

APPENDIX D
NATURAL RESOURCES REVIEW

Natural Resources Review

CSL0104 FA 10150468

1070 Ladera Lane
Paso Robles, CA 93446

EBI Project No. 6119002886

August 15, 2019

Prepared for:

AT&T Mobility, LLC
3939 E Coronado Street
Anaheim, CA 92807

Prepared by:



August 15, 2019

Subject: Natural Resources Review for a Proposed Wireless Communications Facility
CSL0104 FA 10150468
1070 Ladera Lane, Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County, CA 93446
35° 35' 57.71" / 120° 39' 40.85"
EBI Project No. 6119002886

OVERVIEW

EBI Consulting (EBI) has prepared this Natural Resource Review (NR Review) for the above-referenced proposed wireless communications facility (herein, the Facility). This NR Review supports a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review of the proposed Facility, completed in accordance with Federal Communications Commission (FCC) NEPA implementing procedures set forth in 47 CFR 1.1301-1.1320.

The purpose of this NR Review is to determine whether further environmental review may be required in accordance with 47 CFR 1.1307(a)(1), (2), (3), (6), and (7) of FCC NEPA Rules. Specifically, this NR Review focuses on evaluating whether the proposed Facility will result in potential significant impacts to federally-protected lands, species, flood zones, or other significant changes to surface features.

EBI prepared this NR Review using readily-available online resources and visual observations made during EBI's field survey. This NR Review is designed to provide a baseline evaluation of the potential for the proposed Facility to significantly affect the above-referenced natural resources (including protected species) and to determine if additional review, specialized on-site surveys, or consultation is required.

PROJECT SUMMARY

As of the date of this NR Review, the proposed project consists of the construction of a new communications facility. Specifically, the proposed installation will consist of a proposed 70-foot monopine tower with ground support equipment located within a proposed 25-foot by 25-foot CMU wall enclosure/lease area. A proposed 12-foot wide access easement extends from the lease area northwest, then northeast towards Charolais Road for a total length of approximately 100 feet. Please see the attached site drawings for complete details.

PROPERTY AND VICINITY DESCRIPTION

The property on which the Facility is proposed (herein, the Subject Property), is an approximately 5-acre parcel developed with a single-family residence and non-native grasses.

The area of the Subject Property on which the installation is proposed (herein, the Project Site), currently consists of periodically disturbed (i.e. hayed) non-native grassland/pasture area. Land immediately surrounding the Project Site consists of residential neighborhoods mixed with rural undeveloped land.

FEDERAL LANDS REVIEW

EBI reviewed available online mapping resources to determine if the proposed Facility location is inside the boundaries of, or within one-mile of certain classifications of federal land. Applicable data is depicted on EBI's 'Land Resources Map' (see attached). The following table summarizes EBI's review.

FEDERALLY-PROTECTED LAND Jurisdictional Agency / Resource	<i>Within Boundary</i>	<i>Within 1-mle</i>	<i>Not Within 1-mle</i>
Wilderness Area [47 CFR §1.1307(a)(1)] National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS) National Park Service (NPS); U.S. Forest Service (USFS); U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS); Bureau of Land Management (BLM) http://www.wilderness.net/index.cfm?fuse=NWPS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Wildlife Preserve [47 CFR §1.1307(a)(2)] National Wildlife Refuge System (NWRS) NPS; USFS; USFWS; BLM http://www.fws.gov/refuges	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Wild & Scenic Rivers NPS; USFS; USFWS; BLM http://www.rivers.gov	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
National Scenic Trails NPS and Managing Systems and Trails Organization (MSTO) https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationaltrailssystem/national-scenic-trails.htm	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Based on a review of the above-referenced resources, the proposed facility is not located within the boundaries of, or within one-mile of any of the above-referenced federal lands.

PROTECTED SPECIES REVIEW

Federally Listed Species and Critical Habitats

EBI utilized the USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation¹ (IPaC) online project review tool to identify species that are federally listed or proposed for listing under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and that are known to occur within the project vicinity. Based on EBI's research of online files maintained by the USFWS, 16 such federally-listed (i.e. endangered or threatened) species are known to occur within the project vicinity.

Additionally, EBI utilized the USFWS online Critical Habitat Portal² online mapping tool, and determined that the proposed Facility location is not within a designated critical habitat.

State Protected Species

EBI also reviewed online resources maintained by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) (<https://map.dfg.ca.gov/bios/?tool=cnddbQuick>) to identify any state-protected species (i.e. endangered, threatened, and/or species of special concern) that are known to occur within the USGS 24K Quad: Templeton, CA 1986 (3512056). According to CNDDDB, 4 state-protected species has an element occurrence within this quadrangle.

Additionally, EBI reviewed GIS data maintained by CNDDDB to determine if any federally-protected species occurred within a 2-miles radius of the proposed Project Site. The CNDDDB data indicated that 2 federally-protected species had documented element occurrences within 2-miles of the proposed Project Site.

¹ USFWS Information and Consultation URL: <http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac>

² USFWS Critical Habitat Portal URL: <http://criticalhabitat.fws.gov>

A review of the identified species and their associated habitats with respect to the proposed location of the Project Site is provided in the following table.

SPECIES LISTING Common Name (Scientific Name)	FEDERAL / STATE STATUS	HABITAT DESCRIPTION	DETERMINATION OF EFFECT
Giant Kangaroo Rat (<i>Dipodomys ingens</i>)	FE	Habitat consists of gently sloping and level piedmont plains and (formerly) areas supporting saltbush and perennial grasses; habitat now is dominated by introduced annuals, with many shrubs in some areas. The species occupies areas of sparse vegetative cover and well-drained soils and slope generally less than 9% (Williams and Kilburn 1991) (sometimes up to 22%; USFWS 1998), often in areas that are heavily grazed by cattle and sheep (Williams and Kilburn 1991). This kangaroo rat prefers semi-arid slopes at the head of draws in barren shrubless areas, with loose, easily diggable, sandy loam soils. When inactive, it occupies underground burrows. It is absent from areas continuously in dry-land cultivation and from irrigated fields but may recolonize fallow dry-land grain fields if there are colonies on uncultivated land nearby (Williams and Kilburn 1991).	No Effect – Habitat at the Project Site does not consist of suitable habitat capable of supporting the listed species. Additionally, the CNDDDB data indicates that this species has no documented occurrences within 2-miles of the proposed Project Site.
San Joaquin Kit Fox (<i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i>)	FE / ST	Habitat includes alkali sink, valley grassland, and woodland, in valleys and adjacent gentle foothills (USFWS 2010). These foxes hunt in areas with low sparse vegetation that allows good visibility and mobility (Biosystems Analysis 1989). Multiple underground dens in dry soils are used throughout the year. Sometimes these foxes use pipes or culverts as den sites (Biosystems Analysis 1989). Young are born in an underground den. Dens usually have multiple entrances.	No Effect – Habitat at the Project Site does not consist of suitable habitat capable of supporting the listed species. Additionally, the CNDDDB data indicates that this species has no documented occurrences within 1-miles of the proposed Project Site.
California Clapper Rail (<i>Rallus longirostris obsoletus</i>)	FE	Pickleweed (SALICORNIA) and cordgrass (SPARTINA FOLIOSA) marshes high marsh is needed during winter flood tides (Eddleman et al. 1988). Nests in marshlands (cordgrass, pickleweed, gum-plant, salt grass) near tidal ponds, arranging plants or drift material over the nest as a canopy. Often constructs brood nest on higher ground to shelter young from storm tides.	No Effect – Habitat at the Project Site does not consist of suitable capable of supporting the listed species. Additionally, the CNDDDB data indicates that this species has no documented occurrences within 2-miles of the proposed Project Site.
California Condor (<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>)	FE	Usual habitat is mountainous country at low and moderate elevations, especially rocky and brushy areas with cliffs available for nest sites, with foraging habitat encompassing grasslands, oak savannas, mountain plateaus, ridges, and canyons (AOU 1983). Condors often roost in snags or tall open-branched trees near important foraging grounds	No Effect – Habitat at the Project Site does not consist of suitable capable of supporting the listed species. Additionally, the CNDDDB data indicates that this species has no documented occurrences within 2-miles of the proposed Project Site.
Least Bell's Vireo (<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>)	FE / SE	Dense brush, mesquite, willow-cottonwood forest, streamside thickets, and scrub oak, in arid regions but often near water (AOU 1983); moist woodland, bottomlands, woodland edge, scattered cover and hedgerows in cultivated areas. Willow-dominated riparian woodlands (Biosystems Analysis 1989). Open woodland, brush in winter	No Effect – Habitat at the Project Site does not consist of suitable habitat capable of supporting the listed species. Additionally, the CNDDDB data indicates that this species has no documented occurrences within 1-mile of the proposed Project Site.
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>)	FE	Habitat includes riparian and wetland thickets, generally of willow, tamarisk, or both, sometimes boxelder or Russian olive (USFWS 2013). Habitat patches comprising mostly native vegetation account for fewer than half (44 percent) of the known flycatcher territories (Durst et al. 2008).	No Effect – Habitat at the Project Site does not consist of suitable capable of supporting the listed species. Additionally, the CNDDDB data indicates that this species has no documented occurrences within 2-miles of the proposed Project Site.
Blunt-nosed Leopard Lizard (<i>Gambelia silus</i>)	FE / SE	This species inhabits semiarid grasslands, alkali flats, low foothills, canyon floors, large washes, and arroyos, usually on sandy, gravelly, or loamy substrate, sometimes on hardpan. It is common where there are abundant rodent burrows, rare or absent in dense vegetation or tall grass.)	No Effect – Habitat at the Project Site does not consist of suitable habitat capable of supporting the listed species. Additionally, the CNDDDB data indicates that this species has no documented occurrences within 2-miles of the proposed Project Site.
California Red-legged	FT	This species usually occurs in or near quiet permanent water	No Effect – Habitat at the Project Site does

