

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The City of San Diego Open Space Division, under three awarded FEMA grants, is carrying out brush management covering City owned land in the areas of Carmel Valley (~77.9 acres of urban-wild land interface [UWI]), Scripps Ranch (~166.22 acres of UWI), and Del Cerro (~97.96 acres of UWI) – totaling approximately 342 acres. This fuel reduction plan is prepared for the Scripps Ranch area (consisting of the Scripps Ranch and Tierrasanta subareas), and presents pre-fuel reduction site conditions, identifies sensitive resources for avoidance/reduced impacts, and outlines recommendations for implementing fuel reduction along the length of the project area. Recommendations made herein are in accordance with Section 142.0412 of the San Diego Municipal Code (SDMC), the Fire Prevention Bureau Policy B-08-01, and the City of San Diego Fire Safety and Brush Management Guide.

The Scripps Ranch fuel reduction subarea is located in the City of San Diego, in the communities of Scripps Ranch and Tierra Santa, east of Interstate 15, both north and south of State Route 52 (Figures 1 & 2). The Scripps Ranch subarea is located east and south of Miramar Reservoir, south of Spring Canyon Road and west of Pomerado Road. The Tierrasanta subarea is bound by SR 52 to the north and Mission Gorge Road to the south.

The goal of this plan is to present pre-fuel reduction site conditions for future comparison with post-fuel reduction conditions, document any rare plants/sensitive species observed during pre-thinning site surveys, and recommend an appropriate course of action to achieve compliance with the City's brush management regulations.

2.0 METHODS

2.1 INITIAL BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) conducted an initial assessment of the Scripps Ranch and Tierrasanta subarea to document existing conditions and compliance with City brush management regulations (City 2008a and 2008b). As part of the initial assessment, HELIX biologists Brian Parker and Kimberly Davis mapped the vegetation communities in accordance with the City's Biological Guidelines (City 2004), identified potential coastal California gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila californica californica*; CAGN) habitat, and qualitatively assessed brush management compliance of the polygons identified within the Scripps Ranch and Tierrasanta subareas, in accordance with the methodology described in HELIX's technical proposal for the project (HELIX 2008). Preliminary maps were provided to the contractor and City for the Scripps Ranch subarea, which identified the potential CAGN habitat where surveys would be required and a prioritization map for conducting work activities in the Scripps Ranch subarea.

2.2 COASTAL CALIFORNIA GNATCATCHER SURVEYS

Prior to the contractor starting fuel reduction work in the Scripps Ranch and Tierrasanta subareas during the CAGN breeding season (March 1-August 15), HELIX conducted protocol surveys for the CAGN in the 3 habitat types identified as potential CAGN habitat in the project's RFP (i.e., coastal sage scrub, coastal sage-chaparral scrub, and maritime succulent scrub; City 2008c). HELIX biologist

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Jason Kurnow surveyed for CAGN in all coastal sage scrub and coastal sage-chaparral scrub mapped in the Scripps Ranch and Tierrasanta subareas, in accordance with the approved U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service guidelines (USFWS 1997). Surveys for the Scripps Ranch subarea were conducted on February 25, March 4, and March 11, 2009. Surveys for the Tierrasanta subarea were conducted on April 14, 16, 21, 23, and 28 and May 1, 2009.

2.3 PRE-FUEL REDUCTION DATA COLLECTION

In addition to the initial assessment and the CAGN surveys, HELIX biologists collected the pre-fuel reduction data in order to assess wildfire hazard/compliance. Data was collected every 200 feet along the length of the project area to document pre-fuel reduction site conditions. Data collection included taking photographs in two different directions, recording the compass heading of each photograph (to the nearest 5 degrees), using a Global Positioning System (GPS) with submeter accuracy to document the data collection location, hammering a nail in the ground with a pink feather attached to mark the data collection location, noting access points on an aerial photograph, and identifying potential encroachments by adjacent landowners, and identifying hazardous fuel load.

Pre-fuel reduction data collection for the Scripps Ranch subarea was conducted by Amy Mattson and Shelby Howard. Pre-fuel reduction data collection for the Tierrasanta subarea was conducted by Shelby Howard, Greg Mason, Dale Ritenour, and Brian Parker.

2.4 RARE PLANT SURVEYS AND NESTING BIRD SURVEYS

Finally, approximately 1 week prior to the contractor beginning brush management activities in an area, HELIX biologists conducted a pre-thinning sensitive plant species survey, raptor nest survey, and migratory bird nest survey. All sensitive plant species were documented and those to be avoided were marked with bright orange or pink flagging tape so that it was easily visible to the brush removal crew. All shrubs and trees containing an active raptor or bird nest were also documented on an aerial photograph and the shrub or tree was marked with bright flagging tape.

2.4 NOMENCLATURE

Nomenclature in this report follows Holland (1986) for vegetation communities, Rebman and Simpson (2006) for plant species names, and the American Ornithologists' Union (2008) for bird species names. Sensitive plant species status is taken from CNPS (2009).

3.0 PRE-FUEL REDUCTION SITE CONDITIONS/CONSTRAINTS

This section describes the site conditions within the Scripps Ranch and Tierrasanta subareas as they exist prior to the execution of fuel reduction in 2009.

3.1 SCRIPPS RANCH

3.1.1 Vegetation Communities

Eight vegetation communities were mapped within the Scripps Ranch subarea (Figure 3). Five of the vegetation communities are considered sensitive by the City: Diegan coastal sage scrub, coastal sage-

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chaparral scrub, southern maritime chaparral, southern mixed chaparral, and chamise chaparral. Non-sensitive communities include non-native vegetation, eucalyptus woodland, and disturbed habitat. The vegetation community acreages for the Scripps Ranch subarea are provided in Table 1; a description of each vegetation community is provided in Appendix A.

