a structure that meets the requirements of item 3 of FP2 (fire code compliance for cellular facilities). Poles to support the approximately 800-foot line connecting the proposed facility to the existing line will be placed every 150-200 feet. Based on a 175-foot average this comes out to approximately 5 poles.

The project site is located north of the unincorporated community of Santa Ysabel, San Diego County, California at the summit of SR 79 between Santa Ysabel and its junction at Lake Henshaw (Figures 1 and 2). The map location of the area surveyed is within unsectioned lands of the Santa Ysabel Land Grant of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian, USGS 7.5' Warners Ranch, California quadrangle (UTM [NAD 83]: 11-S: 529,915mE; 3,668,943mN). The site is accessed by a dirt road leading to the west from SR 79.

The proposed site is on an east-facing slope rising approximately 230 feet above SR 79 to the east. Elevation at the site is approximately 3,591 feet above mean sea level. Soil for the project area is mapped as Crouch rocky coarse sandy loam on 5 to 30 percent slopes (Bowman 1973). Geologic strata are mapped as Pre-Cenozoic Granitic and metamorphic rocks (Rogers 1965).

Habitats/Vegetation Communities

The survey identified three vegetation/habitat types on the project site and immediately adjacent area: Disturbed Habitat, Non-native Grassland and Open Engelmann Oak Woodland (Figure 3). The vegetation/habitat type and area occurring within the project footprint are discussed below, with appropriate Holland (1986) element codes. Note that because the project site is part of larger ownership, no “existing area” for each vegetation type is given; refer to the impact analysis for the areal extents of the project impacts.

Disturbed Habitat (#11300)

Disturbed Habitat is defined as areas where vegetative cover comprises less than 10% of the surface area and where there is evidence of soil surface disturbance. The existing 19,000 square feet of dirt road to the tower sites was mapped under this category.

Non-native Grassland (#42220)

Upon leaving SR 79, the previously mentioned dirt road crosses approximately 700 feet of Non-native Grassland. On the site, this community is dominated by non-native Bromes (Ripgut Grass, Red Brome, and Cheat Grass—see Appendix 1). This vegetation/habitat type constitutes about 46,872 acres of the unincorporated County areas outside of the state park lands (J. Buegge, pers. comm.).

Open Engelmann Oak Woodland (#71181)

The majority of the study area (project footprint plus 100 feet beyond the footprint in all directions) is covered by Engelmann Oak, Coast Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and California Black Oak (*Quercus kelloggii*). Based on County direction, the boundary of the woodlands is defined as 50 feet from the edge of the canopy. The understory element of the woodland is poorly developed due to extensive cattle grazing. Engelmann Oak woodlands are typical of the west-central portion of the upper coastal foothills of San Diego County, encompassing

approximately 29,078 acres (J. Buegge, pers. comm.); about 47% of the County's Engelmann Oak woodland (or about 13,640 acres) constitutes the "Open" woodlands, with a greater incidence of intervening grasses or shrubs.

Special Status Species

The observed flora of the study area totals 18 plant species (Appendix 1). Of this total, six (33%) are non-native and indicate that the site still retains a high level of ecological function in terms of native species.

The CNDDDB search revealed federal- or state-listed species known from the general project area. Appendix 2 lists these plant species, their conservation status, their typical habitat requirements, and potential for occurrence on the property. The only sensitive plant species observed on-site is the Engelmann Oak; no other special status plants are expected to occur on the site based on the field assessment and review of Appendix 2. The County of San Diego lists this species under the category "List D", which denotes species that are of limited distribution and are uncommon, but not presently rare or endangered.

No animal species were observed or detected, because of the brief field visit and inclement weather conditions. However, the zoologist visiting the site has substantial experience in montane surveys in San Diego County, and is familiar with the species utilizing the project area.

The CNDDDB search revealed several federal- or state-listed animal species known from the USGS Warners Ranch quadrangle that may occur within the study area. Appendix 3 lists these species, their conservation status, their typical habitat requirements, and potential for occurrence in the study area.

The following addresses Potential Sensitive Species listed by the County of San Diego in the letter of 27 July 2007, as well as other species recorded in the CNDDDB for the USGS Warners Ranch. Each species is addressed in Appendix 3. Sensitive species with low to moderate potential of occurrence are further discussed below with comments on total population size, regional significance of the population, an estimate of numbers of individuals potentially impacted, and a determination of whether the impact is significant.

None of the sensitive species listed in the CNDDDB records or additional sensitive species listed in the County letter were detected on site.

Engelmann Oak (*Quercus engelmannii*)

This species of oak has no federal or state listing but is a County of San Diego Sensitive Plant List D species. The California Native Plant Society lists the species on List 4 which indicates "limited distribution or infrequency but susceptibility to threat appears relatively low at present. The species level of rarity is not extreme and it faces a low potential for extinction presently." In San Diego County stands range in size from single trees to open woodlands of considerable acreage. Most occur in the central and northwestern portions of the county. No trees on site have been proposed for cutting. The project will have no direct impact on the species nor will it contribute to any regional decline of the species.

The site does not contain any documented special status species, although the native shrubs could serve as nesting sites for birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code.

Quino Checkerspot (*Euphydryas editha quino*)

The site does not contain appropriate habitat or conditions for the federally endangered Quino Checkerspot Butterfly (QCB). According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (2002), these consist of hilltops, ridgelines and associated slopes supporting sage scrub, open chaparral, grasslands, and vernal pools, with open or sparsely vegetated areas between shrubs; and also along trails and dirt roads. Adult QCB occur within patches of larval host plants and/or adult nectar sources; and areas of cryptobiotic soil crusts. The biological assessment did not reveal the presence of the species' primary larval host plants, *Plantago erecta* or *P. patagonica*, or its secondary host plants, including *Antirrhinum coulterianum*, *Cordylanthus rigidus* or *Castilleja exserta*.

The site is not situated within the boundaries of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service-designated Critical Habitat for the species, which approaches as close to the site as the north side of SR 79 and the immediate vicinity of Warner Springs. The nearest locations of confirmed QCB occurrence are in the vicinity of Oak Grove and Aguanga, near the San Diego County / Riverside County line.

The site contains no special status plant species, aside from the Engelmann Oak trees. Project implementation would not impact any special status species, except for nesting migratory birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Although the access road to the site traverses a small amount of open Non-native Grassland, the immediate project site vicinity does not contain large patches of open grassland as is preferred by numbers of raptors foraging between Santa Ysabel and Warner Springs. Nesting migratory birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and the California Fish and Game Code. If clearing or construction takes place during the spring/summer months (1 February through 31 August), nesting birds may be impacted by direct impacts to nesting sites or indirectly by noise, causing abandonment of nesting sites. This is considered a significant impact under CEQA unless reduced to a less-than-significant level by application of the recommended mitigation measure.

San Diego Ring-necked Snake (*Diadophis punctatus similis*)

This very small, secretive snake is rather widespread throughout coastal and montane San Diego County. The species is listed by the County of San Diego under Sensitive Animal Group 2. It inhabits a variety of mesic habitats and seeks out rocks, boards, dense grass, or any debris within them for concealment and shelter. The range of the local subspecies extends to southwestern San Bernardino County and slightly into Baja California. The rate of urban development in the County and the secretive nature of the species raise questions about the health and extent of its population. Consequently, it has been proposed for federal listing. Area population and factors limiting distribution are not clear. Further study is needed to determine population and specific management recommendations. The species is seldom detected without extensive collecting techniques (pit traps, etc) and was not noticed during the brief winter field visit. If present, few, if any, individuals of the species would likely be impacted by the project and loss of habitat due to the project would be insignificant to the local population.

Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*)

Cooper's Hawk is a California Species of Special Concern and protected under additional general provisions for birds of prey within the Fish and Game Code. It is also protected by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and is a County of San Diego Sensitive Animal Group 1 species. The species has essentially a nationwide distribution except for the desert southwest, which it occasionally visits in winter. The Cooper's Hawk is a short-winged raptor adapted to forage largely on small birds in woodland situations; however, it occasionally hunts over more open habitats. Nesting occurs in trees within or near the areas used for foraging. Its historic preference for foraging and nesting are oak woodlands and willow riparian areas in lowland and foothill canyons. Although afforded local protection in association with native habitats, the species has largely increased in urban areas through usage of non-native trees, frequently eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.), for nesting. Subsequently, the local population faces no significant threats except harassment from American Crows, Common Ravens, and occasionally Western Scrub-Jays. The species was not observed during the brief field visit but may occasionally forage in the project area or nest in trees such as found on the project site. The project has not proposed to remove any trees and few, if any, individuals of the species would be impacted by the project. A preconstruction survey could determine if nesting raptors are in the area and construction would be scheduled to avoid the nesting season.

Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*)

The Red-shouldered Hawk has no state or federal list status other than under the general provisions for birds of prey within the Fish and Game Code and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. It is also a County of San Diego Sensitive Animal Group 1 species. The species' range is discontinuous, with several subspecies confined to a broad area of the eastern U.S., and one occurring throughout California west of the Sierra Nevada and deserts. The Red-shouldered Hawk occurs in a variety of wooded riparian habitats and groves of eucalyptus where it feeds on a wide selection of prey ranging from small birds and mammals to amphibians and even crustaceans. Historic nest site preferences are similar to the Cooper's Hawk and the species has apparently benefited from urban tree-planting in the same way the Cooper's Hawk has. The increase in crows and ravens mentioned previously may also become a negative factor for the Red-shouldered Hawk. The project has not proposed to remove any trees and few, if any, individuals of the species would be impacted by the project. A preconstruction survey could determine if nesting raptors are in the area and construction would be scheduled to avoid the nesting season.

Western Bluebird (*Sialia mexicana*)

The Western Bluebird has no federal or state listing but is a County of San Diego Sensitive Animal Group 2 species. The species has a broad distribution throughout western North America. In San Diego County it prefers open woodlands with plentiful tree cavities for nesting, or trees at edges where dense woodland and grassland meet. It is thought to be increasing in coastal urban areas due to tree planting but inland areas still host the greatest numbers. The local population is non-migratory but individuals form large flocks in winter. The species is thought to be declining over its greater range due to logging and a shortage of larger, more mature, cavity-laden trees minimized by fire suppression. Additionally, competition for suitable cavities with European Starlings and House Sparrows may also be limiting. However, these factors do not seem a direct threat to the County population which seems currently stable

(Unitt 2004). The project has not proposed to remove any trees and few, if any, individuals of the species would be impacted by the project. A preconstruction survey could determine if any nesting birds are in the area and construction would be scheduled to avoid the nesting season.

Western Red Bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*)

The Western Red Bat has no federal or state listing but is a County of San Diego Sensitive Animal Group 2 species. The species has a wide distribution across North America but prefers heavily roosting in riparian woodlands. The species is migratory and retreats from colder latitudes in winter; in milder climates it may hibernate. P. H. Krutzsch, in Miner and Stokes (2005), reported them as common year-round in the early 1900s from the coast to the foothills. Some studies suggested that coastal San Diego may provide important wintering habitat, as well. Current research needs are for studies at lower elevations during both winter and summer to determine if the species has incurred habitat loss from agricultural conversion, reservoir construction, and urban expansion (Miner and Stokes 2005). The project has not proposed to remove any trees and few, if any, individuals of the species would be impacted by the project. Implementation of the proposed project would not contribute to any regional decline of the species.

Pallid Bat (*Antrozous pallidus*)

The Pallid Bat has no federal list status but is a California Species of Special Concern and a County of San Diego Sensitive Animal Group 2 species. The species has a wide distribution across western North America but considered to be in decline in coastal and montane southern California. It will roost in trees but prefers crevice-like situations and even buildings. The species appears to have declined within southern California since the early 1900s, particularly at lower elevations (Miner and Stokes 2005). It was formerly described by Krutzsch as being abundant in cultivated areas (particularly citrus) as well as native habitat (Miner and Stokes 2005). By the 1970s many known roosts had been abandoned since the species appears to be intolerant of urban expansion, although several bat species having historic association with Pallid Bat continue in these areas. It is likely that the local population will continue to decline with urban expansion. The project has not proposed to remove any trees and few, if any, individuals of the species would be impacted by the project. Implementation of the proposed project would not contribute to any regional decline of the species.

Western Mastiff Bat (*Eumops perotis*)

The Western Mastiff Bat is listed as a Species of Concern both federally and by the state, and a County of San Diego Sensitive Animal Group 2 species. The largest bat in North America, it can have a wingspan of almost two feet. Roosting occurs in rock crevices and buildings and distribution is limited to the southwestern states. A population trend for the species over time has been difficult to discern but historically it has been considered common (Miner and Stokes 2005). Modern electronic detection devices and the species' highly audible call may have led to population overestimates. Populations in Los Angeles-area localities have declined and there is concern that declines in other areas may be in progress and undetected. Although the species forages over a wide variety of habitats, urban expansion could be reducing the most suitable habitat, frequently old or unused buildings. The availability of suitable roost sites is likely a major limiting factor for the species, and roosting aggregations are highly vulnerable to disturbance or destruction by humans (Miner and Stokes 2005). The project would have no

affect on the foraging habits of this species on site nor would it contribute to any regional decline of the species.

American Badger (*Taxidea taxus*)

The American Badger has no federal protection under the Endangered Species Act but is a California Species of Special Concern and is a County of San Diego Sensitive Animal Group 2 species. The species is fossorial and seeks areas of soft soil and generally avoids forested areas. There is a low potential for the species to den on site and low to moderate potential for the badger to forage or transit through site. The coastal subspecies, *T. t. neglecta* is assumed to inhabit the vicinity and records exist for the Santa Ysabel Valley to the south. The Badger has a low reproduction rate, and much of its food resources have been eliminated by cultivation and large scale poisoning. It is assumed that the species' presence in the project area is minimal, but unknown. The project would have no direct impact on the species nor would it contribute to any regional decline of the species.

Mountain Lion (*Felis concolor*)

The Mountain Lion has no federal protection but is a Protected Species by the State of California and is a County of San Diego Sensitive Animal Group 2 species. The Mountain Lion ranges over large areas of San Diego County in search of its primary prey, Mule Deer. Originally pursued by bounty hunters in the earlier part of the last century, its main threat now is urban expansion and inevitable contact with humans. Wildlife biologists estimate the County's Mountain Lion population to be around 90 individuals (Mike Puzzo, pers. comm., "On the prowl: Mountain Lions lurk around San Diego County," in *North County Times*, December 3, 2005). The project site may be used by a single or multiple individuals but habitat loss to the project would be minimal. Mule Deer usage of the project site is unknown but may be minimal due to an underdeveloped foraging layer; subsequently, lion presence may also be minimal. The project would have no direct impact on the species nor would it contribute to any regional decline of the species.