SPECIES LISTING Common Name (Scientific Name)	FEDERAL / STATE STATUS	HABITAT DESCRIPTION	DETERMINATION OF EFFECT
Frog (<i>Rana draytonii</i>)		of streams, marshes, ponds, lakes, and other quiet bodies of water. In summer, frogs estivate in small mammal burrows, leaf litter, or other moist sites in or near (within a few hundred feet of) riparian areas (Rathbun et al. 1993, cited by USFWS 1994; USFWS 1996). Individuals may range far from water along riparian corridors and in damp thickets and forests. Breeding occurs in permanent or seasonal water of ponds, marshes, or quiet stream pools, sometimes in lakes	not consist of suitable capable of supporting the listed species. Additionally, the CNDDDB data indicates that this species has no documented occurrences within 2-miles of the proposed Project Site.
California Tiger Salamander (<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>)	FT	Lives in vacant or mammal-occupied burrows (e.g., California ground squirrel, valley pocket gopher) (Trenham 2001), occasionally other underground retreats, throughout most of the year; in grassland, savanna, or open woodland habitats. Sonoma County populations is closely associated with the presence of gopher burrows (see USFWS 2003).	No Effect – Habitat at the Project Site does not consist of suitable capable of supporting the listed species. Additionally, the CNDDDB data indicates that this species has no documented occurrences within 2-miles of the proposed Project Site.
Kern Primrose Sphinx Moth (<i>Euproserpinus euterpe</i>)	FT	The moth is found in open weedy areas in desert scrub on sandy soils. One occurrence is in fairly natural desert scrub, the other in a primarily agricultural area. Some of the habitat has been disked, and some roads and development are within the population areas. The most important habitat factor is presence of the larval foodplant at rather high density, sufficient that larvae can locate new ones as needed, and some sort of nectar flowers for the adults. The larval foodplant does well in disturbed sites.	No Effect – Habitat at the Project Site does not consist of suitable capable of supporting the listed species. Additionally, the CNDDDB data indicates that this species has no documented occurrences within 2-miles of the proposed Project Site.
Vernal pool fairy shrimp (<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>)	FT	This species inhabits vernal pools and similar ephemeral wetlands. It is most commonly found in grassed or mud bottomed pools or basalt flow depression pools in unplowed grasslands. The pools vary in size from over 10 ha to only 20 square meters.	No Effect – Habitat at the Project Site does not consist of suitable habitat capable of supporting the listed species. Additionally, the CNDDDB data indicates that this species has no documented occurrences within 2-miles of the proposed Project Site.
California Jewelflower (<i>Caulanthus californicus</i>)	FE	Slightly alkaline sandy loam in native grassland or shrub- land	No Effect – Habitat at the Project Site does not consist of suitable habitat capable of supporting the listed species. Additionally, the CNDDDB data indicates that this species has no documented occurrences within 2-miles of the proposed Project Site.
Chorro Creek Bog Thistle (<i>Cirsium fontinale var obispoense</i>)	FE	Open, boggy seep areas on serpentine soils	No Effect – Habitat at the Project Site does not consist of suitable capable of supporting the listed species. Additionally, the CNDDDB data indicates that this species has no documented occurrences within 2-miles of the proposed Project Site.
Marsh Sandwort (<i>Arenaria paludicola</i>)	FE	Freshwater marshes from close to sea level to 450 m elevation. Plants have been found in areas with shallow standing water and with no standing water. Substrates are saturated, acidic, organic bog soils	No Effect – Habitat at the Project Site does not consist of suitable capable of supporting the listed species. Additionally, the CNDDDB data indicates that this species has no documented occurrences within 2-miles of the proposed Project Site.
Purple Amole (<i>Chlorogalum purpureum</i>)	FT	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, and chaparral, between 205 and 630 m elevation (CNPS 2011).	No Effect – Habitat at the Project Site does not consist of suitable capable of supporting the listed species. Additionally, the CNDDDB data indicates that this species has no documented occurrences within 2-miles of the proposed Project Site.
Spreading Navarretia (<i>Navarretia fossalis</i>)	FT	Vernal pool, alkali playa, and alkali sink habitats; occasionally in ditches and other human-created depressions that mimic vernal pools. Found on flat to gently sloping terrain. Soils have a clay component or an impermeable surface or subsurface layer that supports the vernal pool habitat	No Effect – Habitat at the Project Site does not consist of suitable capable of supporting the listed species. Additionally, the CNDDDB data indicates that this species has no documented occurrences within 2-miles of the proposed Project Site.
Tricolored blackbird (<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>)	ST	Breeding habitat includes freshwater marshes of cattails, tule, bulrushes, and sedges (AOU 1983). Nests are in vegetation of	No Effect – Habitat at the Project Site does not consist of suitable capable of supporting

SPECIES LISTING Common Name (Scientific Name)	FEDERAL / STATE STATUS	HABITAT DESCRIPTION	DETERMINATION OF EFFECT
		marshes or thickets, sometimes on the ground. Historically this species was strongly tied to emergent marshes; in recent decades much nesting has shifted to non-native vegetation	the listed species. Additionally, the CNDDDB data indicates that this species has no documented occurrences within 2-miles of the proposed Project Site.
<i>FE = Federal Endangered; FT = Federal Threatened; FP = Federal Proposed; CH = Critical Habitat</i> <i>SE = State Endangered; ST = State Threatened; SP = State Proposed</i>			

Please note that identified protected species which require strictly aquatic habitats (e.g. fish) were not included in the table above as no such habitat is present at the proposed Project Site.

As noted in the table above, suitable habitats capable of supporting the listed species were not noted at the proposed Project Site. As such, the proposed installation is anticipated to have ‘No Effect’ on the identified species.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

Consideration should also be given to the potential impacts of the construction and ongoing operation of the proposed Facility, on species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA; 16 U.S.C. 703-712). The USFWS issued “*Recommended Best Practices for Communications Tower Design, Siting, Construction, Operation, Maintenance and Decommissioning*”³ to provide avoidance and minimization measures to reduce the risk of avian mortality as a result of communications towers.

The proposed tower will be a 70-foot self-supported (i.e. no guyed wires) with no lighting. As such, it meets most of the USFWS’s tower siting and design recommendations and is therefore not anticipated to adversely affect migratory birds.

Bald & Golden Eagle Protection Act

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA; 16 U.S.C. 668-668d) prohibits the “taking” of bald and golden eagles in the absence of a permit issued by the Secretary of the Interior. Based on EBI’s on-site observations, assessment of habitat, and review of publically-available occurrence data, the proposed installation is not anticipated to result in the “take” of any Bald or Golden Eagles. No further review is required.

FEMA FLOOD ZONE

Based on EBI’s review of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (www.fema.gov; Map# 06079C0606G), the proposed facility is located within an area identified as Zone X, and therefore is not located within a 100-year floodplain. As such, in accordance with §1.1307(a)(6) of FCC NEPA Rules, an Environmental Assessment is **not** required.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES TO SURFACE FEATURES

Wetlands

EBI did not observe any readily-identifiable wetlands or wetland characteristics (e.g. standing water, hydrophytic vegetation, soil saturation and inundation, drainage patterns and sediment deposition, watermarks and drift lines on trees and vegetation, or water stained leaves). A review of the USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map (see attached) did not identify any wetlands in the immediate vicinity of the Project Site.

EBI also reviewed the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (WSS) for the Project Site and immediate vicinity. According to EBI’s review, soils at the Project Site consist of Rincon clay loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes and Nacimiento-Los Osos complex, 9 to 30 percent

³ <https://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/usfwscommtowerguidance.pdf>

slopes. Rincon clay loam is a well drained soil with a depth to water table and restrictive layer at more than 80 inches. Nacimiento-Los Osos complex is a well drained soil with a restrictive depth between 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock and a depth to water table at more than 80 inches. Rincon clay loam is listed as hydric by the NRCS (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/use/hydric/>).

Based on EBI's review as summarized above, the proposed communications facility installation is not anticipated to impact identified wetlands.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of EBI's review as summarized herein, the proposed communications facility is:

- Anticipated to have 'no effect' on listed protected species or associated critical habitats;
- Not within the boundaries of, or within one mile of federally-protected land (i.e. wildlife preserves, wilderness areas, etc.);
- Not within the boundaries of a FEMA-designated 100-year flood zone; and
- Not anticipated to result in a significant change to surface features

As such, EBI recommends no further review with regard to the potential for impacts on the natural resources evaluated in this report.

EBI is an independent contractor, not an employee of either the property owner or the project proponent, and its compensation was not based on the findings or recommendations made in this *Review* or on the closing of any business transaction.

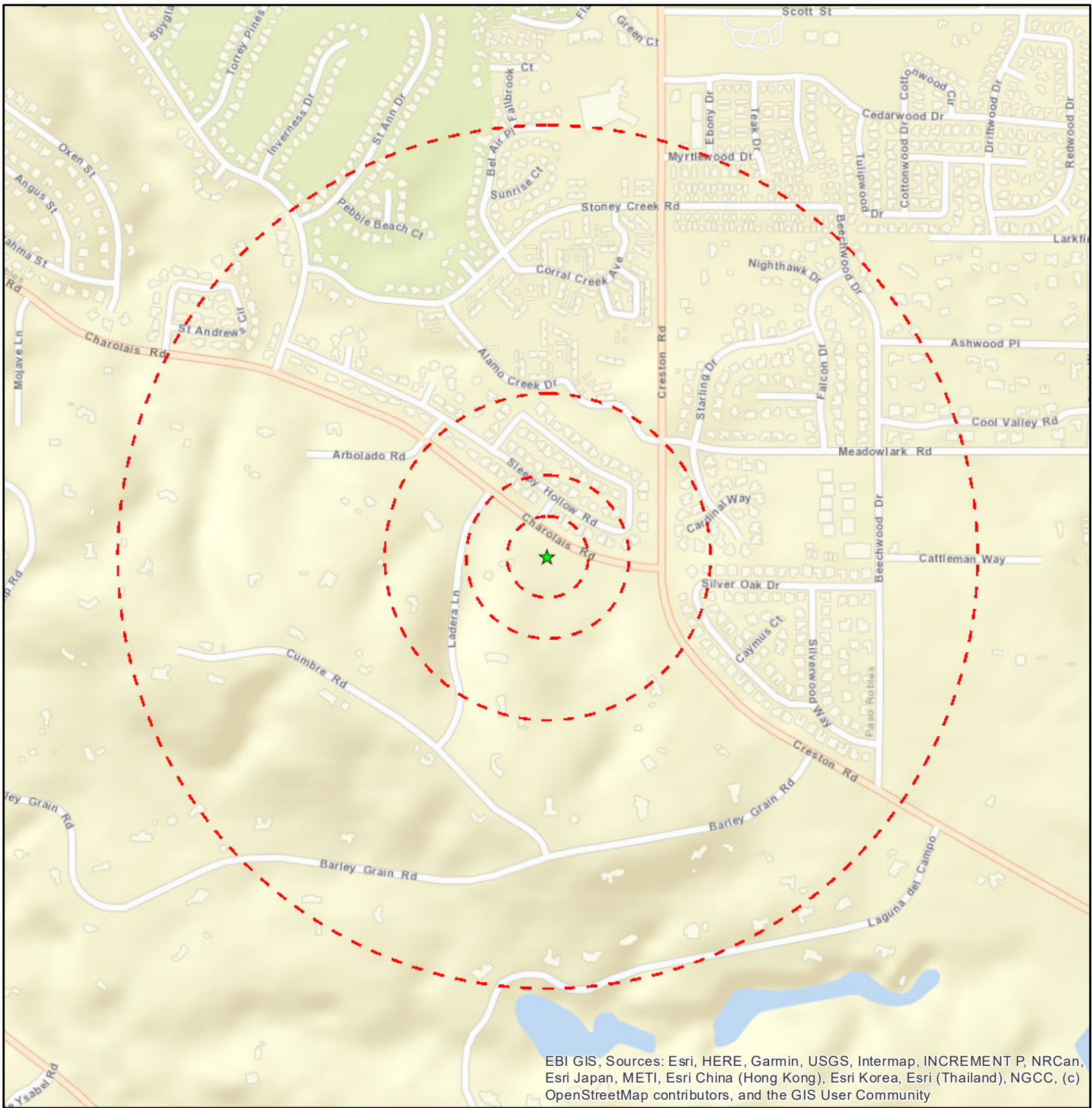
Sincerely,

Ms. Tiffany Skrobiszewski
Senior Scientist

Mr. Jason Stayer
Biologist II
Direct# (512) 914-8615

Attachments: Figures & Drawings
 Photographs
 Species Review Documentation
 Supporting Documentation
 Qualifications