Vegetation Community	Acres
Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub	5.8
Coastal Sage-Chaparral Scrub	2.6
Southern Maritime Chaparral	2.2
Southern Mixed Chaparral	7.3
Chamise Chaparral	2.6
Eucalyptus Woodland	17.5
Non-native Vegetation	7.8
Disturbed Habitat	1.1
TOTAL	52.9

3.1.2 Sensitive Plant Species

Two sensitive plant species were documented within the Scripps Ranch subarea: San Diego County viguiera (*Viguiera laciniata*) and San Diego barrel cactus (*Ferocactus viridescens*).

San Diego County viguiera (*Viguiera laciniata*)

Listing: --/--; CNPS List 4.2

Distribution: San Diego and Orange County; Baja California, Mexico

Habitat: Diegan coastal sage scrub and coastal sage-chaparral scrub. Generally, shrub cover is more open than at mesic, coastal locales supporting sage scrub. Occurs on a variety of soil types.

Status on site: Over 100 individuals were scattered throughout the brush management area south of Mira Lago Trail (Points 174 through 178; Figure 4). Approximately 21 additional individuals were documented as several clumps within a small brush management area located at the corner of Timberlake Drive and Scripps Trail (Point 248; Figure 4).

San Diego barrel cactus (*Ferocactus viridescens*)

Listing: --/--; CNPS List 2.1; City MCSP Covered

Distribution: San Diego County; Baja California, Mexico

Habitat: Optimal habitat for this cactus appears to be Diegan coastal sage scrub hillsides, often at the crest of slopes and growing among cobbles.

Status on site: Individuals occurred in 6 scattered locations throughout the Scripps Ranch subarea, ranging from 1 to 15 individuals each (Figure 4).

3.1.3 Coastal California Gnatcatcher

No CAGN were detected during protocol surveys.

3.1.4 Nesting Birds and Raptors

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One active Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) nest, one active mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*) nest, and five inactive nests were documented in the Scripps Ranch subarea (Figure 4). The Cooper's hawk nest was documented adjacent to data point 12 and the mourning dove nest was documented adjacent to data point 212. Three inactive raptor or common raven (*Corvus corax*) nests were documented in the northeastern portion of the project area, south of Spring Canyon Road. A fourth inactive raptor or raven nest was documented adjacent to data point 22, east of Mountain Glen Trail. An inactive, unidentified bird nest was found in the coastal sage-chaparral scrub adjacent to data point 59, east of Rock Creek Drive.

3.1.5 Brush Management Compliance

Three areas of the Scripps Ranch subarea were considered to be in compliance with City brush management regulations (Figure 5a). Portions of Polygons 32 and 56 in the western portion of the project, a portion of Polygon 14 in the eastern portion of the project, and portions of Polygons 21 and 74 in the northeastern portion of the project were considered to be in compliance because brush had recently been thinned to less than 50 percent cover, trees were not present within the areas, no leaf litter or debris was present, and no brush management is needed (Figure 5).

The majority of the Scripps Ranch subarea was assessed as needing moderate brush management. Moderate brush management was a category determined by HELIX during the initial assessment and generally is defined as areas where shrubs and/or trees need to be thinned or pruned in accordance with City brush management regulations. "Moderate" included areas that had previously been thinned, but some brush management was still needed because debris was present, cover was greater than 50 percent, or trees needed to be pruned.

Several areas were considered by HELIX to need substantial brush management and these areas generally occurred in the eastern and northeastern portions of the Scripps Ranch subarea. Substantial brush management was a category determined by HELIX during the initial assessment as is generally defined as areas where no brush management had occurred, existing habitat is very dense, and/or trees are spaced in close proximity to each other.

Sample photos from various habitat types in the Scripps Ranch subarea are provided in Appendix B; remaining photos are provided in the attached CD.

3.1.6 Proposed Access Points

Proposed access points to each fuel reduction area are shown in Figure 5a.

3.2 TIERRASANTA

3.2.1 Vegetation Communities

Five vegetation communities were mapped within the Tierrasanta subarea (Figures 3b and 3c). Two of the vegetation communities are considered sensitive by the City: Diegan coastal sage scrub and coastal sage-chaparral scrub. Non-sensitive communities include non-native vegetation, eucalyptus

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woodland, and disturbed habitat. The vegetation community acreages for the Tierrasanta subarea are provided in Table 2; a description of each vegetation community is provided in Appendix A.

Vegetation Community	Acres
Riparian Woodland	0.5
Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub (including disturbed)	67.2
Coastal Sage-Chaparral Scrub	10.1
Non-native Vegetation	5.1
Eucalyptus Woodland	25.6
Disturbed Habitat	0.9
TOTAL	109.5

3.2.2 Sensitive Plant Species

Three sensitive plant species were documented within the Tierrasanta subarea: San Diego County viguiera (*Viguiera laciniata*), San Diego barrel cactus (*Ferocactus viridescens*), and Nuttall’s scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*).

San Diego County viguiera (*Viguiera laciniata*)

Listing: --/--; CNPS List 4.2

Distribution: San Diego and Orange County; Baja California, Mexico

Habitat: Diegan coastal sage scrub and coastal sage-chaparral scrub. Generally, shrub cover is more open than at mesic, coastal locales supporting sage scrub. Occurs on a variety of soil types.

Status on site: Hundreds of individuals were documented throughout the Tierrasanta subarea (Figure 4b). Individuals were too numerous to get an accurate count.