Southern Mule Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus fuliginata*)

The Mule Deer of the subspecies *O. h. fuliginata* has no federal or state list status but is a County of San Diego Sensitive Animal Group 2 species. It inhabits large portions of San Diego County wherever vegetation provides foraging opportunities and cover to escape from predators. Proximity to water sources in the summer may also be important. Generally, inhabited areas comprise large tracts of chaparral with occasional wood and grasslands. Numerous studies show post-fire successional vegetation has a positive effect on deer population and this appears to be the case in San Diego County after the Cedar fire of 2003 ("Healthy Herd", in *The San Diego Union-Tribune*, Sept. 16, 2006). Mule Deer usage of the project site is possibly minimal but still unknown. The project would have no direct impact on the species nor would it contribute to any regional decline of the species.

Jurisdictional Wetlands and Waterways

The equipment shelter site is on a hill and does not contain any wetlands or jurisdictional waters. The access road crosses a minor drainage feature and no modifications are planned for this drainage.

Other Unique Biological Features/Resources

Wildlife movement through the area would not be constrained by this project due to its small size.

Significance of Project Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

Vegetation Community/Habitat Impacts

The site does not contain any unique vegetation types, jurisdictional wetlands or waterways or other unique biological features or resources that would be impacted by implementation of the project. Table 1 summarizes the impacts to this vegetation community from the proposed project (Figure 3).

Table 1. Existing Vegetation Types and Potential Impacts within Project Footprint (square feet)

| Vegetation Type | Existing | Directly Impacted |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Disturbed Habitat | 20,473 sf (0.47 ac) (existing road from SR 79 to proposed equipment shelter) | N.A. |
| Non-native Grassland | N.A. | N.A. |
| Open Engelmann Oak Woodland | N.A. | 25,465 sf (0.58 ac) (includes estimated 5 poles each with 6 by 6-foot clearance [180 sf] and proposed equipment shelter and tower site [2199 sf]) |
| Total | N.A. | 25,465 sf (0.58 ac) |

Open Engelmann Oak Woodland

Implementation of the project would result in impacts to approximately 25,465 square feet (0.58 acre) of Open Engelmann Oak Woodland. This habitat is considered an important natural community because of its limited distribution (southern California coastal foothills) and its moderate wildlife habitat value. EOW is a typical and widespread community in the project vicinity and covers much of the west-central foothills of San Diego County. The project site lies in a broadly-distributed area of EOW which has not been subjected to historical development pressure except for agricultural uses and the currently under-construction casino on the Mesa Grande reservation nearby. The County considers EOW a sensitive Natural Community (see Section 4.2 of the County Biological Resources Significance Guidelines [2006]), with a 3:1 mitigation ratio. EOW does not have a recognized significant wildlife movement, corridor or nursery site function. It falls under the definition of Native Vegetation and can probably be classified as “Sensitive Habitat Lands” (“...is critical to the proper functioning of a balanced natural ecosystem...”) under the County RPO. RPO prohibits activities or uses except “...when all feasible measures necessary to protect and preserve the sensitive habitat lands are required as a condition of permit approval and where mitigation provides an equal or greater benefit to the affected species”.

Project implementation would result in impacts to 25,465 square feet (0.58 acre) of EOW, which would be considered a significant impact under CEQA because of the prohibition of these impacts without adequate mitigation under the County RPO. Poles to support the approximately 800-foot line connecting the proposed facility to the existing line will be placed every 150-200 feet along the proposed six-foot wide utility easement. Based on a 175-foot average this comes out to approximately 5 poles. The six-foot wide easement is anticipated to be adequate for installation and service of these poles. The 800-foot span will cross the existing road for approximately 90 feet where no impact to EOW is anticipated. A total of approximately 180 square feet of EOW will be impacted by this easement.

BIOMIT 1: Engelmann Oak Woodland

The project should be conditioned to require purchase of lands and/or credits amounting to 1.74 acre of Engelmann Oak Woodland in a mitigation bank approved by San Diego County to mitigate for impacts to 25,465 square feet (0.58 acre) of Engelmann Oak Woodland (3:1 mitigation ratio).

Conclusion: Significant impacts to Engelmann Oak Woodland would be mitigated to a less than significant level if the proposed mitigation measure BIOMIT-1 is made a condition of project approval and implemented prior to construction.

Special Status Species

Engelmann Oaks: Because the project proposes to maintain the existing dirt access road (which is already maintained), no additional impacts from project implementation would result to Engelmann Oaks along the existing road. The project would however, construct the equipment shelter within 50 feet of the drip line of five individual Engelmann Oaks. The County considers all ground disturbance within 50 feet of the drip line of Engelmann Oaks a potential impact to the oaks. Impacts resulting from the construction activities are not considered to be fatal to the existing trees but may reduce their long-term health.

BIOMIT 1: Engelmann Oak Woodland

The project should be conditioned to require purchase of lands and/or credits amounting to 1.74 acres of Engelmann Oak Woodland in a mitigation bank approved by San Diego County to mitigate for impacts to 25,465 square feet (0.58 acre) of Engelmann Oak Woodland (3:1 mitigation ratio).

Conclusion: Significant impacts to five individual Engelmann Oak trees would be mitigated to a less than significant level if the proposed mitigation measure BIOMIT-1 is made a condition of project approval and implemented prior to construction.

Nesting Migratory Birds: It will not impact any additional special status species, except for nesting migratory birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Nesting migratory birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and the California Fish and Game Code. If clearing or construction takes place during the spring/summer months (1 February through 31 August), nesting birds may be impacted by direct impacts to nesting sites or indirectly by noise, causing abandonment of nesting sites. This is considered a significant impact under CEQA

unless reduced to a less-than-significant level by application of the recommended mitigation measure.

BIOMIT 2: Nesting Migratory Birds

The project should be conditioned to require a pre-construction survey of the proposed project area for nesting birds, if grubbing, clearing, or construction occurs from 1 February through 31 August. Any active nests located would be flagged and that area protected from impacts until the birds have fledged.

Conclusion: Significant impacts to migratory birds would be mitigated to a less than significant level if the proposed mitigation measure BIOMIT-2 is made a condition of project approval and implemented prior to construction.

Cumulative Impacts

Project implementation would result in impacts to 25,465 square feet (0.58 acre) of Open Engelmann Oak Woodland but would reduce this impact to a less than significant level by preserving Engelmann Oak Woodland at a 3:1 ratio in a County-approved mitigation bank.