FIGURES & DRAWINGS



Legend

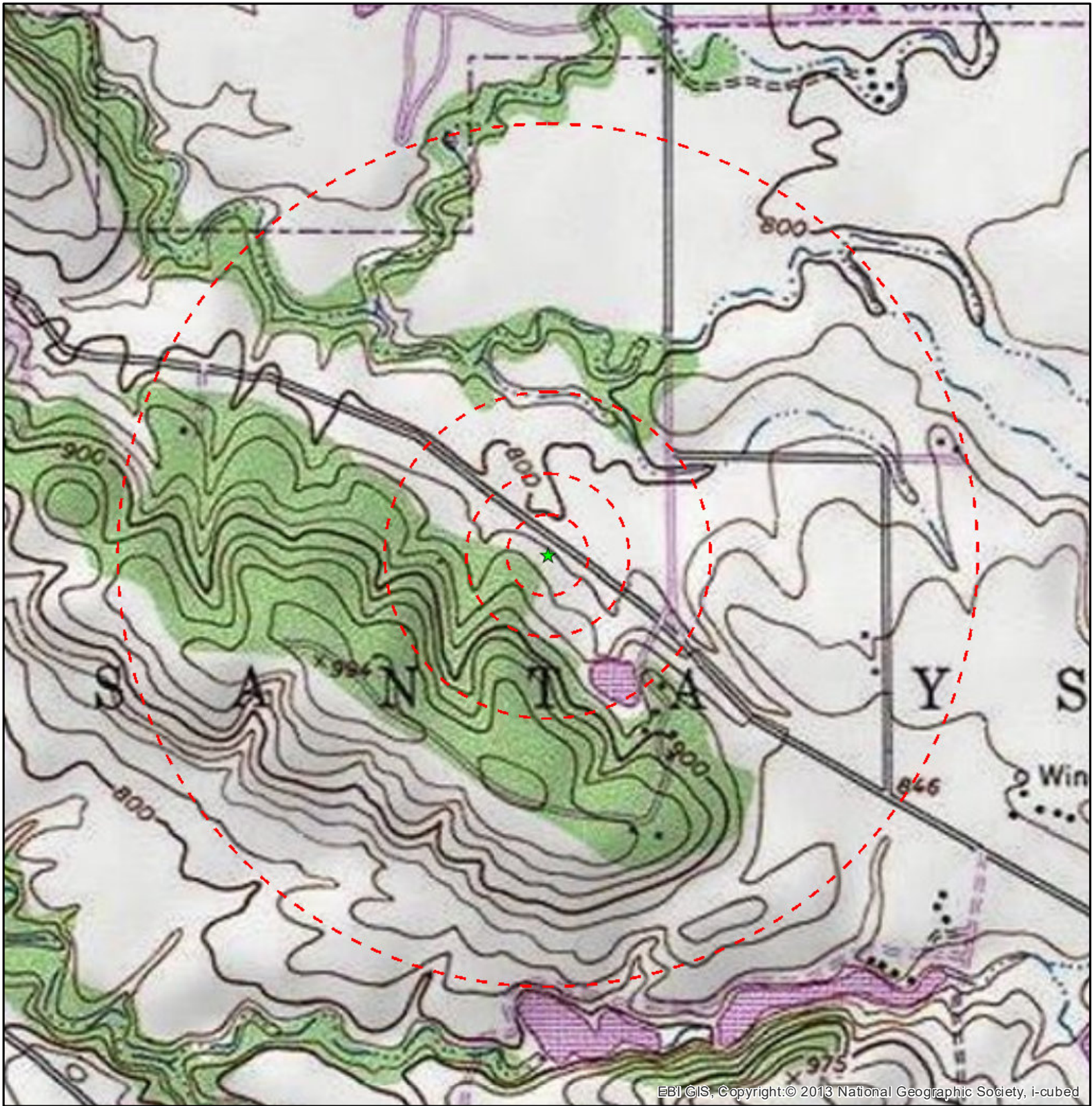
- ★ Project Site
- Site Radius at 250', 500', 1000' and 1/2 mile

Date: 7/18/2019

Figure 1: Site Location Map

CSL0104 FA 10150468
1070 LADERA LANE
PASO ROBLES, CA 93446

PN: 6119002886



Legend

- ★ Project Site
- Site Radius at 250', 500', 1000' and 1/2 mile

USGS 24K Quad: Templeton, CA 1986

Date: 7/18/2019

Figure 2 - Topographic Map

CSL0104 FA 10150468
1070 LADERA LANE
PASO ROBLES, CA 93446

PN: 6119002886



1452 EDINGER AVENUE,
3RD FLOOR
TUSTIN, CA 92780

360 GRAND AVE, SUITE 101
SANTA ANA, CA 92705
TEL: (949) 553-8566
www.eukongroup.com

REVISIONS:		
O	04/30/19	100% ZONING DRAWING
A	03/06/19	90% ZONING DRAWING
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

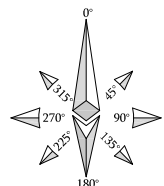
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FOR CONSTRUCTION

CSL01304

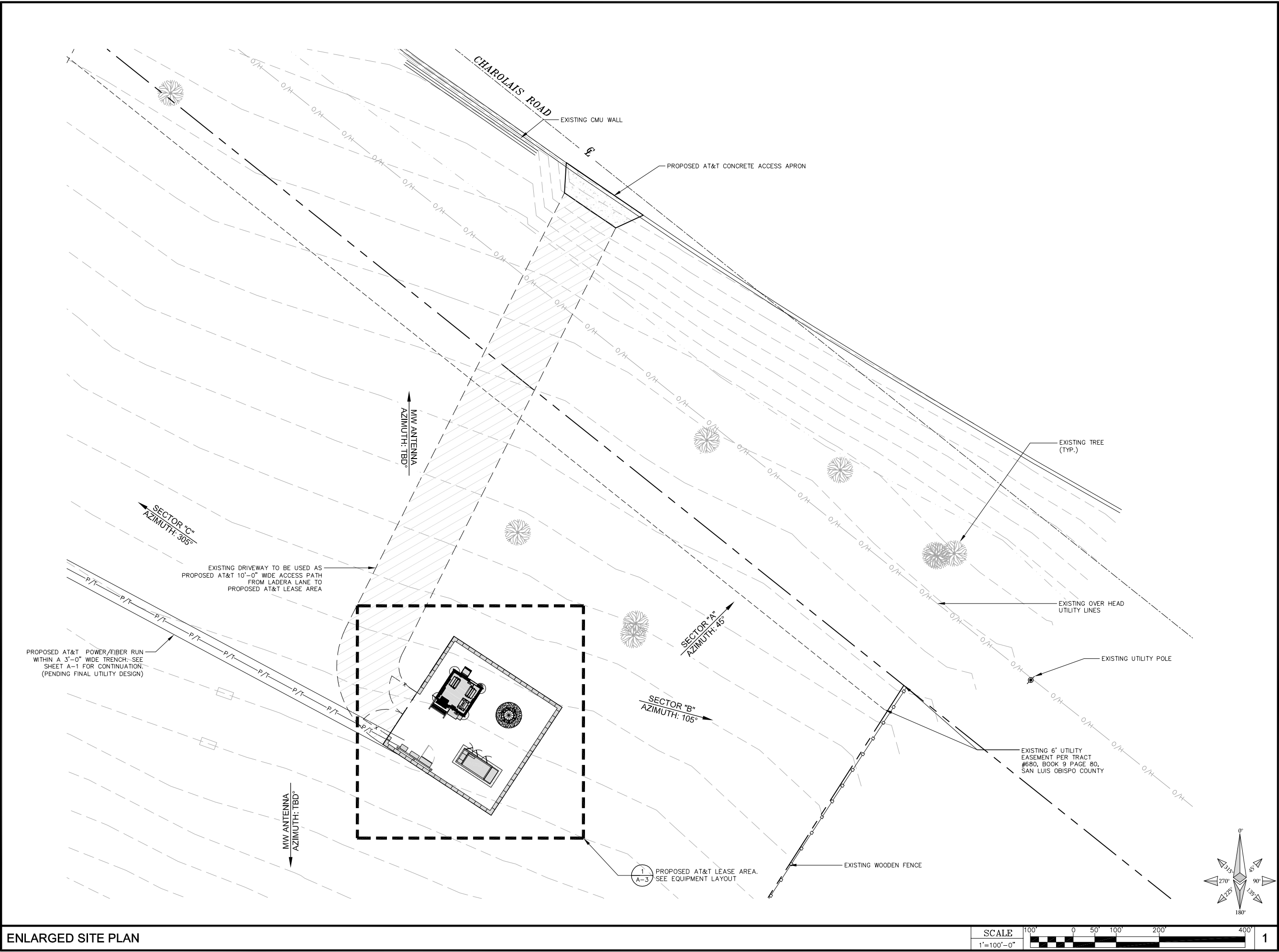
1070 LADERA LANE
PASO ROBLES, CALIFORNIA 93446

SITE PLAN

A-1



SCALE	500'	0	350'	500'	1000'	2000'
1"=500'-0"						



ENLARGED SITE PLAN

APPLICANT:



1452 EDINGER AVENUE,
3RD FLOOR
TUSTIN, CA 92780

ENGINEER:



360 GRAND AVE, SUITE 101
SANTA ANA, CA 92705
TEL: (949) 553-8566
www.eukongroup.com

DRAWN BY: MP
CHECKED BY: CV

REVISIONS:

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
0	04/30/19	100% ZONING DRAWING
A	03/06/19	90% ZONING DRAWING

LICENSER:

NOT TO BE USED
FOR CONSTRUCTION

PROJECT INFORMATION:

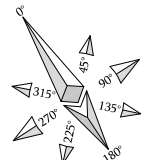
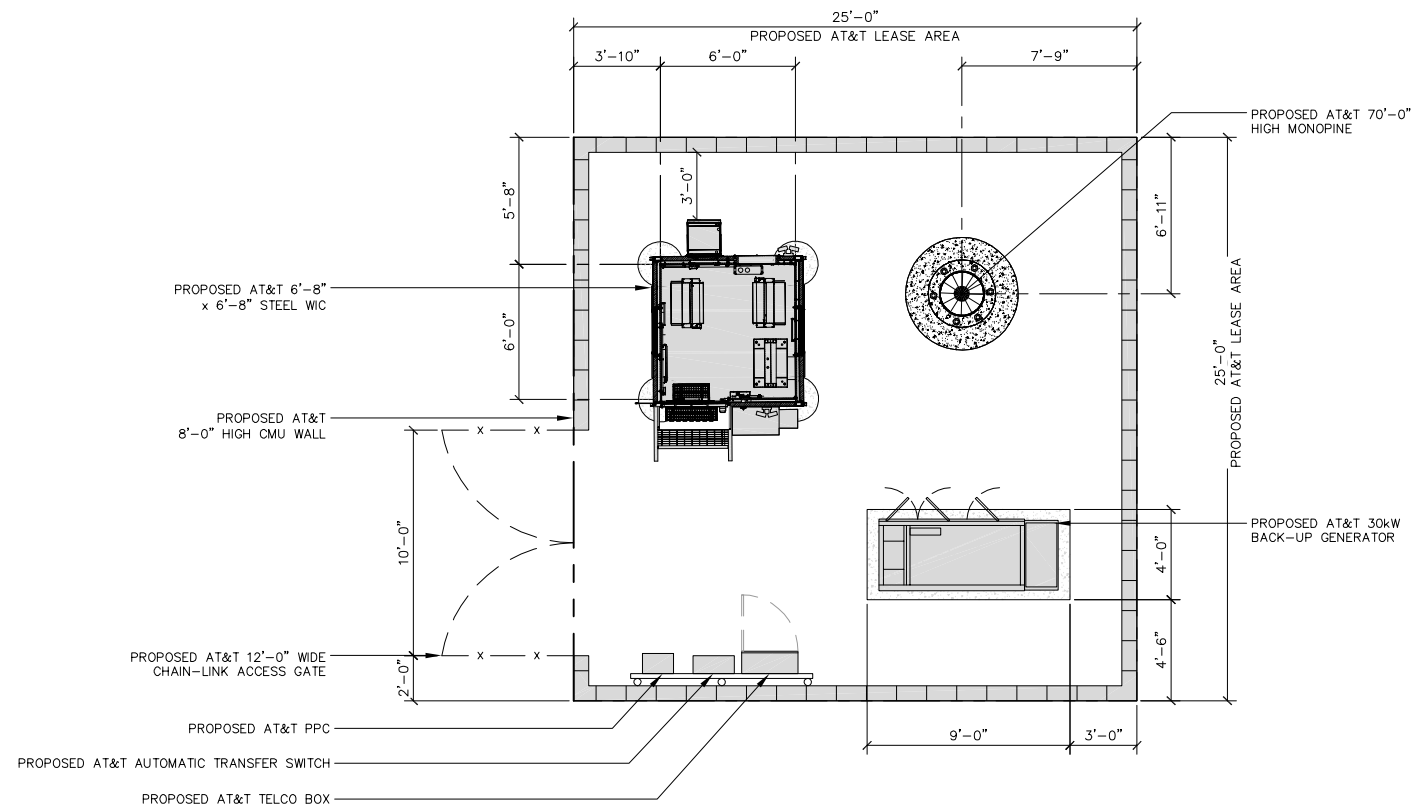
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1070 LADERA LANE
PASO ROBLES, CALIFORNIA 93446