San Diego barrel cactus (*Ferocactus viridescens*)

Listing: --/--; CNPS List 2.1; City MCSP Covered

Distribution: San Diego County; Baja California, Mexico

Habitat: Optimal habitat for this cactus appears to be Diegan coastal sage scrub hillsides, often at the crest of slopes and growing among cobbles.

Status on site: The species was documented in 3 locations in the Tierrasanta subarea: 6 individuals in the central portion (Polygon 30), 6 individuals in the northeast portion (Polygon 45), and 1 individual in the northwest portion (Polygon 63; Figure 4b).

Nuttall’s scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*)

Listing: --/--; CNPS List 1B.1; County Group A

Distribution: San Diego, Orange, and Santa Barbara counties; Baja California, Mexico

Habitat: Chaparral with a relatively open canopy cover is the preferred habitat in flat terrain (also found in coastal scrub). On north-facing slopes, may grow in dense monotypic stands. Sandy or clay loam soils.

Status on site: Approximately 70 individuals were documented in 2 locations in the central portion of the Tierrasanta subarea in coastal sage-chaparral scrub habitat east of Pallon Way and south of Rueda Drive (Polygon 98; Figure 4b).

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3.2.3 Coastal California Gnatcatcher

The CAGN was detected in 3 locations within the Tierrasanta subarea during protocol surveys (Figure 4b). The species was detected in the southwestern portion of the project area (adjacent to Polygons 1 and 2; east of Santo Road and south of Corporal Drive), in the central portion of the project area (Polygon 26; north of Tierrasanta Boulevard and east of Pallon Way), and in the northern portion of the project area (Polygons 58, 62, and 127; east of Santo Road, north of Antigua Boulevard, and south of Menorca Drive).

The CAGN was detected in 1 additional location in the southwest portion of the project area during the pre-fuel reduction data collection (adjacent to Polygon 9; east of Santo Road and south of Halfbeak Way).

3.2.4 Nesting Birds and Raptors

One raptor nest was observed in the central portion of the project area during the pre-fuel reduction data collection. The raptor nest was located in a tall eucalyptus tree within a small patch of eucalyptus woodland east of Cartulina Road and north of Tambor Court (Polygon 129; Figure 4b).

3.2.5 Brush Management Compliance

Several areas, totaling 2.92 acres, of the Tierrasanta subarea were considered to be in compliance with City brush management regulations (Figure 5b; Appendix D) either because the areas have been completed cleared, because areas are in compliance with brush management regulations, or because they contain wetland vegetation, which does not require brush management. Portions of Polygons 28, 34, 92, 111, and 126 have been cleared by homeowners and were in complete compliance as of the time of the pre-fuel reduction data collection. Polygon 125 and a portion of Polygon 116 contain wetland vegetation that is associated with a creek; no brush management is needed in these areas. Finally, portions of Polygons 59, 61, and 112 are part of community parks; these areas contain irrigated lawn grass and these areas are devoid of shrubs and trees.

The majority of the Tierrasanta subarea (93.31 acres) was determined to need moderate brush management. Moderate brush management was a category determined by HELIX during the initial assessment and generally is defined as areas where shrubs and/or trees need to be thinned or pruned in accordance with City brush management regulations. "Moderate" included areas that had previously been thinned, but some brush management was still needed because debris was present, cover was greater than 50 percent, or trees needed to be pruned.

Several areas were considered by HELIX to need substantial brush management in the Tierrasanta subarea, which totaled 13.29 acres (Figure 5b). Substantial brush management was a category determined by HELIX during the initial assessment as is generally defined as areas where no brush management had occurred, existing habitat is very dense, and/or trees are spaced in close proximity to each other.

Sample photos from various habitat types in the Tierrasanta subarea are provided in Appendix E; remaining photos are provided in the attached CD.

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3.2.6 Proposed Access Points

Proposed access points to each fuel reduction area are shown in Figure 5b.

4.0 FUEL REDUCTION EXECUTION/MONITORING

The following is a checklist of items that need to be conducted prior to starting fuel reduction activities within any particular area.

- ❑ Flagging fuel reduction limits by contractor.
- ❑ Documentation of pre-fuel reduction site conditions by the project biologist.
- ❑ Rare plant survey by the project biologist.
- ❑ Nesting raptor/other bird survey by the project biologist.
- ❑ CAGN surveys (for work conducted between March 1 and August 15 in coastal sage scrub, coastal sage-chaparral scrub, or maritime succulent scrub)
- ❑ Identification of any cultural/Native American resources requiring monitoring, as described in the RFP

Prior to the start of fuel reduction activities, HELIX will provide an initial training and orientation program to the contractor. HELIX will provide a brush management regulations pamphlet to all fuel reduction personnel during the initial orientation and will explain the brush management program. Copies of a plant photo booklet will also be distributed to personnel. Monthly refresher training sessions (monthly tailgates) will also be conducted by HELIX on the first working day of each month. Any new crew members will receive an orientation on the brush management program. Fuel reduction monitors will keep a log of session dates and times of the training provided to personnel, which will be provided as a summary table in the post fuel reduction report.

During fuel reduction implementation, guidance will be provided by the biological monitor; however, it is the contractor's responsibility to be familiar with all applicable City brush management regulations/guidelines, as specified by the City in their Request for Bid. Upon completion of fuel reduction in an area, the biological monitor must inspect the area and determine that all work is completed in compliance with the applicable City open space regulations/guidelines.