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Attachments

- Appendix 1. Floral Checklist
Appendix 2. Sensitive Plants Reported from the Warners Ranch quadrangle
Appendix 3. Sensitive Animals Reported from the Warners Ranch quadrangle

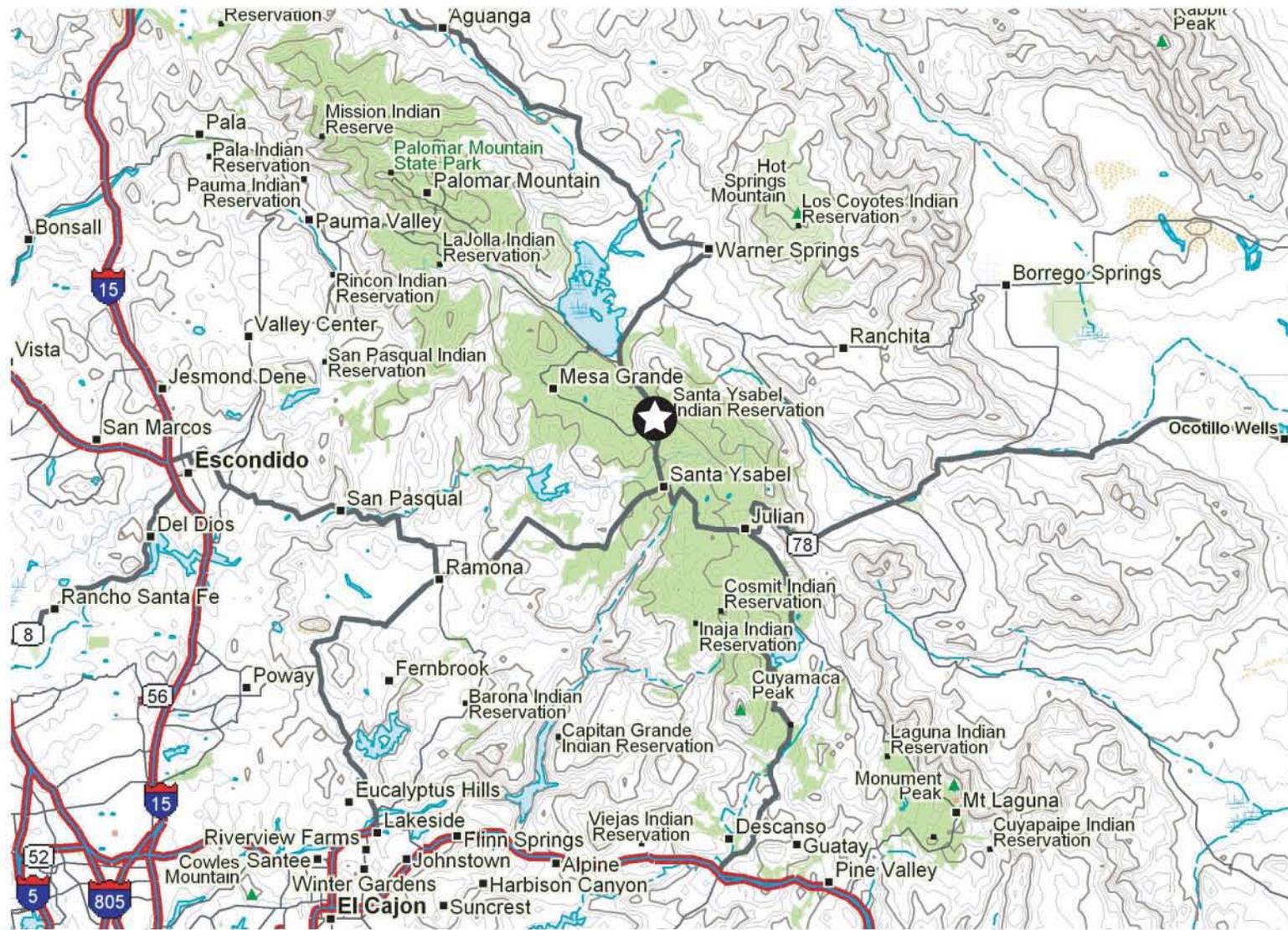


Figure 1. Project Vicinity, Vista Towers Mesa Grande - State Route 79, Wireless Telecommunications Facility, APN #247-031-02, Santa Ysabel, San Diego County, CA - ★