SHEET TITLE:

ENLARGED SITE PLAN

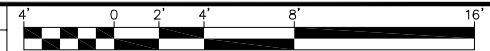
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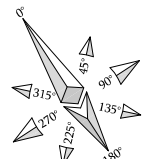
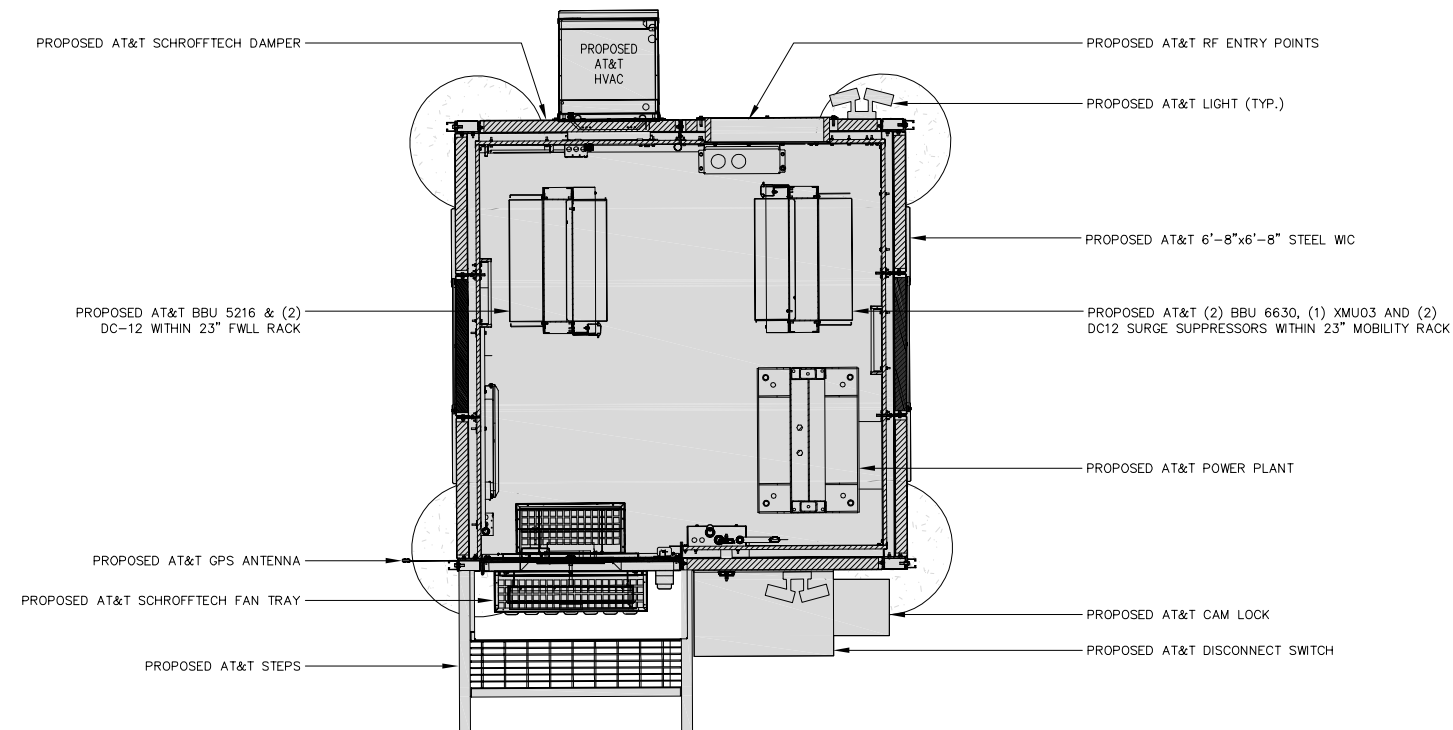


PROPOSED COMPOUND PLAN

SCALE
1/4"=1'-0"

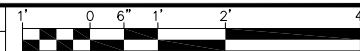


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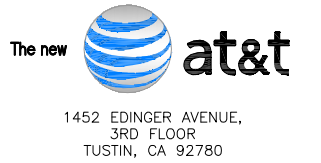
PROPOSED EQUIPMENT PLAN

SCALE
3/4"=1'-0"



2

APPLICANT:



ENGINEER:



DRAWN BY: MP
CHECKED BY: CV

REVISIONS:

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
0	04/30/19	100% ZONING DRAWING
A	03/06/19	90% ZONING DRAWING

LICENSER:

NOT TO BE USED
FOR CONSTRUCTION

PROJECT INFORMATION:

CSL01304
1070 LADERA LANE
PASO ROBLES, CALIFORNIA 93446

SHEET TITLE:

PROPOSED
COMPOUND AND
EQUIPMENT PLAN

SHEET NUMBER:

A-3

OPTIMUM ANTENNA REQUIREMENTS (VERIFY WITH CURRENT RFDS)								
SECTOR	TECHNOLOGY	ANTENNA MODEL		ANTENNA AZIMUTH	RAD CENTER		TRANSMISSION CABLE	
	PROP	PROPOSED	ANTENNA SIZE	PROP	PROP		LENGTH	PART NUMBER
ALPHA SECTOR	A1	LTE	PANEL ANTENNA	8'	45°	60'	±150'	2 FIBER
	A2	LTE	PANEL ANTENNA	8'	45°	60'	±150'	2 FIBER
	A3	LTE	PANEL ANTENNA	8'	45°	60'	±150'	2 FIBER
	A4	LTE	PANEL ANTENNA	8'	45°	60'	±150'	2 FIBER
BETA SECTOR	B1	LTE	PANEL ANTENNA	8'	105°	60'	±150'	2 FIBER
	B2	LTE	PANEL ANTENNA	8'	105°	60'	±150'	2 FIBER
	B3	LTE	PANEL ANTENNA	8'	105°	60'	±150'	2 FIBER
	B4	LTE	PANEL ANTENNA	8'	105°	60'	±150'	2 FIBER
GAMMA SECTOR	C1	LTE	PANEL ANTENNA	8'	305°	60'	±150'	2 FIBER
	C2	LTE	PANEL ANTENNA	8'	305°	60'	±150'	2 FIBER
	C3	LTE	PANEL ANTENNA	8'	305°	60'	±150'	2 FIBER
	C4	LTE	PANEL ANTENNA	8'	305°	60'	±150'	2 FIBER

NOTES TO CONTRACTOR

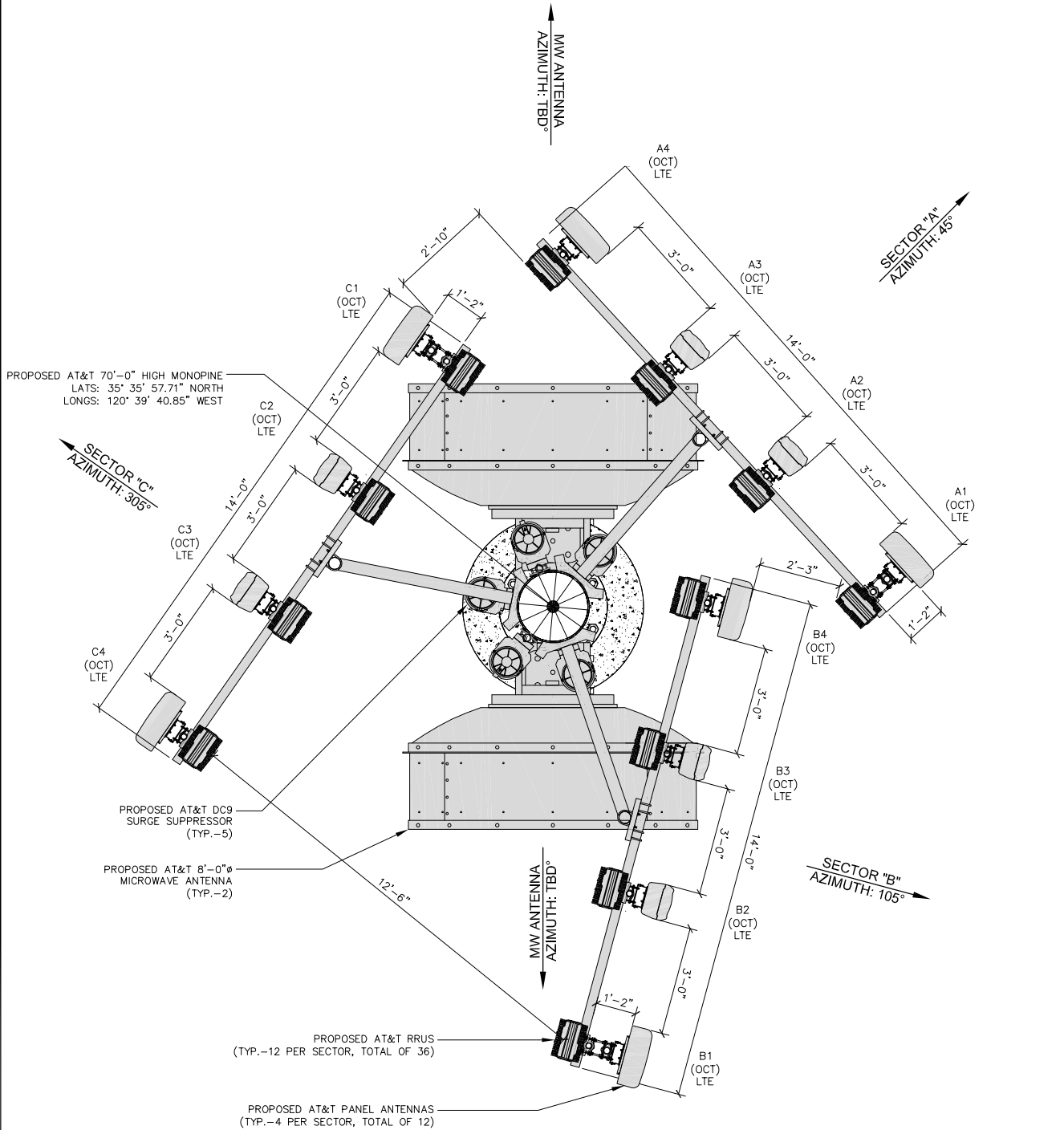
- CONTRACTOR IS TO REFER TO AT&T'S MOST CURRENT RADIO FREQUENCY DATA SHEET (RFDS) PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
- CABLE LENGTHS WERE DETERMINED BASED ON A VISUAL INSPECTION DURING SITE WALK. CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY ACTUAL LENGTH DURING PRE-CONSTRUCTION WALK.
- CONTRACTOR TO USE ROSENBERGER FIBER LINE HANGER COMPONENTS (OR ENGINEER APPROVED EQUAL).
- CONTRACTOR TO USE CABLES SPECIFIED (OR ENGINEER APPROVED EQUAL).