5.0 FUEL REDUCTION RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for bringing the Scripps Ranch subarea into compliance with City brush management regulations are provided in Appendix C. Recommendations for bringing the Tierrasanta subarea into compliance with City brush management regulations are provided in Appendix D. Specific recommendations are provided for each vegetation community within a given landscape area. Landscape areas can be loosely defined as each urban canyon or block of open space. If vegetation communities within a landscape area varied, specific recommendations were provided for each area. Recommendations were made in accordance with Section 142.0412 of the SDMC, the Fire Prevention Bureau Policy B-08-01, and the City of San Diego Fire Safety and Brush Management Guide, as well

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as the City's clarifications on this project. Figure 6 shows a typical depiction of the brush management regulations and incorporates most of the City's clarifications for this project. More specific details will be provided by a biological monitor in the field, during fuel reduction implementation.

6.0 DELIVERABLES

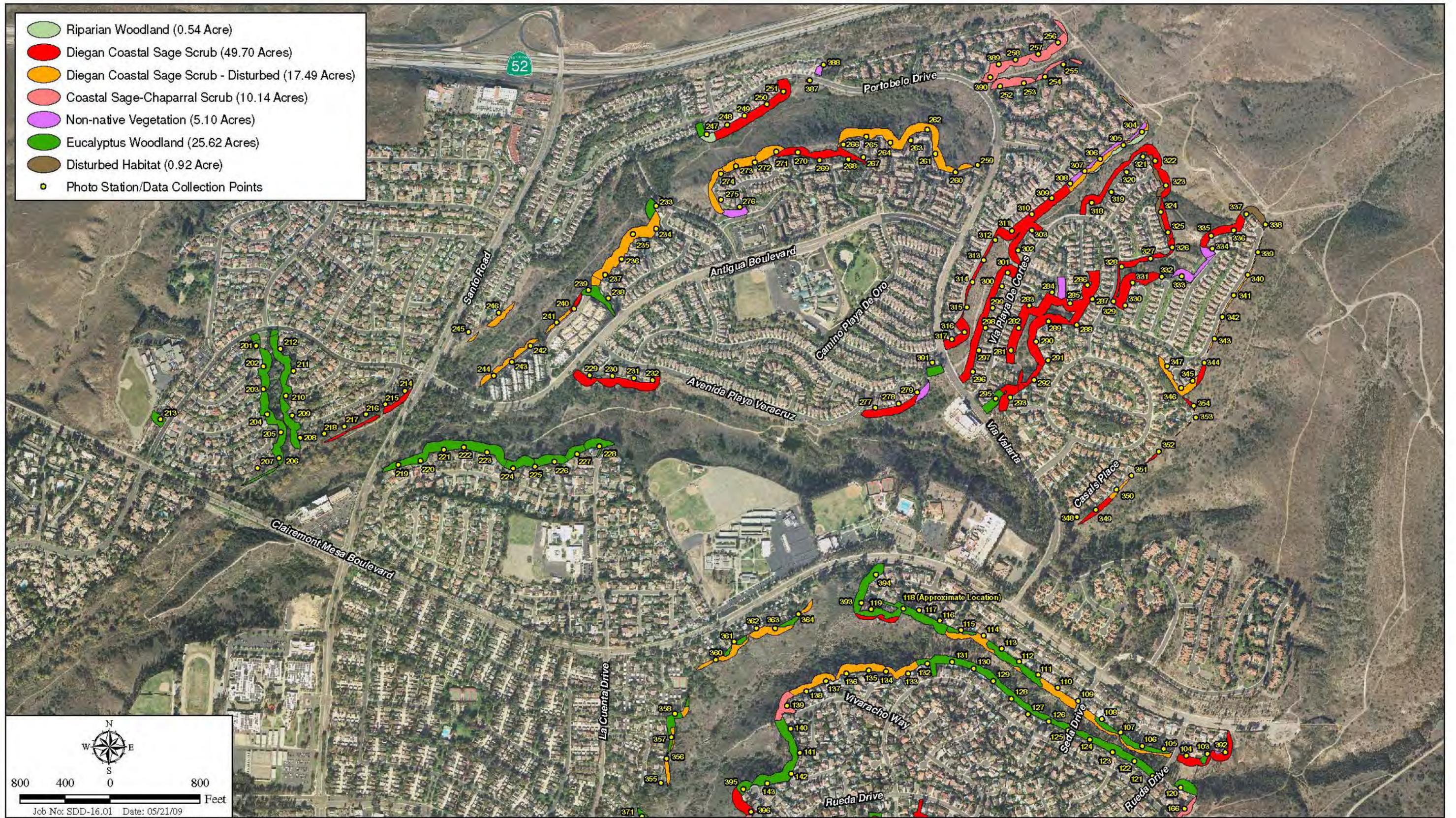
A daily log will be filled out by the HELIX monitoring biologist each day that he or she is on site to monitor fuel reduction activities. The log will be sent to the City and to the contractor at the end of each week and will contain the monitoring dates, work areas, information on the pre- and post-clearing surveys, and a summary of the observations and activities occurring each day.

Once an area has been cleared by the contractor, a HELIX biologist will walk with the contractor to ensure that the area(s) are considered to be in compliance with brush management regulations. Any items identified during the walk will be noted on a punchlist, which will be provided to the contractor by the HELIX monitor. HELIX will work with the contractor and the City to ensure that all punchlist items are completed before fuel reduction activities are considered to be completed in an area.

Once fuel reduction activities are considered to be complete within the entire Scripps Ranch and Tierrasanta subareas, HELIX will prepare a Post Fuel Reduction Plan to summarize the post fuel reduction site conditions, in accordance with guidelines provided in HELIX's proposal (HELIX 2008). The Post Fuel Reduction Plan will be provided separately from this report.