Not to Scale

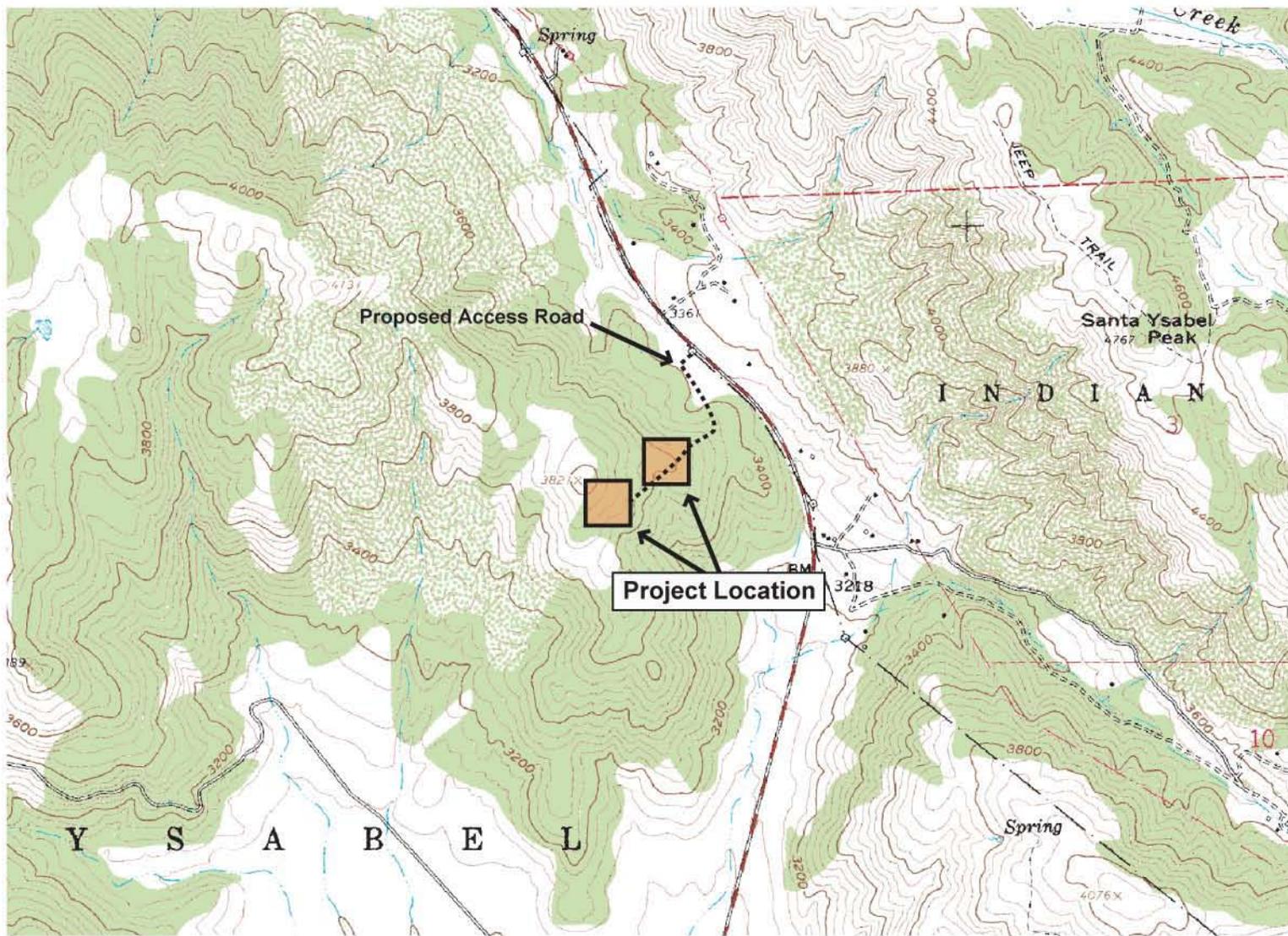


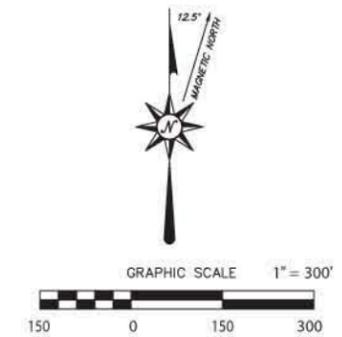
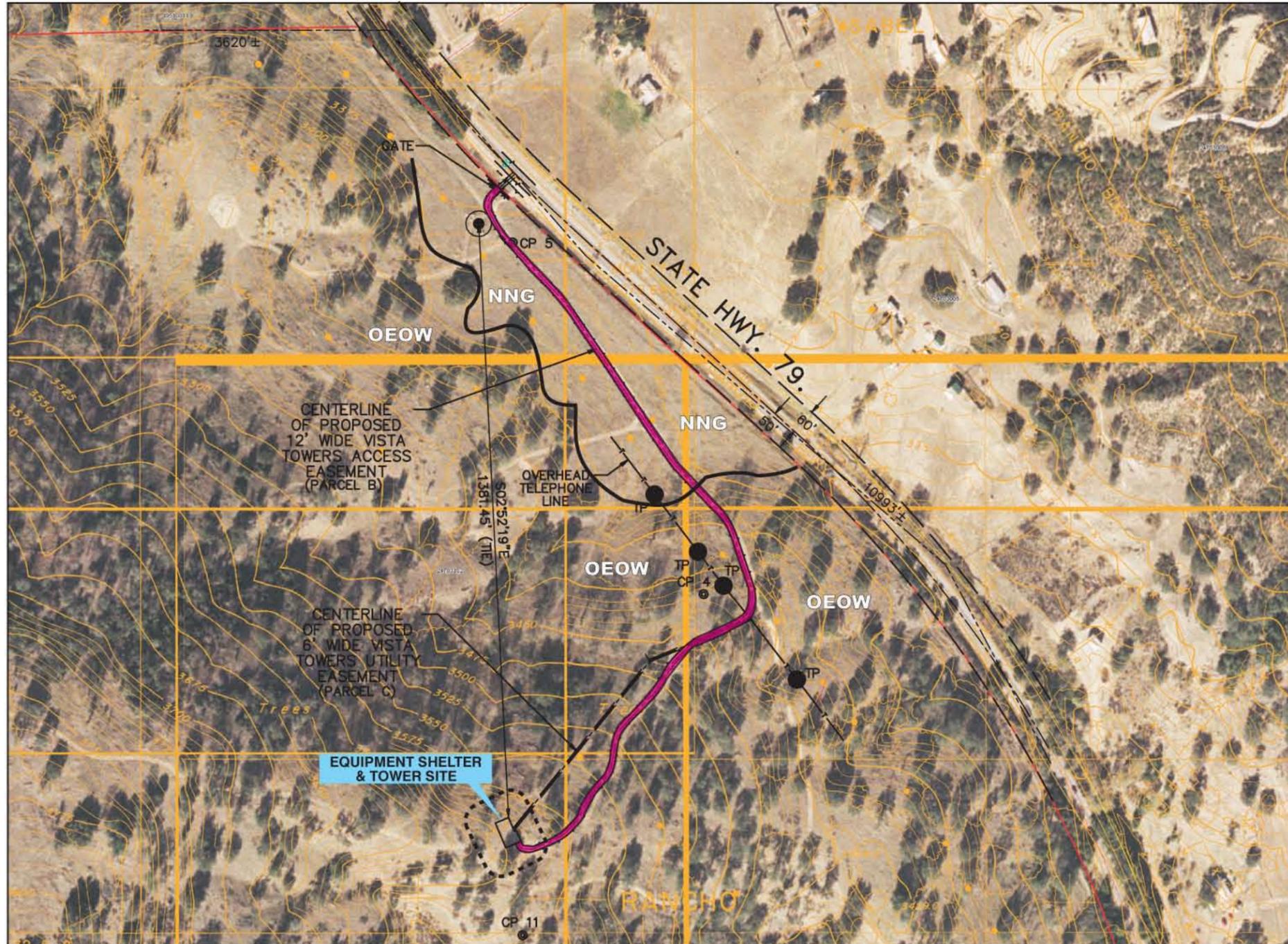
Figure 2. Project Location, Vista Towers Mesa Grande - State Route 79, Wireless Telecommunications Facility, APN #247-031-02, Santa Ysabel, San Diego County USGS 7.5' Warners Ranch, CA Quadrangle



1" = 2,000'

Figure 3. Vista Towers - Mesa Grande / State Route 79
 APN #247-031-02

Access Road and
 Bordering Vegetation



| VEGETATION RESOURCES | |
|--|--------------|
| LEGEND | HOLLAND CODE |
| DISTURBED HABITAT | 11300 |
| NNG: NON-NATIVE GRASSLAND | 42200 |
| OEOW: OPEN ENGELMANN OAK WOODLAND | 71181 |
| ----- CONSTRUCTION IMPACT AREA FOR EQUIPMENT SHELTER & TOWER SITE (SEE REPORT FOR POLE PLACEMENT IMPACTS). | |

APPENDIX 1. FLORAL CHECKLIST OF SPECIES OBSERVED AT VISTA TOWERS MESA GRANDE SITE**DICOTYLEDONS****Anacardiaceae** - Sumac Family*Rhus trilobata* Torr. & Gray Basketbush*Toxicodendron diversilobum* (Torr. & A.Gray) E. Greene Western Poison Oak**Asteraceae** - Sunflower Family*Achillea millefolium* L. Yarrow*Ambrosia psilostachya* DC. Western Ragweed*Corethrogyne filaginifolia* (H. & A.)Nutt. var. *glomerata* Hall. Sand-aster**Euphorbiaceae** - Spurge Family*Eremocarpus setigerus* (Hook.) Benth. Doveweed**Fagaceae** - Oak Family*Quercus agrifolia* var. *oxyadenia* (Torr.)J.T. Howell Interior Coast Live Oak*Quercus engelmannii* Greene Engelmann Oak*Quercus kelloggii* Newb. California Black Oak**Geraniaceae** - Geranium Family* *Erodium moschatum* (L.) L'Hér. White-stem Filaree**Malvaceae** - Mallow Family*Sidalcea malvaeflora* (DC.) Benth. ssp. *sparsifolia* C.L. Hitchc. Checkerbloom**Polygonaceae** - Buckwheat Family*Eriogonum fasciculatum* Benth. var. *foliolosum* (Nutt.) S. Stokes Interior Flat-top Buckwheat**MONOCOTYLEDONS****Iridaceae** - Iris Family*Sisyrinchium bellum* Wats. Blue-Eyed-Grass**Poaceae** - Grass Family* *Bromus diandrus* Roth Ripgut Grass* *Bromus madritensis* L. ssp. *rubens* (L.) Husnot Red Brome* *Bromus tectorum* L. Cheat Grass* *Hordeum murinum* ssp. *leporinum* (Link) Arcang. Hare Barley* *Vulpia myuros* (L.) Gmelin var. *hirsuta* (Hacketl) Asch & Graetoner Foxtail Fescue