NOTE:

MONOPINE FOLIAGE NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY

REMOTE RADIO UNITS						
SECTOR	RRU TYPE	RRU LOCATION (DISTANCE FROM ANTENNA)	MINIMUM CLEARANCES			
			ABOVE	BELOW	SIDES	
ALPHA SECTOR	A1	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
	A1	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
	A1	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
	A2	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
	A2	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
	A2	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
	A3	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
	A3	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
	A3	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
	A4	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
	A4	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
	A4	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
BETA SECTOR	B1	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
	B1	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
	B1	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
	B2	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
	B2	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
	B2	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
	B3	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
	B3	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
	B3	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
	B4	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
	B4	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
	B4	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
GAMMA SECTOR	C1	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
	C1	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
	C2	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
	C2	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
	C2	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
	C3	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
	C3	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
	C3	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
	C4	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
	C4	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
	C4	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"
	C4	ERICSSON RRU's (LTE)	±15'	16"	8"	0"

SURGE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM				
SYSTEM	MANUFACTURER	PART NUMBER	QTY	LOCATION
	RAYCAP	DC12-48-60-RM	4	MOUNTED IN PROPOSED LTE/FWLL EQUIPMENT RACK
	RAYCAP	DC9-48-60-24-8C-EV	5	MOUNTED ON PROPOSED MONOPINE



APPLICANT:

The new at&t

1452 EDINGER AVENUE,
3RD FLOOR
TUSTIN, CA 92780

ENGINEER:

Eukon
an SFC Communications, Inc. Company

360 GRAND AVE, SUITE 101
SANTA ANA, CA 92705
TEL: (949) 553-8566
www.eukongroup.com

DRAWN BY: MP
CHECKED BY: CV

REVISIONS:		
0	04/30/19	100% ZONING DRAWING
A	03/06/19	90% ZONING DRAWING
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

LICENSER:

NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION

PROJECT INFORMATION:

CSL01304

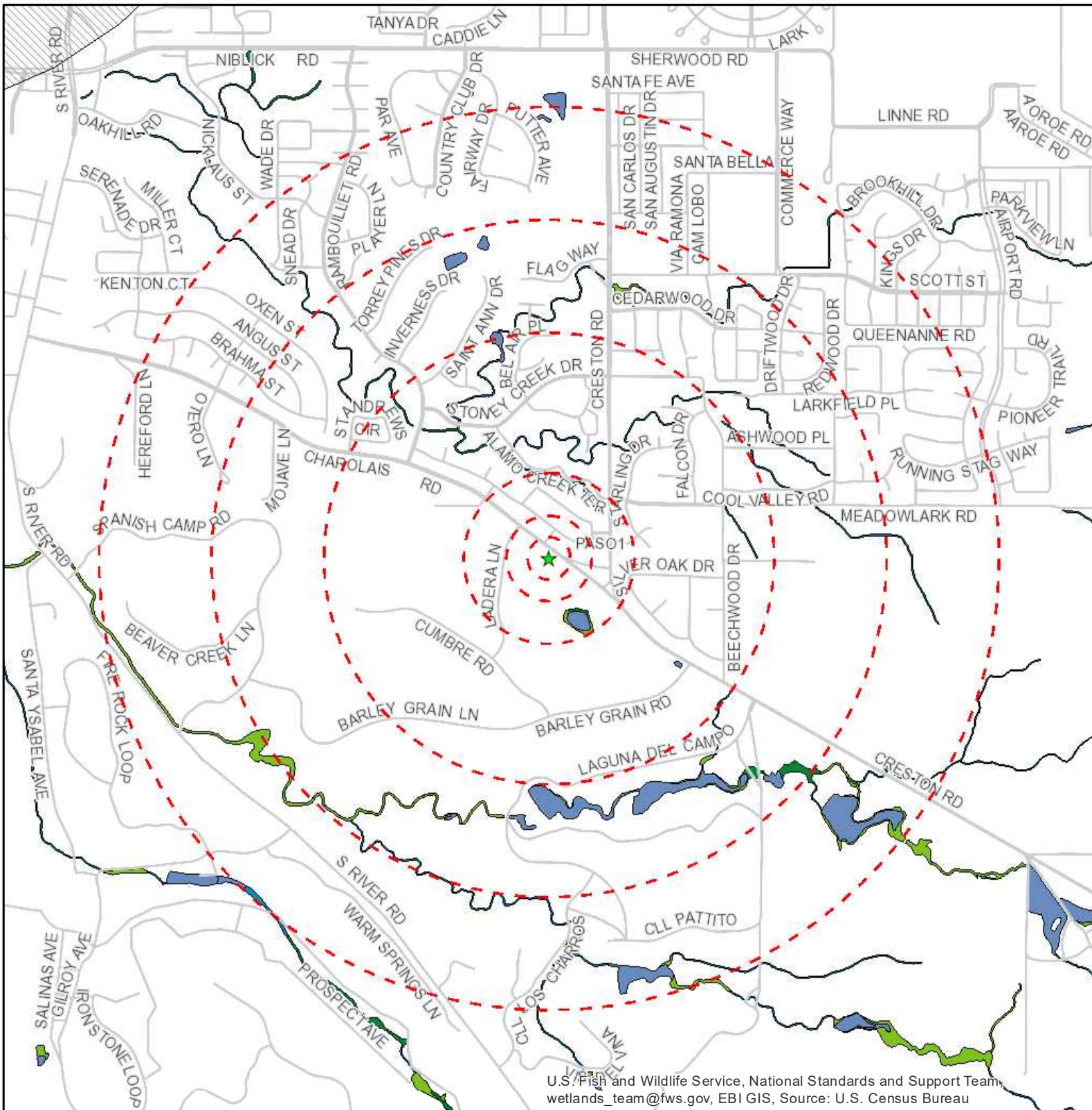
1070 LADERA LANE
PASO ROBLES, CALIFORNIA 93446

SHEET TITLE:

**ANTENNA AND RRU
SCHEDULE AND
ANTENNA PLAN**

SHEET NUMBER:

A-4



Legend

- ★ Project Site
- Site Radius at 250', 500', 1000', 1/2, 3/4 & 1 mile

* See associated map legend for additional source information.

Date: 8/7/2019

Land Resources Map

CSL0104 FA 10150468

1070 LADERA LANE



PASO ROBLES, CA 93446






PN: 6119002886



Land Resources Legend

Scenic Parkways, Rivers & Trails

-  National Scenic Parkway
-  National Park Service Trail / Appalachian Trail
- AZ - BLM Historic Trail
- CT - DEP Trail
- MT- Lewis & Clark Trail
- NY - Trails

-  NY - Scenic Landmark Area
-  NY - Statewide Area of Scenic Significance
-  National Wild, Scenic River
-  State Wild, Scenic, Protected River
-  PA - Scenic River









Sources: National Park Service http://www.nps.gov/gis/data_info/; Bureau of land management <http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en.html> ;
CT DEP http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2698&q=323342&deepNav_GID=1707%20 ; NY GIS Clearinghouse <http://gis.ny.gov/> ;
National W & S Rivers <http://www.rivers.gov/rivers/mapping-gis.php> ; Montana GIS <http://nris.mt.gov/gis> ; State rivers data from state government and protection agencies.

State Conservation, Lands & Wildlife Areas



-  CT - DEP Property
- CO - Public Access Wildlife Area
- FL - Wildlife Management Area
- MT - National Wildlife Refuge
- NH - WMNF Management Area
- ME - Conservation Land
- TN - Wildlife Resource Land
- TX - State Park or Wildlife Mgt Area
-  TX - Audubon Sanctuary
-  CT - DEP Municipal and Open Space
- NH - Conservation Land
- NY - DEC State Lands
-  NY - Agricultural District

Sources: CT DEP http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2698&q=323342&deepNav_GID=1707%20
CO Wildlife Space http://ndis.nrel.colostate.edu/ftp/ftp_response.asp ;
Florida Fish and Wildlife www.MyFWC.com ; Montana GIS <http://nris.mt.gov/gis> ; NH GRANIT
<http://www.granit.unh.edu/data/downloadfreedata> ; ME GIS <http://megis.maine.gov/catalog> ; TN GIS
<http://www.state.tn.us/environment/parks/gis/data/> ; TX GIS <http://www.glo.state.tx.us/nri/data/index.html> ;
NY GIS Clearinghouse <http://gis.ny.gov/>

US FWS NWI Wetland Type

-  Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
-  Estuarine and Marine Wetland
-  Freshwater Emergent Wetland
-  Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
-  Freshwater Pond
-  Lake
-  Other
-  Riverine


State Endangered Threatened & Protected Species

-  AZ - Areas of Environmental Concern
-  CA - Spotted Owl Territory
-  CA - NDDDB T & E Species
- CT - NDDDB Area Feature
-  CT - DEP Critical Habitat
- MA - NHESP Estimated Habitats of Rare Wildlife
- TX - Protected Species

-  MA - NHESP Priority Habitats of Rare Species
-  FL - Conservation Species
- MA - NHESP Certified Vernal Pool
- ME - Vernal Pool
-  NY - Important Bird Area
-  TX - Ecologically Unique Rivers Streams

Sources: AZ BLM Page http://www.blm.gov/az/st/en/prog/maps/gis_files.html ; CNDDDB
<http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cnddb/> ; CT DEP http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2698&q=323342&deepNav_GID=1707%20 ; MAGIS <http://www.mass.gov/mgis/laylist.htm> ;
TX GIS <http://www.glo.state.tx.us/nri/data/index.html> ; Florida Fish and Wildlife www.MyFWC.com ;
NY GIS Clearinghouse <http://gis.ny.gov/>

Federal & National Coverage Data Layers

-  USFWS Critical Habitat
-  USFWS Critical Habitat Area
-  National Park Service Land
-  National Wildlife Area or Refuge
-  Federally Owned Land
-  National Wilderness Areas
-  National Park Service Site

Sources: National Park Service
http://www.nps.gov/gis/data_info/ ;
USFWS <http://crithab.fws.gov/> ;
National Park Service <http://science.nature.nps.gov/nrdata/index.cfm> ;
The National Map <http://nationalmap.gov/> ;
USFW Wildlife Refuge System
<http://www.fws.gov/refuges/> ;
Wilderness.net <http://www.wilderness.net/> ;

PHOTOGRAPHS



1. View of proposed candidate lease area; facing north



2. View of proposed candidate lease area; facing south



3. View from proposed lease area; facing north



4. View from proposed lease area; facing east



5. View from the candidate location; facing south



6. View from the candidate location; facing west

SPECIES REVIEW DOCUMENTATION



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Ventura Fish And Wildlife Office
2493 Portola Road, Suite B
Ventura, CA 93003-7726
Phone: (805) 644-1766 Fax: (805) 644-3958



In Reply Refer To:

August 07, 2019

Consultation Code: 08EVEN00-2019-SLI-0715

Event Code: 08EVEN00-2019-E-02007

Project Name: CSL0104 FA 10150468

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed list identifies species listed as threatened and endangered, species proposed for listing as threatened or endangered, designated and proposed critical habitat, and species that are candidates for listing that may occur within the boundary of the area you have indicated using the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (Service) Information Planning and Conservation System (IPaC). The species list fulfills the requirements under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.). Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the species list should be verified after 90 days. We recommend that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists following the same process you used to receive the enclosed list. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any correspondence about the species list.