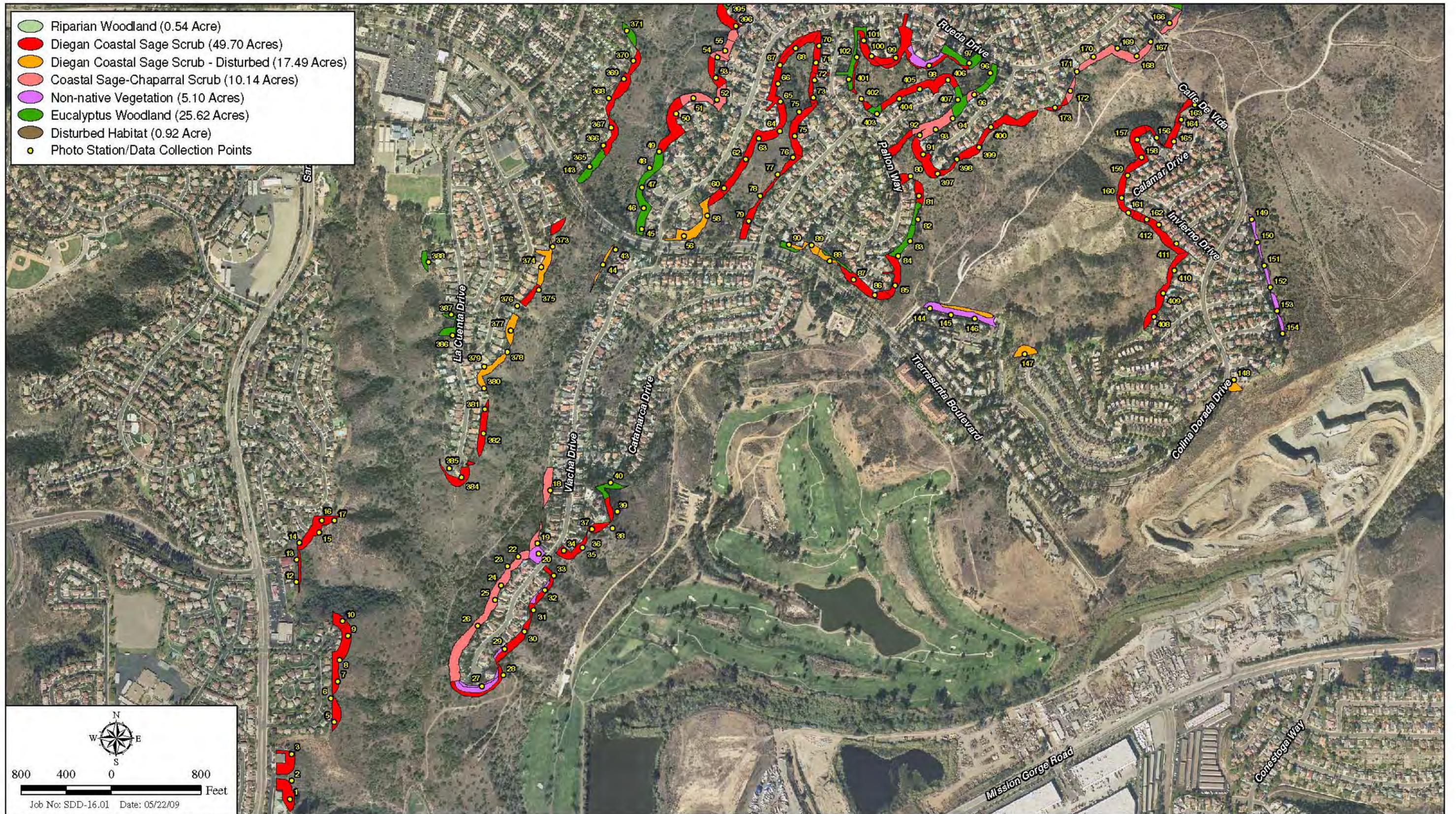
7.0 REFERENCES

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Vegetation

CITY OF SAN DIEGO BRUSH MANAGEMENT PROJECT - TIERRASANTA

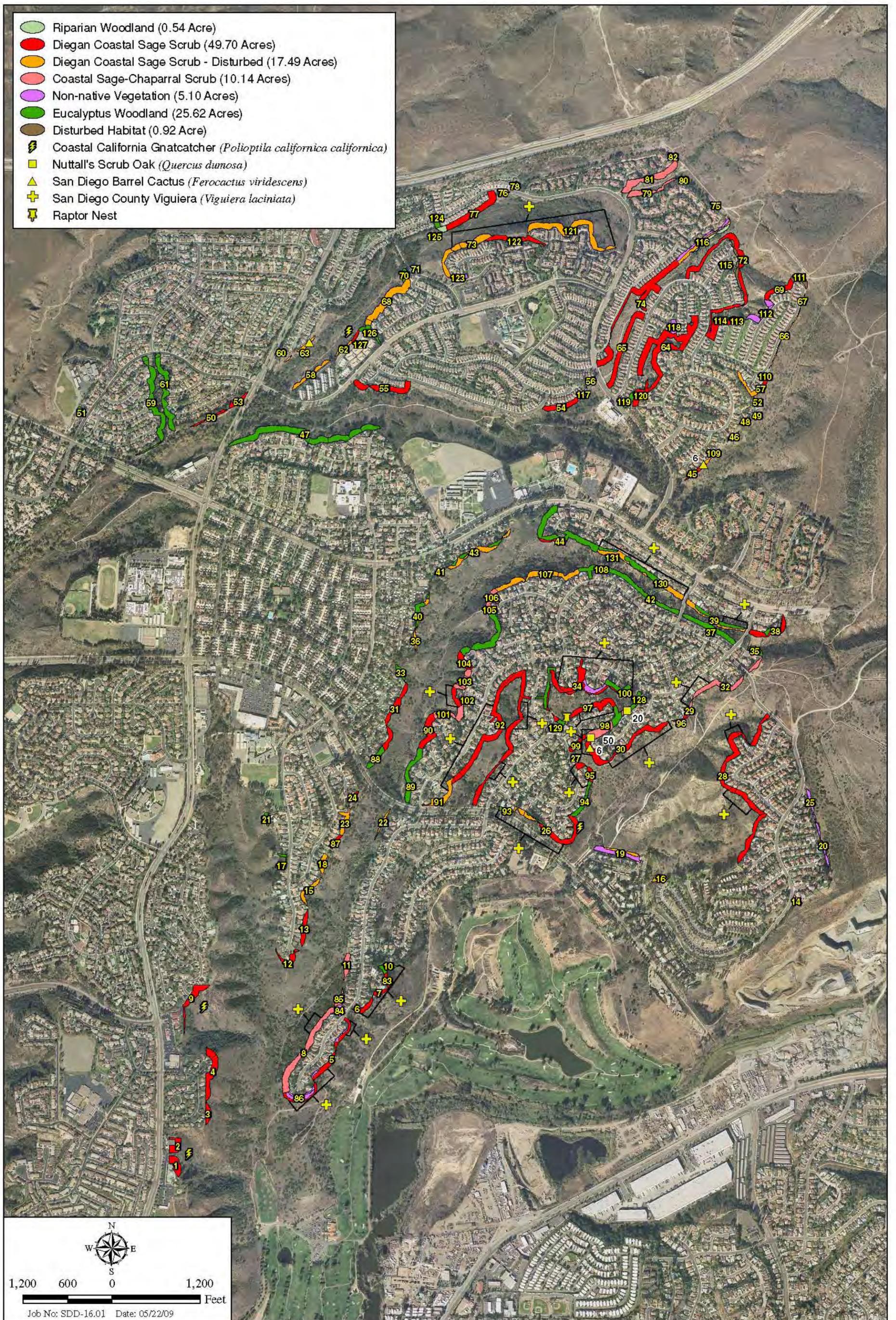


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Vegetation