* - Denotes non-native plant taxa

Appendix 2. Sensitive Plants reported from USGS 7.5' Warners Ranch, California quadrangle (CNDDDB)

| SPECIES NAME | STATUS Federal/State/CDFG | San Diego County Sensitive Species | HABITAT REQUIREMENTS | PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| <i>Astragalus oocarpus</i> San Diego Milk-vetch | FSC/None/1B (3-2-3) | List A | Chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows; endemic to SD Co.; esp. in openings in chaparral or gravelly flats & slopes in thin oak woodland, 305-1500m | Low: grazing has eliminated the potential of occurrence. |
| <i>Brodiaea orcuttii</i> Orcutt's Brodiaea | FSC/None/1B (1-3-2) | List A | Vernal pools, valley & foothill grassland, closed-cone conif forest, cismontane woodland, chaparral, meadows, esp mesic, clay habitats, occ serpentine, in vernal pools & small drainages, 30-1615 m. | Low: the lack of clay soils and drainage features precludes the presence of this perennial. |
| <i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i> var. <i>longispina</i> Long-spined Spineflower | FSC/None/1B (2-2-2) | List A | Chaparral, coastal scrub, meadows, valley & foothill grassland, esp. gabbroic clay, 30-1450 m. | Low: grazing has eliminated the potential of occurrence. |
| <i>Clarkia delicata</i> Delicate Clarkia | None/None/2 (1-2-1) | List B | Cismontane woodland, chaparral, only in SD Co., 235-1,000 m. | Low: grazing has eliminated the potential of occurrence. |
| <i>Deinandra mojavensis</i> Mojave Tarplant | None/CE/1B (2-1-3) | List A | Chaparral (mesic), riparian scrub, 850-1600 m. | Low: site does not contain appropriate micro habitats |
| <i>Delphinium hesperium</i> ssp. <i>cuyamaca</i> Cuyamaca Larkspur | None/Rare/1B (2-2-3) | List A | Lower montane conif forest, meadows, esp. on dried edge of grassy meadows, mesic sites, 1210-1630 m. | Low: lack of clay soils precludes the presence of this annual. |
| <i>Gilia caruifolia</i> Caraway-leaved Gilia | None/None/4 (1-1-1) San Diego County? | List D | Chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows; endemic to SD Co.; esp. in openings in chaparral or gravelly flats & slopes in thin oak woodland, 305-1500m | Low: site does not contain appropriate micro habitats |
| <i>Grindelia hirsutula</i> var. <i>halli</i> San Diego Gumplant | None/None/1B (2-2-3) | List A | Chaparral, lower montane conif forest, meadows & seeps, valley & foothill grassland, 185-1745 m. | Low: the <i>Grindelia</i> on site is the common <i>G. robusta</i> . |
| <i>Limnanthes gracilis</i> var. <i>parishii</i> Parish's Meadowfoam | None/CE/1B (2-2-3) | List A | Meadows & seeps, vernal pools. Known only fr RIV & SD Cos. Vernal moist areas & temporary seeps of highland meadows & plateaus, oft bordering lakes & streams, 600-1760 m. | Low: the lack of wet meadow habitat precludes the presence of this annual. |
| <i>Mimulus clevelandii</i> Cleveland's Bush Monkeyflower | None/None/4 (1-2-2) | List D | Chaparral, lower montane conif forest/oft in dist areas, openings, 915-2000 m. | Low: site does not contain chaparral habitat |
| <i>Mimulus diffusus</i> Palomar Monkeyflower | None/None/4 (1-1-1) | List D | Chaparral, lower montane conif forest/sandy or gravelly, 1120-1830 m. | Low: site does not contain chaparral habitat |
| <i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> ssp. <i>Lanata</i> Felt-leaved Monardella | None/None/1B (2-2-2) | List A | Chaparral, cismontane woodland, esp. in understory in mixed chaparral, Chamise chaparral & so. oak woodland; esp. sandy soil, 300-1190 m. | Low: the site lacks rocky habitat. |

Appendix 3. Sensitive Animals reported from USGS 7.5' Warners Ranch, California quadrangle (CNDDDB)

| SPECIES NAME | STATUS Federal/State/CDFG | San Diego County Sensitive Species | HABITAT REQUIREMENTS | PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE |
|---|------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Peninsular Range Shoulderband <i>Helminthoglypta traskii</i> <i>coelata</i> | FSC/None/None | Group 2 | Known only from few locations in Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and Lompoc (source: http://zipcodezoo.com/Animals/H/Helminthoglypta_traskii.asp). Considered a marine coastal sp. inhabiting beaches with foredunes (source: http://www.spl.usace.army.mil/pd/coastal/finalmainreport.pdf). | Low: site lacks adequate habitat. |
| Quino Checkerspot Butterfly <i>Euphydryas editha quino</i> | FE/None/None | Group 1 | Sunny openings in chaparral & coastal sage shrublands in parts of RIV & SD Cos; esp on hills & mesas near coast, w/high densities of host plants <i>Plantago erecta</i> , <i>P. insularis</i> , <i>Orthocarpus purpurescens</i> . | Low: site lacks adequate habitat and no host plants present. |
| Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> | None/None/None | Group 2 | Winter roost sites extend along coast from N. Mendocino to Baja Calif.; roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey Pine, Cypress), with nectar and water source nearby. | Low: site lacks adequate habitat. Trees here are small to moderate size and subject to occasional high winds. Nectar and water sources also lacking. |
| Coast Range Newt <i>Taricha torosa torosa</i> | None/None/CSC | Group 2 | Coastal drainages, esp in terrestrial habitats. Will migrate over 1 km to breed in ponds, reservoirs & slow-moving streams. | Low: site lacks adequate habitat. |
| Large-blotched Salamander <i>Ensatina escholtzii klauberi</i> | None/None/None | Group 1 | Moist or flowing drainages in coastal and montane so CA. | Low: site lacks adequate habitat. |
| Arroyo Toad <i>Bufo californicus</i> | FE/None/CSC | Group 1 | Semi-arid regions near washes or intermittent streams, incl. valley-foothill & desert riparian, desert wash, etc., esp rivers w/sandy banks, willows, cottonwoods, sycamores w/loose, gravelly areas. | Low: site lacks adequate habitat. |
| Southwestern Pond Turtle <i>Emys [Clemmys] marmorata</i> | FSC/None/CSC | Group 1 | Permanent or nearly permanent water in many habitat types; below 6000 ft, esp w/basking sites. | Low: site lacks adequate habitat. |
| Large-blotched Salamander <i>Ensatina escholtzii klauberi</i> | FSC/None/None | Group 1 | Moist or flowing drainages in coastal and montane so CA. | Low: site lacks adequate habitat. |
| Coast (San Diego) Horned Lizard <i>Phrynosoma coronatum</i> (<i>blainvillii</i> population) | None/None/CSC | Group 2 | Coastal sage scrub, chaparral in arid and semi-arid climate, esp. friable, rocky, or shallow sandy soils. | Low: site lacks adequate habitat. |
| San Diego Ring-necked Snake <i>Diadophis punctatus similis</i> | None/None/None | Group 2 | Woodlands, forest, grassland, chaparral, gardens; under bark, logs, stones, & boards. | Moderate: wide-ranging sp. uses variety of habitats. |