Due to staff shortages and excessive workload, we are unable to provide an official list more specific to your area. Numerous other sources of information are available for you to narrow the list to the habitats and conditions of the site in which you are interested. For example, we recommend conducting a biological site assessment or surveys for plants and animals that could help refine the list.

If a Federal agency is involved in the project, that agency has the responsibility to review its proposed activities and determine whether any listed species may be affected. If the project is a major construction project*, the Federal agency has the responsibility to prepare a biological assessment to make a determination of the effects of the action on the listed species or critical habitat. If the Federal agency determines that a listed species or critical habitat is likely to be adversely affected, it should request, in writing through our office, formal consultation pursuant to section 7 of the Act. Informal consultation may be used to exchange information and resolve conflicts with respect to threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat prior to a

written request for formal consultation. During this review process, the Federal agency may engage in planning efforts but may not make any irreversible commitment of resources. Such a commitment could constitute a violation of section 7(d) of the Act.

Federal agencies are required to confer with the Service, pursuant to section 7(a)(4) of the Act, when an agency action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any proposed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of proposed critical habitat (50 CFR 402.10(a)). A request for formal conference must be in writing and should include the same information that would be provided for a request for formal consultation. Conferences can also include discussions between the Service and the Federal agency to identify and resolve potential conflicts between an action and proposed species or proposed critical habitat early in the decision-making process. The Service recommends ways to minimize or avoid adverse effects of the action. These recommendations are advisory because the jeopardy prohibition of section 7(a)(2) of the Act does not apply until the species is listed or the proposed critical habitat is designated. The conference process fulfills the need to inform Federal agencies of possible steps that an agency might take at an early stage to adjust its actions to avoid jeopardizing a proposed species.

When a proposed species or proposed critical habitat may be affected by an action, the lead Federal agency may elect to enter into formal conference with the Service even if the action is not likely to jeopardize or result in the destruction or adverse modification of proposed critical habitat. If the proposed species is listed or the proposed critical habitat is designated after completion of the conference, the Federal agency may ask the Service, in writing, to confirm the conference as a formal consultation. If the Service reviews the proposed action and finds that no significant changes in the action as planned or in the information used during the conference have occurred, the Service will confirm the conference as a formal consultation on the project and no further section 7 consultation will be necessary. Use of the formal conference process in this manner can prevent delays in the event the proposed species is listed or the proposed critical habitat is designated during project development or implementation.

Candidate species are those species presently under review by the Service for consideration for Federal listing. Candidate species should be considered in the planning process because they may become listed or proposed for listing prior to project completion. Preparation of a biological assessment, as described in section 7(c) of the Act, is not required for candidate species. If early evaluation of your project indicates that it is likely to affect a candidate species, you may wish to request technical assistance from this office.

Only listed species receive protection under the Act. However, sensitive species should be considered in the planning process in the event they become listed or proposed for listing prior to project completion. We recommend that you review information in the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's Natural Diversity Data Base. You can contact the California Department of Fish and Wildlife at (916) 324-3812 for information on other sensitive species that may occur in this area.

[*A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.]

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Ventura Fish And Wildlife Office

2493 Portola Road, Suite B

Ventura, CA 93003-7726

(805) 644-1766

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 08EVEN00-2019-SLI-0715

Event Code: 08EVEN00-2019-E-02007

Project Name: CSL0104 FA 10150468

Project Type: COMMUNICATIONS TOWER

Project Description: Construct a proposed 70-foot monopine with ground support equipment located within a proposed 25-foot by 25-foot CMU wall enclosure/lease area. A proposed 12-foot wide access easement extends from the lease area northwest, then northeast towards Charolais Road for a total length of approximately 100 feet.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/place/35.59950533649739N120.66143757032847W>



Counties: San Luis Obispo, CA

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 16 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

-
1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Giant Kangaroo Rat <i>Dipodomys ingens</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6051	Endangered
San Joaquin Kit Fox <i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2873	Endangered

Birds

NAME	STATUS
California Clapper Rail <i>Rallus longirostris obsoletus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4240	Endangered
California Condor <i>Gymnogyps californianus</i> Population: U.S.A. only, except where listed as an experimental population There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8193	Endangered
Least Bell's Vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945	Endangered
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749	Endangered

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Blunt-nosed Leopard Lizard <i>Gambelia silus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/625	Endangered

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
California Red-legged Frog <i>Rana draytonii</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891	Threatened
California Tiger Salamander <i>Ambystoma californiense</i> Population: U.S.A. (Central CA DPS) There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2076	Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Kern Primrose Sphinx Moth <i>Euproserpinus euterpe</i> There is proposed critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7881	Threatened

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498	Threatened

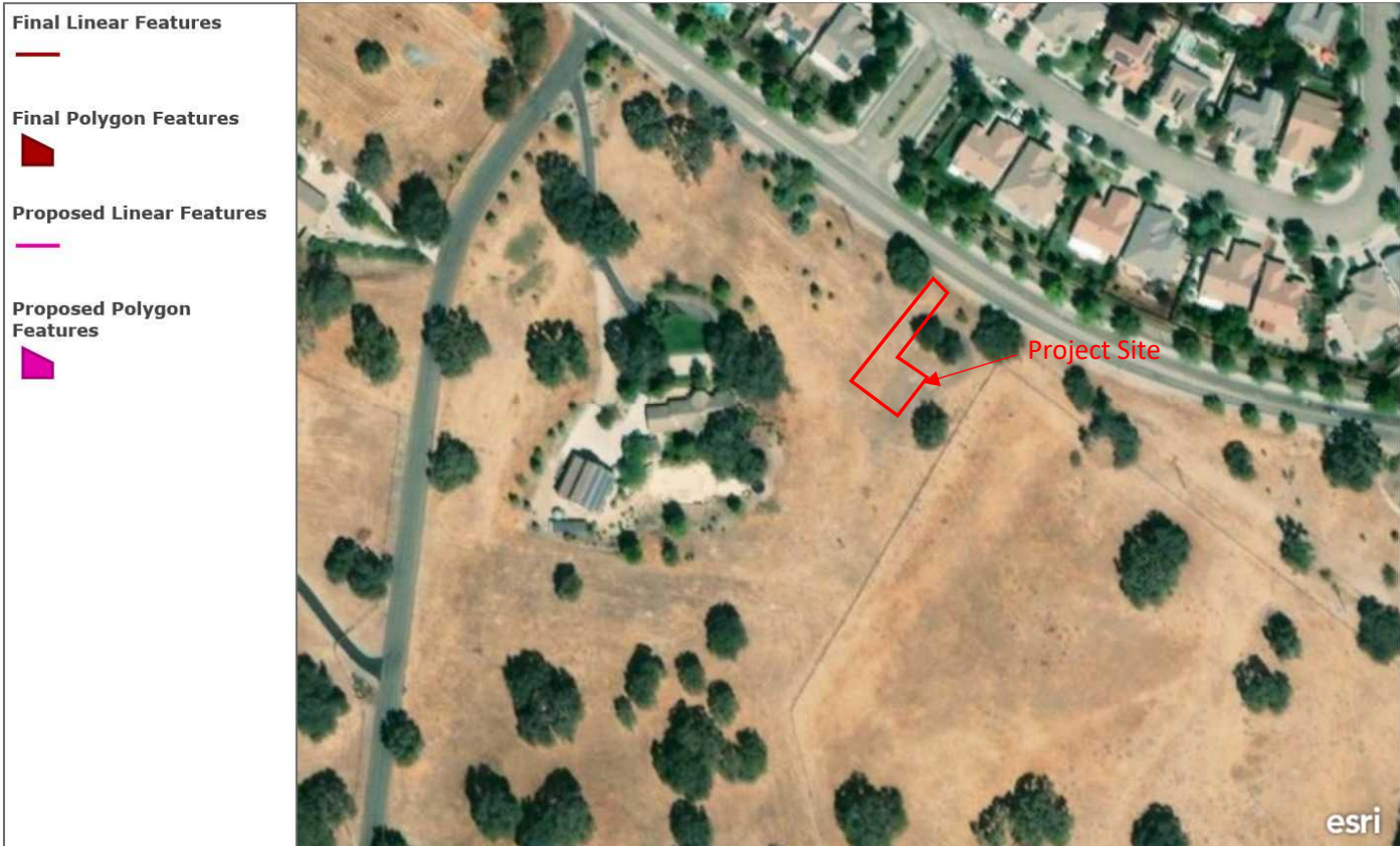
Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
California Jewelflower <i>Caulanthus californicus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4599	Endangered
Chorro Creek Bog Thistle <i>Cirsium fontinale</i> var. <i>obispoense</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5991	Endangered
Marsh Sandwort <i>Arenaria paludicola</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2229	Endangered
Purple Amole <i>Chlorogalum purpureum</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5531	Threatened
Spreading Navarretia <i>Navarretia fossalis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1334	Threatened

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

Critical Habitat for Threatened & Endangered Species [USFWS]



CNDDDB Quad Species List 31 records.




Element Type	Scientific Name	Common Name	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW Status	CA Rare Plant Rank	Quad Code	Quad Name	Data Status	Taxonomic Sort
Animals - Amphibians	<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	SSC	-	3512056	Templeton	Mapped	Animals - Amphibians - Ranidae - <i>Rana draytonii</i>
Animals - Amphibians	<i>Taricha torosa</i>	Coast Range newt	AAAF02032	None	None	SSC	-	3512056	Templeton	Unprocessed	Animals - Amphibians - Salamandridae - <i>Taricha torosa</i>
Animals - Amphibians	<i>Spea hammondi</i>	western spadefoot	AAABF02020	None	None	SSC	-	3512056	Templeton	Mapped	Animals - Amphibians - Scaphiropodidae - <i>Spea hammondi</i>
Animals - Birds	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	SSC	-	3512056	Templeton	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Icteridae - <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>
Animals - Birds	<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	least Bell's vireo	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3512056	Templeton	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Vireonidae - <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>
Animals - Crustaceans	<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	vernal pool fairy shrimp	ICBRA03030	Threatened	None	-	-	3512056	Templeton	Mapped	Animals - Crustaceans - Branchinectidae - <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>
Animals - Fish	<i>Lavinia exilicauda harengus</i>	Pajaro/Salinas hitch	AFCJB19013	None	None	SSC	-	3512056	Templeton	Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Cyprinidae - <i>Lavinia exilicauda harengus</i>
Animals - Fish	<i>Lavinia symmetricus subditus</i>	Monterey roach	AFCJB19026	None	None	SSC	-	3512056	Templeton	Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Cyprinidae - <i>Lavinia symmetricus subditus</i>
Animals - Fish	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 9	steelhead - south-central California coast DPS	AFCHA0209H	Threatened	None	-	-	3512056	Templeton	Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Salmonidae - <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 9
Animals - Insects	<i>Trimerotropis occulens</i>	Lompoc grasshopper	IIORT36310	None	None	-	-	3512056	Templeton	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Acrididae - <i>Trimerotropis occulens</i>
Animals - Insects	<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Crotch bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	None	-	-	3512056	Templeton	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Apidae - <i>Bombus crotchii</i>
Animals - Insects	<i>Polyphylla nubila</i>	Atascadero June beetle	IICOL68040	None	None	-	-	3512056	Templeton	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Scarabaeidae - <i>Polyphylla nubila</i>
Animals - Mammals	<i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i>	San Joaquin kit fox	AMAJA03041	Endangered	Threatened	-	-	3512056	Templeton	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Canidae - <i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i>
Animals - Mammals	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	SSC	-	3512056	Templeton	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Mustelidae - <i>Taxidea taxus</i>
Animals - Reptiles	<i>Anniella pulchra</i>	northern California legless lizard	ARACC01020	None	None	SSC	-	3512056	Templeton	Mapped	Animals - Reptiles - Anniellidae - <i>Anniella pulchra</i>