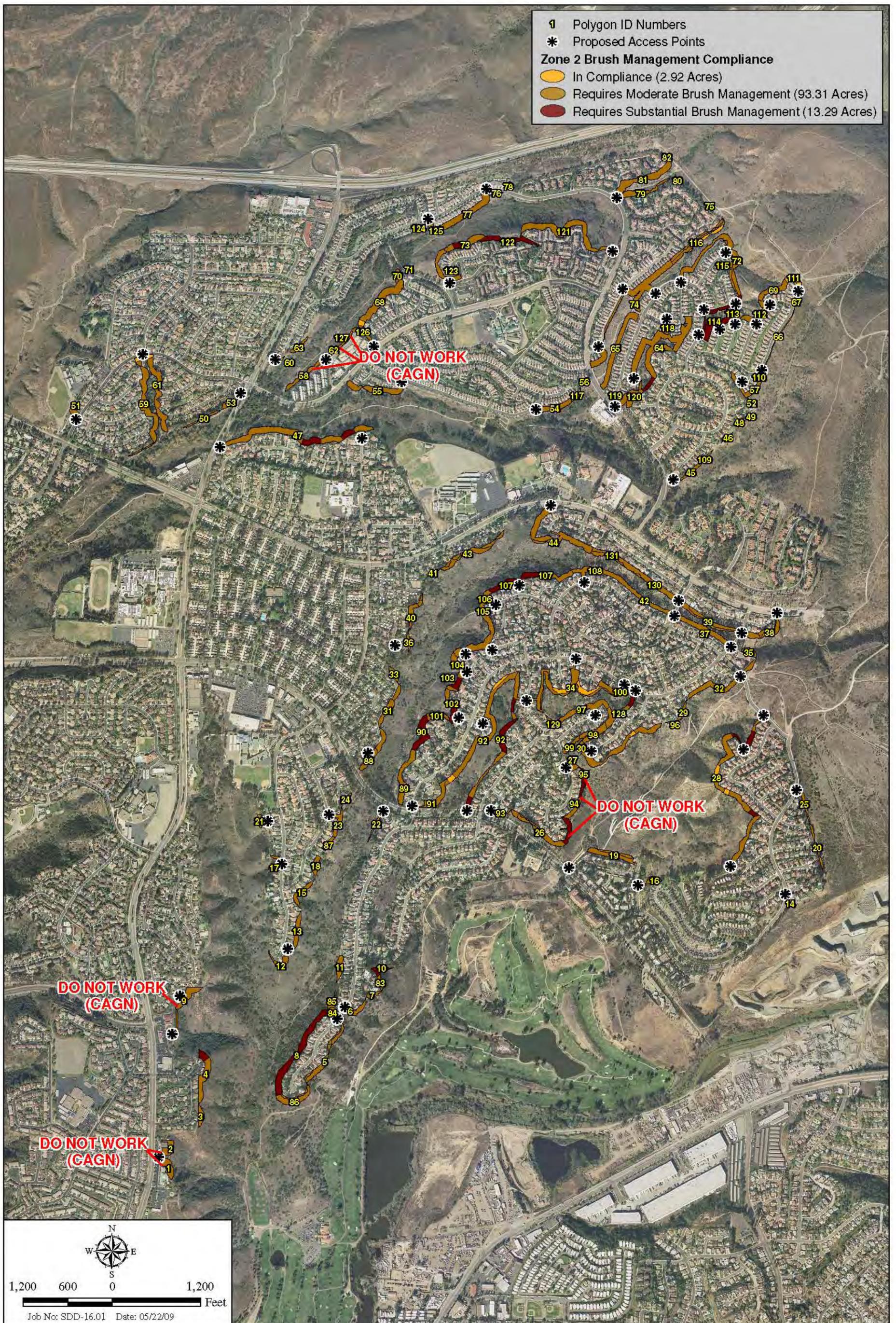
CITY OF SAN DIEGO BRUSH MANAGEMENT PROJECT - TIERRASANTA

Figure 3c



Sensitive Resources

CITY OF SAN DIEGO BRUSH MANAGEMENT PROJECT - TIERRASANTA



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Brush Management Compliance and Proposed Access