Appendix 3. Sensitive Animals reported from USGS 7.5' Warners Ranch, California quadrangle (CNDDDB)

| SPECIES NAME | STATUS Federal/State/CDFG | San Diego County Sensitive Species | HABITAT REQUIREMENTS | PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE |
|---|------------------------------|--|---|--|
| San Diego Mountain Kingsnake <i>Lampropeltis zonata pulchra</i> | None/None/CSC | Group 2 | Variety of habitats, incl. valley & foothill hardwood, conif, chaparral, riparian & wet meadows. | Low: may occur although site is relatively exposed and lacks damper conditions preferred by sp. More expected at higher elevations. |
| Turkey Vulture <i>Cathartes aura</i> (breeding) | None/None/None | Group 1 | Carrion feeder, forages over roads, fields, open forests, & other open habitats. | Low for breeding. Site contains no rock outcrops. May occasionally soar over site in search of carrion. |
| Sharp-shinned Hawk <i>Accipiter striatus</i> (breeding) | None/None/CSC | Group 1 | Riparian woodlands, forests; forages at edges of open habitats. | Low: no breeding records for county. Could occasionally forage on site as winter visitor. |
| Cooper's Hawk <i>Accipiter cooperi</i> | None/None/CSC | Group 1 | Woodland, usu. open, interrupted or marginal type, nests mainly in riparian areas. | Moderate to high: sp. prefers open woodlands as found on site. Project impacts would be minimal and would not significantly affect regional population. |
| Red-shouldered Hawk <i>Buteo lineatus</i> | None/None/None? | Group 1 | Riparian woodlands, forests; forages at edges of open habitats. | Moderate: sp prefers denser woodlands than found on site but may forage in area. Project impacts would be minimal and would not significantly affect regional population. |
| Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> | None/None/CSC | Group 1 | Foothills, mountains grasslands, deserts, and shrub habitats. | Low: individuals have large territories and may soar over site but generally prefer grasslands or open sage scrub for foraging. Generally selects more remote locations for nesting. |
| Prairie Falcon <i>Falco mexicanus</i> (nesting) | None/None/CSC | Group 1 | Dry, open terrain, level or hilly, breeding sites on cliffs. | Low: site lacks dry, open terrain. |
| Mountain Quail <i>Oreortyx pictus</i> | None/None/None | Group 2 | Fairly common in chaparral, uncommon in pifon-juniper woodland, desert-edge scrub, and mixed conif woodland. | Low: site lacks water and is below elevations where expected. Sp. is granivorous and requires water. |
| California Gull <i>Larus californicus</i> | None/None/CSC | Group 2 | (Nesting colony) Does not breed locally. Forages on beaches and mudflats. Generally a transient through so. CA. with highest numbers occurring in winter although numbers increase at Salton Sea summer through winter. | Low: site lacks adequate habitat. |
| Lewis's Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes lewis</i> | None/None/None | Group 1 | Uncommon winter visitor, pref open woodland or edges, particularly of live oaks, primarily in foothills and mountains in so CA. | Low due to sp. rarity but habitat on site is adequate. |
| California Horned Lark <i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i> | None/None/CSC | Group 2 | Barren ground with short grass or scattered bushes. | Low: site lacks adequate habitat. |

Appendix 3. Sensitive Animals reported from USGS 7.5' Warners Ranch, California quadrangle (CNDDDB)

| SPECIES NAME | STATUS Federal/State/CDFG | San Diego County Sensitive Species | HABITAT REQUIREMENTS | PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE |
|--|------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Western Bluebird <i>Sialia mexicana</i> | None/None/None | Group 2 | Small groups in fields or open woodlands, often perched on wires or fences. Cavity nester. | Moderate: open woodland habitat on site may be used by species. Trees on site not inspected for cavities. |
| Purple Martin <i>Progne subis</i> | None/None/CSC | Group 1 | (Nesting) Inhabits woodlands, low elevation conif forest of Douglas fir, Ponderosa pine, & Monterey pine. Nests in old woodpecker cavities mostly, also in man-made structures. Nest often located in tall isolated tree/snag | Low: not expected at this elev. Nests locally in very low numbers and prefers older-growth coniferous forests with plentiful cavities for nesting. |
| Grasshopper Sparrow <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> | None/None/CSC | Group 1 | Dense grassland w/tall forbs & scattered shrubs for singing perches. | Low: site lacks adequate habitat. |
| Yuma Myotis <i>Myotis yumanensis</i> | FSC/None/CSC | Group 2 | Open forest & woodlands. Closely tied to bodies of water. | Low: may roost on site but would need to fly moderate distance from site to forage over water. |
| Long-eared Myotis <i>Myotis evotis</i> | FSC/None/CSC | Group 2 | Trees, buildings, caves, and mines. Brush, woodland, forest, above 1,220 m. | Low: may roost on site but generally occurs at higher elevations. |
| Fringed Myotis <i>Myotis thysanodes</i> | FSC/None/None | Group 2 | Caves, buildings, rock crevices, and trees. Variety of habitats, open habitats, streams, lakes and ponds used as foraging areas. | Low: may roost on site but would need to fly moderate distance to forage over water. |
| Long-legged Myotis <i>Myotis volans</i> | FSC/None/CSC | Group 2 | Trees, rock crevices, buildings, caves, & mines. Wide variety of habitats with preference for coniferous forests, uncommon to rare above 2,400 m. | Low to moderate: generally occurs at higher elevations. Unlikely to roost on site. |
| Small-footed Myotis <i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i> | FSC/None/CSC | Group 2 | Cliffs, rock crevices, possibly in caves & mines. Variety of habitats from sea level to 2,700 m. | Low: site has no water. Unlikely to roost on site. |
| Western Red Bat <i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i> | None/None/None | Group 2 | Trees along or near waterways with open foraging areas. Feeds over grasslands, shrublands, woodlands & forests. | Low to moderate: may roost on site but would need to fly moderate distance to forage over water. Project impacts would be minimal and would not significantly affect regional population. |
| Townsend's Big-eared Bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> | FSC/None/CSC | Group 2 | Day roosts include caves & mines, but may be found in buildings. Distribution not well known. Prefers mesic habitats. | Low: uses structural roosts and occurs at generally higher elev. |
| Pallid Bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i> | None/None/CSC | Group 2 | Caves, tunnels, attics, crevices, variety of other locations. Grassland, shrublands, woodlands, forests, most common in open dry habitats with rocky areas. | Low to moderate: may roost on site. |