Animals - Reptiles	Gambelia sila	blunt-nosed leopard lizard	ARACF07010	Endangered	Endangered	FP	-	3512056	Templeton	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Crotophytidae - Gambelia sila
Animals - Reptiles	Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	SSC	-	3512056	Templeton	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Emydidae - Emys marmorata
Plants - Vascular	Lasthenia leptalea	Salinas Valley goldfields	PDAST5L0B0	None	None	-	4.3	3512056	Templeton	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Lasthenia leptalea
Plants - Vascular	Amsinckia douglasiana	Douglas' fiddleneck	PDBOR01010	None	None	-	4.2	3512056	Templeton	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Boraginaceae - Amsinckia douglasiana
Plants - Vascular	Caulanthus lemmonii	Lemmon's jewelflower	PDBRA0M0E0	None	None	-	1B.2	3512056	Templeton	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Brassicaceae - Caulanthus lemmonii
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus macrodon	Salinas milk-vetch	PDFAB0F520	None	None	-	4.3	3512056	Templeton	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Astragalus macrodon
Plants - Vascular	Juncus luciensis	Santa Lucia dwarf rush	PMJUN013J0	None	None	-	1B.2	3512056	Templeton	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Juncaceae - Juncus luciensis
Plants - Vascular	Malacothamnus jonesii	Jones' bush-mallow	PDMAL0Q090	None	None	-	4.3	3512056	Templeton	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Malvaceae - Malacothamnus jonesii
Plants - Vascular	Eschscholzia hypocoides	San Benito poppy	PDPAP0A060	None	None	-	4.3	3512056	Templeton	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Papaveraceae - Eschscholzia hypocoides
Plants - Vascular	Eriastrum luteum	yellow-flowered eriastrum	PDPLM03080	None	None	-	1B.2	3512056	Templeton	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Polemoniaceae - Eriastrum luteum
Plants - Vascular	Navarretia nigelliformis ssp. radians	shining navarretia	PDPLM0C0J2	None	None	-	1B.2	3512056	Templeton	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Polemoniaceae - Navarretia nigelliformis ssp. radians
Plants - Vascular	Chorizanthe palmeri	Palmer's spineflower	PDPGN040H0	None	None	-	4.2	3512056	Templeton	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Polygonaceae - Chorizanthe palmeri
Plants - Vascular	Eriogonum elegans	elegant wild buckwheat	PDPGN081Y0	None	None	-	4.3	3512056	Templeton	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Polygonaceae - Eriogonum elegans
Plants - Vascular	Delphinium gypsophilum ssp. parviflorum	small-flowered gypsum-loving larkspur	PDRAN0B0S2	None	None	-	3.2	3512056	Templeton	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Ranunculaceae - Delphinium gypsophilum ssp. parviflorum
Plants - Vascular	Delphinium parryi ssp. eastwoodiae	Eastwood's larkspur	PDRAN0B1B2	None	None	-	1B.2	3512056	Templeton	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Ranunculaceae - Delphinium parryi ssp. eastwoodiae







Plants - Vascular	Horkelia cuneata var. puberula	mesa horkelia	PDROS0W045	None	None	-	1B.1	3512056	Templeton	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Rosaceae - Horkelia cuneata var. puberula
----------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------	------------	------	------	---	------	---------	-----------	--------	--



Legend

-  CNDDDB Area Feature
-  Selected Project Site
-  2 Mile Radius

Spotted Owl Observation

-  Positive Observation
-  Not Valid Activity Center
-  Negative Observation
-  Abandoned
-  Activity Center
-  Central Valley Vernal Pools

USGS 24K Quad: Templeton, CA;
Paso Robles, CA; Estrella, CA;
Creston, CA
Section-Township-Range - S00 T27S R13E

CNDDDB Species Occurrence Map
CSL0104 FA 10150468
1070 LADERA LANE
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY
PASO ROBLES, CA 93446

EBI Consulting
environmental | engineering | design

0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles



Bill Arnerich

From: Snyder, Jonathan [jonathan_d_snyder@fws.gov]
Sent: Monday, May 02, 2016 3:20 PM
To: Bill Arnerich
Subject: Re: No Effect Determinations
Attachments: USFWS Region 8 No Effect Determination Memo 12-6-13.pdf

That is correct. In fact, it is regional policy that we do not concur with "no effect" determinations (see attached). If you have a question about whether a project may affect listed species or not, feel free to give me a call or send me an email.

Thanks,
Jonathan

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I am updating my records and wanted to get some clarification for proposed telecommunication facilities that will have a 'no effect' determination on federally listed species. Specifically, federal actions that are determined to have 'no effect' on listed species by a lead agency or in this case an FCC designated consultant, does not require consultation with the USFWS under section 7 of the ESA. We are only to consult with the USFWS for projects that 'may affect but unlikely to adversely affect' and 'likely to adversely affect'. Is this an accurate statement?

Any information you could provide would be appreciated.

Thank you,

BILL ARNERICH

Biologist

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Visit our new website: www.ebiconsulting.com



Please consider the environment before printing this email

--

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(760) 431-9440 x307
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SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS		Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A, V, A99
		With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR
		Regulatory Floodway
OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD		0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X
		Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
		Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. Zone X
		Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone D
OTHER AREAS		Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X
		Effective LOMRs
GENERAL STRUCTURES		Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone D
		Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
		Levee, Dike, or Floodwall
OTHER FEATURES		20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
		17.5
		Coastal Transect
		Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
		Limit of Study
		Jurisdiction Boundary
MAP PANELS		Digital Data Available
		No Digital Data Available
		Unmapped



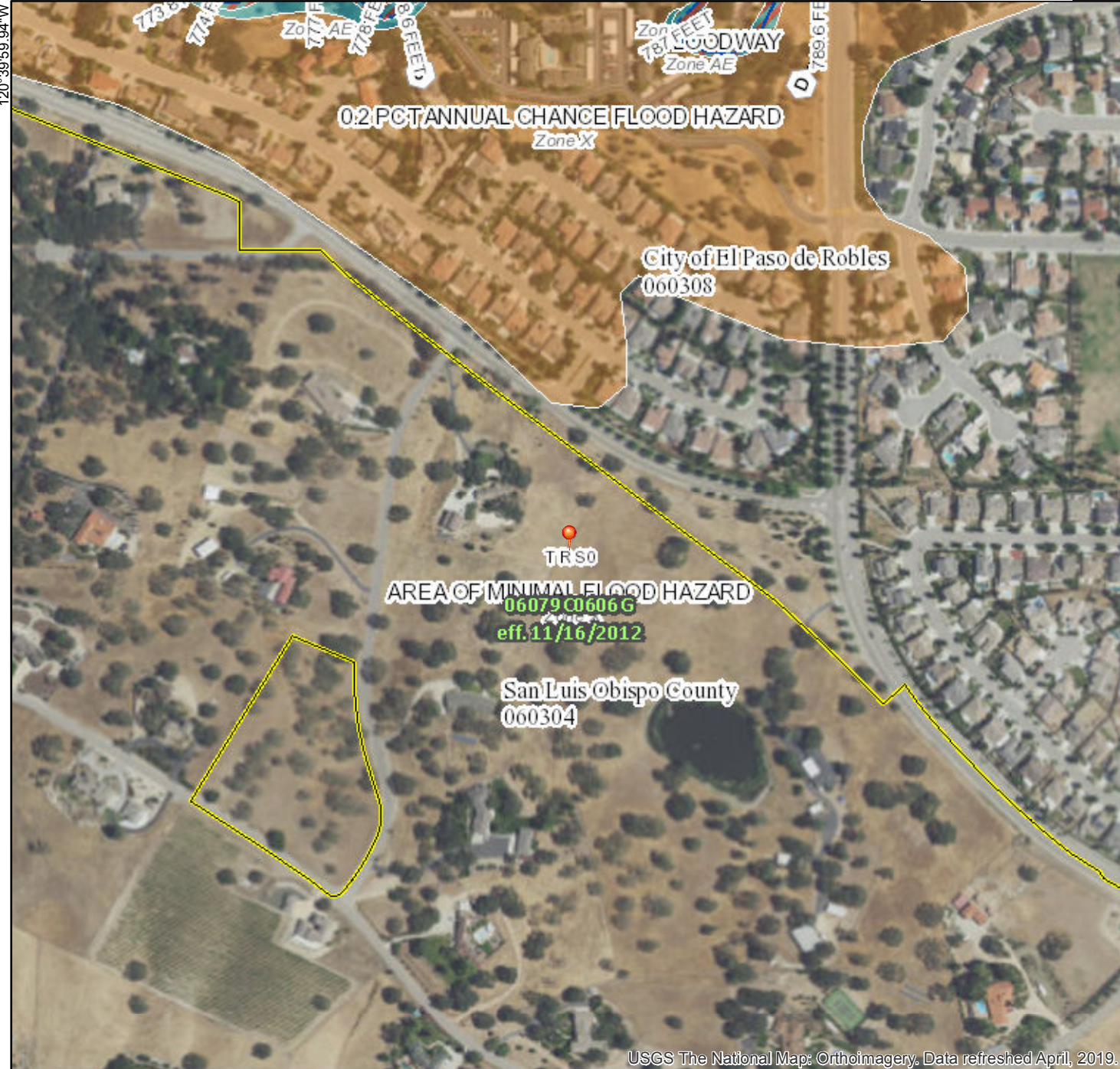
The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 8/7/2019 at 4:24:22 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