CITY OF SAN DIEGO BRUSH MANAGEMENT PROJECT - TIERRASANTA

Appendix D - Tierrasanta Existing Conditions Site Evaluation Forms and Recommendations

GPS Point	Photo Point A (compass direction)*		Photo Point B (compass direction)*		Habitat	Sensitive Species	Slope >50 percent	Potential CAGN Habitat	Brush Management Compliance	Notes/Recommendations
1	1	160	2	350	DCSS	--	Y	Present	2	Within this DCSS, existing shrub cover is generally 60 to 80 percent and the majority of this DCSS occurs on slopes greater than 50 percent. Shrub cover needs to be reduced to 50 percent cover by first removing invasive species (chrysanthemum), then other non-native species should be removed next, followed by flammable native species, then other native species. Remaining shrubs need to be pruned and limbed up to achieve umbrella shaping. Non-native grasses should be cut back to 2". Several non-native trees (eucalyptus, palm, and acacia) occur within this area and need to be limbed-up to 6 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater (they occur on slopes greater than 50 percent).
2	3	170	4	355	DCSS	--	Y	Present	2	same as 1
3	5	180	6	355	DCSS	--	Y	Present	2	same as 1
5	9	170	10	0	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	Within this DCSS, existing shrub cover is generally 50 to 80 percent and portions occur on slopes greater than 50 percent. Shrub cover needs to be reduced to 50 percent cover by first removing non-native shrub species (along fencelines), followed by flammable native species, then other native species. Although not sensitive, Opuntia littoralis should be avoided. Remaining shrubs need to be pruned and limbed up to achieve umbrella shaping. Non-native grasses should be cut back to 2". Several eucalyptus trees occur along fencelines and need to be limbed-up to 3 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater.
6	11	140	12	10	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 5
7	13	205	14	0	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 5
8	15	180	16	10	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 5
9	17	180	18	355	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 5
10	19	120	20	280	DCSS	--	Y	Y	3	same as 5; homeless living in some of the large shrubs adjacent to work area
12	23	170	24	330	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	In this open DCSS community, vegetation has been previously cleared 20 feet out from the fenceline. Existing native shrub cover is generally 20 percent, with some areas exceeding percent cover due to large laurel sumac. In areas with greater than 50 percent shrub cover, invasive species should be removed first, followed by other non-native species (ornamental shrubs and non-native succulents). If additional thinning is needed, the large laurel sumac should be pruned to achieve 50 percent cover. Non-native grasses should be whipped to 2". Several eucalyptus trees occur along fencelines and need to be limbed-up to 3 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater.
13	25	200	26	350	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 12
14	27	240	28	40	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 12
15	29	220	30	0	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 12
16	31	180	32	80	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 12

Appendix D - Tierrasanta Existing Conditions Site Evaluation Forms and Recommendations

GPS Point	Photo Point A (compass direction)*		Photo Point B (compass direction)*		Habitat	Sensitive Species	Slope >50 percent	Potential CAGN Habitat	Brush Management Compliance	Notes/Recommendations
18	35	10	36	140	CSCS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 19
19	37	340	38	170	CSCS	--	Y	Y	2	Within this CSCS, existing shrub cover is generally 40 to 60 percent and the majority of this areas occurs on slopes greater than 50 percent. Portions of this area have existing shrub cover of 10 to 20 percent because they have been previously cleared. Where shrub cover needs to be reduced to 50 percent, remove invasive species first (pampas grass), followed by non-native shrub species (including non-native succulents), followed by flammable native species, then other native species. Remaining shrubs need to be pruned and limbed up to achieve umbrella shaping. Non-native grasses, star thistle, and mustard should be cut back to 2". Several eucalyptus trees occur along fencelines and need to be limbed-up to 6 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater.
20	39	110	40	280	NNV	--	Y	N	2	This small NNV is mostly comprised of iceplant as groundcover. There are also eucalyptus trees that occur with overlapping canopies and a mix of native and non-native shrubs in the understory. Existing shrub cover in the understory is approximately 60 percent. Eucalyptus trees need to be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 30' horizontal separation distance. Thin shrubs to no more than 50 percent cover using the prioritization lists provided. Where shrubs remain under eucalyptus canopies, limb-up eucalyptus trees to 6 times the shrub height or 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. Areas with herbaceous vegetation under 2' tall should be cut back to 2".
23	45	30	46	180	CSCS	--	Y	Y	3	same as 19
24	47	20	48	200	CSCS	--	Y	Y	3	same as 19
25	49	0	50	190	CSCS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 19
26	51	200	52	340	CSCS	--	Y	Y	3	In this portion of the CSCS, existing shrub cover is 100 percent (large lemonadeberry) and it is a steep slope. Cover is so thick that no other GPS points could be recorded south of GPS point 26. If invasive or non-native species are present in this stand of CSCS, they should be removed first. Otherwise, shrub cover needs to be reduced to 50 percent by removing lemonadeberry. Remaining shrubs need to be pruned and limbed up to achieve umbrella shaping. Non-native grasses should be cut back to 2".