Appendix 3. Sensitive Animals reported from USGS 7.5' Warners Ranch, California quadrangle (CNDDDB)

| SPECIES NAME | STATUS Federal/State/CDFG | San Diego County Sensitive Species | HABITAT REQUIREMENTS | PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE |
|--|------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Western Mastiff Bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> | FSC/None/CSC | Group 2 | Small colonies in rocky cliffs or crevices. Variety of open habitats including woodlands, coastal sage scrub, grasslands, chaparral, desert scrub, and urban. | Low to moderate: may forage over site but would not roost. Project impacts would be minimal and would not significantly affect regional population. |
| San Diego Black-tailed Jackrabbit <i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i> | FSC/None/CSC | Group 2 | Variety of habitats including coastal sage scrub, chaparral, & desert scrub. | Low: site lacks adequate habitat. |
| Northwestern San Diego Pocket Mouse <i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i> | None/None/CSC | Group 2 | Coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, sagebrush, etc. in southwestern CA, esp. sandy, herbaceous areas w/rocks or coarse gravel. | Low: site lacks sandy or rocky areas. |
| Dulzura (California) Pocket Mouse <i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i> | FSC/None/CSC | Group 2 | Variety of habitats incl. coastal scrub, chaparral, sagebrush, & grassland. Attracted to grassland-chaparral edges. | Low: single record exists for location several miles to west. |
| American Badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i> | None/None/None | Group 2 | Uncommon resident throughout the state. Abundant in drier open shrub, forest, & herbaceous habitats with friable soils. | Low: unlikely to occur onsite or in vicinity. Site does not contain soils particularly conducive to burrowing. Project impacts would be minimal and would not significantly affect regional population. |
| Mountain Lion <i>Felis (Puma) concolor</i> | None/None/Protected | Group 2 | Widespread, uncommon resident ranging from sea level to alpine meadows. Variety of habitats except xeric regions of the deserts. | Low to moderate: could occur on site or in vicinity. Project impacts would be minimal and would not significantly affect regional population. |
| Ringtail <i>Bassariscus</i> | None/None/None | Group 2 | Widely distributed, common to uncommon permanent resident. Occurs in various riparian habitats, and in brush stands of most forest and shrub habitats, at low to middle elevations. Usually not found more than 1 km from water. | Low: could occur on site or in vicinity. Project impacts would be minimal and would not significantly affect regional population. |
| Southern Mule Deer <i>Odocoileus hemionus fuliginata</i> | None/None/Game Species | Group 2 | Common to abundant w/ wide distribution throughout state. Prefers mosaic of various-aged vegetation habitats; brushy areas & tree thickets important for escape cover. | Low to moderate: could occur on site or in vicinity. Project impacts would be minimal and would not significantly affect regional population. |

DEFINITIONS OF SENSITIVITY RATINGS

California Native Plant Society (CNPS)

List Status

| | |
|---------|---|
| List 1A | Plants presumed extinct in California. CEQA consideration mandatory |
| List 1B | Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere. CEQA consideration mandatory |
| List 2 | Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere. CEQA consideration mandatory |
| List 3 | Plants about which we need more information - a review list. CEQA consideration strongly recommended |
| List 4 | Plants of limited distribution - a watch list. CEQA consideration strongly recommended |

CNPS R-E-D Code

R (Rarity)

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Rare, but found in sufficient numbers and distributed widely enough that the potential for extinction is low at this time |
| 2 | Distributed in a limited number of occurrences, occasionally more if each occurrence is small |
| 3 | Distributed in one to several highly restricted occurrences, or present in such small numbers that it is seldom reported |

E (Endangerment)

| | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | Not endangered |
| 2 | Endangered in a portion of its range |
| 3 | Endangered throughout its range |

D (Distribution)

| | |
|---|--|
| 1 | More or less widespread outside California |
| 2 | Rare outside California |
| 3 | Endemic to California |

State-Listed/Designated Plants and Animals

| | |
|-----|--|
| CE | State-listed, endangered |
| CT | State-listed, threatened |
| CR | State-listed, rare |
| CC | Candidate for State listing |
| CSC | California Special Concern Species (Department of Fish and Game) |
| CFP | California Fully Protected |

Federally-Listed/Designated Plants and Animals

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| FE | Federally-listed, endangered |
| FT | Federally-listed, threatened |
| PE | Federally-proposed, endangered |
| PT | Federally-proposed, threatened |
| FC | Candidate for Federal listing |
| FSC | Federal Special Concern Species |
| C2* | Threat and/or distribution data are insufficient to support federal listing, but the plant is presumed extinct |
| C3c | Too widespread and/or not threatened |
| USFWS 2002 List | U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service Birds of Conservation Concern 2002 List within jurisdiction of Carlsbad FWO "...to identify species, subspecies, and populations of migratory and non-migratory birds in need of additional conservation actions." |

National Audubon Society WatchList

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Red List | Identified by BirdLife International as Threatened or Near-threatened at the global level and by Partners in Flight as Extremely High Priority at the national level |
| Yellow List | Identified by Partners in Flight at the national level as of Moderately High Priority or Moderate Priority |

VISTA TOWERS MESA GRANDE - STATE ROUTE 79
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo #1. Existing primitive road on-site.



Photo #2. Black oaks adjacent to site.

MESA GRANDE - VACANT LAND, HIGHWAY 79
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

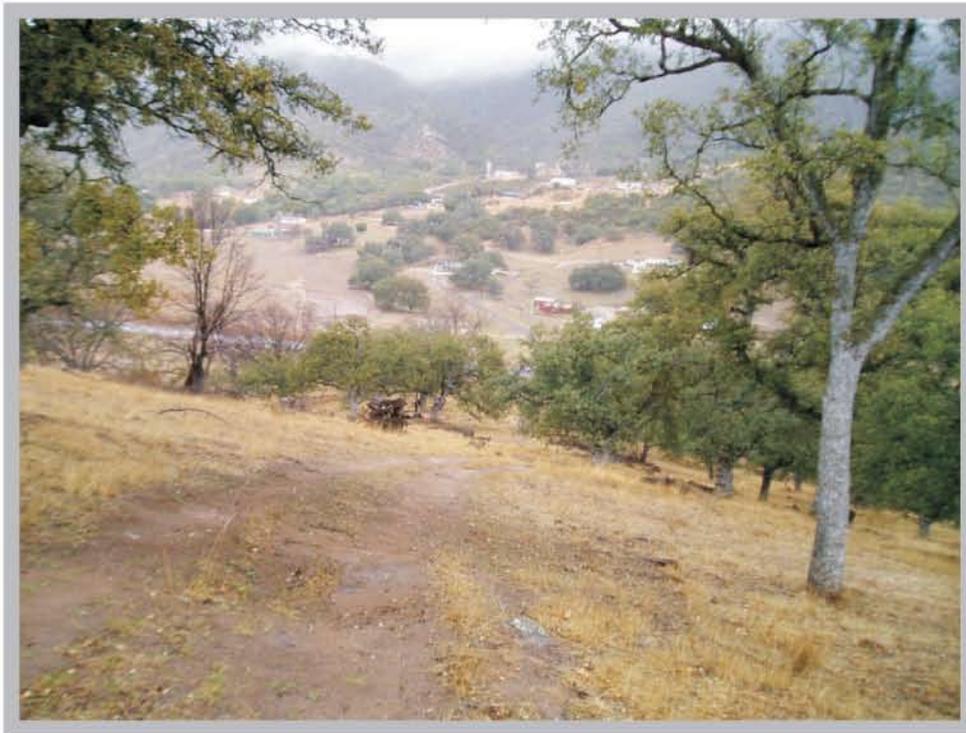


Photo #3. Existing road on-site.