35°36'10.67"N

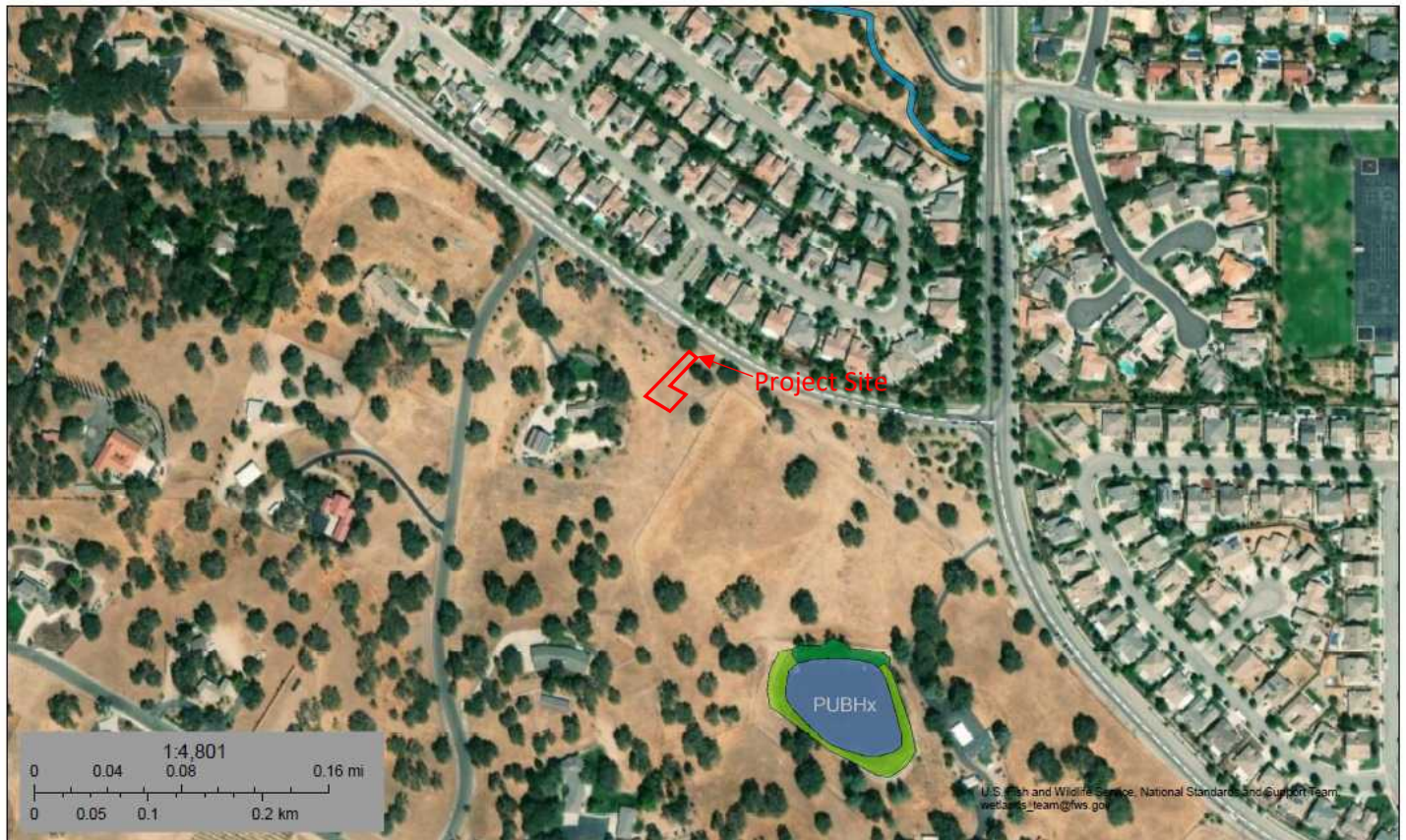


USGS The National Map: Orthoimagery, Data refreshed April, 2019.

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet 1:6,000

35°35'41.41"N

120°39'22.49"W



August 7, 2019

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland

- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond

- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)
This page was produced by the NWI mapper



United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for San Luis Obispo County, California, Paso Robles Area



Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

Custom Soil Resource Report

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map

120° 39' 42" W

120° 39' 39" W

35° 35' 59" N

35° 35' 59" N



35° 35' 56" N

35° 35' 56" N

120° 39' 42" W

120° 39' 39" W



Map Scale: 1:359 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

0 5 10 20 30 Meters


0 15 30 60 90 Feet

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84

Custom Soil Resource Report


MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines


 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

 Blowout

 Borrow Pit

 Clay Spot


 Closed Depression

 Gravel Pit

 Gravelly Spot


 Landfill

 Lava Flow

 Marsh or swamp

 Mine or Quarry

 Miscellaneous Water


 Perennial Water

 Rock Outcrop


 Saline Spot

 Sandy Spot

 Severely Eroded Spot


 Sinkhole


 Slide or Slip


 Sodic Spot

 Spoil Area

 Stony Spot


 Very Stony Spot

 Wet Spot

 Other

 Special Line Features

Water Features

 Streams and Canals


Transportation

 Rails


 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: San Luis Obispo County, California, Paso Robles Area
Survey Area Data: Version 12, Sep 14, 2018

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Feb 22, 2019—Mar 14, 2019

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background

MAP LEGEND

MAP INFORMATION

imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Bill Arnerich

From: Snyder, Jonathan [jonathan_d_snyder@fws.gov]
Sent: Monday, May 02, 2016 3:20 PM
To: Bill Arnerich
Subject: Re: No Effect Determinations
Attachments: USFWS Region 8 No Effect Determination Memo 12-6-13.pdf

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Biologist

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Visit our new website: www.ebiconsulting.com

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
179	Nacimiento-Los Osos complex, 9 to 30 percent slopes	0.1	39.7%
188	Rincon clay loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes, MLRA 14	0.2	60.3%
Totals for Area of Interest		0.3	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however,

onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

San Luis Obispo County, California, Paso Robles Area

179—Nacimiento-Los Osos complex, 9 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hbv1
Elevation: 600 to 1,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 20 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 60 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Nacimiento and similar soils: 30 percent
Los osos and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 50 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Nacimiento

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from calcareous shale and/or sandstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 18 inches: silty clay loam
H2 - 18 to 28 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 28 to 32 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 9 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 10 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: Fine Loamy 9-13 (R015XE020CA)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Los Osos

Setting

Landform: Hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Residuum weathered from shale and/or sandstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 14 inches: clay loam

H2 - 14 to 24 inches: clay

H3 - 24 to 59 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 9 to 30 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: Fine Loamy 9-13 (R015XE020CA)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Balcom, loam

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Positas, coarse sandy loam

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed, similar to los osos soil

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Ayar, silty clay

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Diablo, clay

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Shimmon, loam

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Arbuckle, fine sandy loam

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Greenfield, fine sandy loam

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Rincon, clay loam

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed, gr/cb surfaces

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed, slopes of 30 to 50 percent

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

188—Rincon clay loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes, MLRA 14

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tb8p

Elevation: 10 to 3,110 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 11 to 33 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 56 to 62 degrees F

Frost-free period: 250 to 320 days

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Rincon and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rincon

Setting

Landform: Terraces, alluvial fans

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Clayey alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: clay loam

Ap - 6 to 18 inches: clay loam

Bt - 18 to 52 inches: clay

Custom Soil Resource Report

Btk - 52 to 64 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 9 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent

Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: FINE LOAMY BOTTOM (R014XE025CA)

Minor Components

Lockwood

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Arbuckle

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Cropley

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Capay

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Brentwood

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Antioch

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

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- United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National range and pasture handbook. <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/landuse/rangepasture/?cid=stelpdb1043084>

Custom Soil Resource Report

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National soil survey handbook, title 430-VI. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/scientists/?cid=nrcs142p2_054242

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United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. 1961. Land capability classification. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 210. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_052290.pdf

QUALIFICATIONS

SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE

Tiffany Skrobiszewski is currently a Senior Scientist with over ten years of professional experience within the environmental field. Her dedication and critical thinking skills have been a valuable asset to EBI. During this time she has specialized in Phase I/Phase II environmental site assessments (ESAs) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Screenings. Ms. Skrobiszewski has successfully completed over 500 ESAs throughout the United States where she was directly responsible for assessing properties for environmental hazards. Additionally, Ms. Skrobiszewski has continued to expand her NEPA experience by performing assessments for various telecommunication carriers throughout the Mid-Atlantic, Southeastern, Mid-Western, and Western Regions.

RELEVANT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Environmental Site Assessments: Ms. Skrobiszewski has continually met established deadlines for Phase I report completion and ensured compliance with ASTM standards for both commercial real estate and telecommunications industry properties. These client specific reports required her direct review and interpretation of historical records, regulatory databases, and field observations. Additionally, Ms. Skrobiszewski has assumed project management responsibilities in the form of client correspondence, fieldwork management, critical decision making, and project tracking in an attempt to meet the varying needs of each individual client.

Telecommunications NEPA Screenings: Ms. Skrobiszewski has also been responsible for the completion of over 1,000 NEPA Screening reports for various telecommunications industry clientele. Each report required compliance with established Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulations and included the analysis of designated wilderness areas, historic properties, Tribal consultation rights, wetland areas, and other areas of environmental concern.

EDUCATION

B.S. Biology, Longwood College

PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATIONS

Licensed Asbestos Inspector- Virginia

SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE

Mr. Stayer received his BS in the Management of Information Systems from the University of Texas at Arlington with an emphasis in database management. Mr. Stayer also received a MS in Wildlife Ecology from Texas State University with an emphasis on avian species, specifically a Master's Thesis on raptor species. He has spent 5 years working for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) responsible for conducting numerous wildlife and habitat assessments, understanding and implementing all sections of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), responsible for reviewing National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents, writing and reviewing grant proposals, writing and reviewing biological reports, and publication of numerous documents related to the Endangered Species Act.

RELEVANT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Mr. Stayer has worked with EBI Consulting as a Biologist II since January of 2014. Prior to working with EBI, Mr. Stayer worked as a wildlife biologist for the USFWS Carlsbad Field Office. Mr. Stayer worked closely with the U.S. Navy and National Park Service to establish a habitat monitoring program for the Federally threatened island night lizard. He has also worked with numerous water districts to assess project impacts, develop project alternatives, and propose mitigation for numerous Federally listed threatened and endangered species in compliance with the ESA and NEPA. As a USFWS fish and wildlife biologist Jason has conducted numerous species and habitat assessments and developed ESA Section 4 documents for the Coachella Valley Fringe-toed Lizard, Island Night Lizard, Coastal California Gnatcatcher, Santa Ana Sucker, and Southwestern Willow Flycatcher. Jason has also drafted Section 7 Consultation documents for 30 different state and federally listed species.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of Science, Management of Information Systems, December 2002
University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, TX

Master of Science, Wildlife Ecology, August 2008
Texas State University, San Marcos, TX

PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATIONS

Seabird Assessment Oil Spill Response, March 2009
Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office, Carlsbad, CA

Listing and Candidate Assessment (Section 4 - ESA), March 2010
Lakewood Fish and Wildlife Office, Lakewood, CO

Habitat Conservation Plan Development (Section 10 - ESA), March 2011
Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office, Carlsbad, CA

Recovery Planning Implementation (Section 4 - ESA), April 2011
National Convention Training Center, Shepherdstown, WV

Interagency Consultation (Section 7 - ESA), April 2012

Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office, Carlsbad, CA

Critical Writing and Critical Thinking, June 2012

National Convention Training Center, Shepherdstown, WV

24 hour HAZWOPER Certification, March 2013

Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office, Carlsbad, CA

PUBLICATIONS

USFWS Publication	5-year review on the Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard (August 10, 2010)
Federal Register	Proposed revised critical habitat for the southwestern willow flycatcher – assist Arizona Fish and Wildlife Office (Carlsbad Field Office lead) (August 15, 2011)
Federal Register	90-day finding on the coastal California gnatcatcher (October 26, 2011)
USFWS Publication	5-year review on the island night lizard (October 10, 2012)
Federal Register	Final revised critical habitat for the southwestern willow flycatcher – assist Arizona Fish and Wildlife Office (Carlsbad Field Office lead) (January 03, 2013)
Federal Register	Island night lizard proposed delisting rule (February 04, 2013)
Federal Register	Draft post-delisting monitoring plan for the night lizard (February 04, 2013)
Federal Register	Island night lizard final delisting rule (April, 01 2014)
Federal Register	Final post-delisting monitoring plan for the night lizard (April, 01 2014)