Appendix D - Tierrasanta Existing Conditions Site Evaluation Forms and Recommendations

GPS Point	Photo Point A (compass direction)*		Photo Point B (compass direction)*		Habitat	Sensitive Species	Slope >50 percent	Potential CAGN Habitat	Brush Management Compliance	Notes/Recommendations
27	53	260	54	60	DCSS and NNV	Vig lac	N	Y	2	<p>Within this DCSS, existing shrub cover ranges from 10 to 80 percent and the majority of this areas occurs on slopes greater than 50 percent. Portions of this area have existing shrub cover of 10 to 20 percent because they have been previously cleared. Where shrub cover needs to be reduced to 50 percent, remove invasive species first (pampas grass, Russian thistle, and tree tobacco), followed by non-native shrub species (prostrate acacia), then flammable native species, and then other native species. Viguiera should be removed last, if additional thinning is needed. Remaining shrubs need to be pruned and limbed up to achieve umbrella shaping. Non-native grasses, star thistle, and mustard should be cut back to 2". Scattered eucalyptus and pine trees occur within the brush management area and need to be limbed-up to 6 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. Trees will need to be removed and their canopies trimmed in some areas to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 30' horizontal separation distance. At GPS Point 27, the area adjacent to the property line has been heavily di</p>
28	55	220	56	330	DCSS	Vig lac	N	Y	2	
29	57	200	58	30	DCSS	Vig lac	Y	Y	2	
30	59	170	60	10	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	
31	61	180	62	0	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	
32	63	180	64	10	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	
33	65	160	66	330	DCSS	Vig lac	Y	Y	2	
34	67	100	68	230	DCSS	Vig lac	Y	Y	2	
35	69	225	70	20	DCSS	Vig lac	Y	Y	2	
37**	71	185	72	50	DCSS	Vig lac	Y	Y	2	
39	75	160	76	310	DCSS	Vig lac		Y	2	
40	77	120	78	240	EW	Vig lac	Y	Y	3	<p>This small EW contains mature eucalyptus trees with overlapping canopies and a mix of native and non-native shrubs in the understory. Existing shrub cover in the understory is approximately 60 percent. Eucalyptus trees need to be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 30' horizontal separation distance. Thin shrubs to no more than 50 percent cover using the prioritization lists provided (avoid Viguiera laciniata where possible). Where shrubs remain under eucalyptus canopies, limb-up eucalyptus trees to 6 times the shrub height or 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. Areas with herbaceous vegetation under 2' tall should be cut back to 2".</p>

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GPS Point	Photo Point A (compass direction)*		Photo Point B (compass direction)*		Habitat	Sensitive Species	Slope >50 percent	Potential CAGN Habitat	Brush Management Compliance	Notes/Recommendations	
43	83	15	84	180	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	<p>Within this small DCSS area, existing shrub cover ranges from 20 to 80 percent (portions have been previously cleared). Where shrub cover needs to be reduced to 50 percent, remove non-native shrub species first (no invasive species were observed), then flammable native species, and then other native species. Remaining shrubs need to be pruned and limbed up to achieve umbrella shaping. Non-native grasses and mustard should be cut back to 2". Scattered eucalyptus and other non-native trees occur within the brush management area and need to be limbed-up to 3 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. Trees will need to be removed and their canopies trimmed in some areas to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 10' horizontal separation distance.</p>	
44	85	20	86	180	DCSS	--	N	Y	2		same as 43
45	87	170	88	0	EW	--	N	N	2	<p>This EW contains a mix of mature and young eucalyptus, pepper, and palm trees with overlapping canopies and a mix of native and non-native shrubs in the understory. Existing shrub cover in the understory is approximately 20 percent, but some areas contain shrub cover greater than 50 percent. Trees need to be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 10' horizontal separation distance. Several native willow trees are present in the area and should not be removed. Thin shrubs to no more than 50 percent cover using the prioritization lists provided. Native prickly pear cactus and scrub oaks should be left in place where possible. Where shrubs remain under eucalyptus canopies, limb-up trees (including willow trees) to 3 times the shrub height or 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. Areas with herbaceous vegetation under 2' tall should be cut back to 2". Native grasses are present and should not be whipped.</p>	
46	89	180	90	0	EW	--	N	N	2		same as 45
47	91	0	92	180	EW	--	Y	N	2		same as 45
48	93	180	94	40	EW	--	N	N	2		same as 45

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GPS Point	Photo Point A (compass direction)*		Photo Point B (compass direction)*		Habitat	Sensitive Species	Slope >50 percent	Potential CAGN Habitat	Brush Management Compliance	Notes/Recommendations
49	95	180	96	15	DCSS	--	Y	Y	3	Within this DCSS, existing shrub cover ranges from 20 to 100 percent and the majority of this areas occurs on slopes greater than 50 percent. Portions of this area have lower shrub cover because they have been previously cleared. Where shrub cover needs to be reduced to 50 percent, remove invasive species first, followed by non-native shrub species, then flammable native species, and then other native species. <i>Viguiera</i> should be removed last, if additional thinning is needed. Remaining shrubs need to be pruned and limbed up to achieve umbrella shaping. Non-native grasses, star thistle, and mustard should be cut back to 2". Scattered eucalyptus, pepper, palm, and other non-native trees occur within the brush management area and need to be limbed-up to 6 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. Trees will need to be removed and their canopies trimmed in some areas to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 30' horizontal separation distance.
50	97	200	98	340	DCSS	--	Y	Y	3	
51	99	270	100	70	CSCS	--	Y	N	2	Within this CSCS, existing shrub cover ranges from 30 to 90 percent and the majority of this areas occurs on slopes greater than 50 percent. Portions of this area have lower shrub cover because they have been previously cleared. Thin shrubs to 50 percent cover using the prioritization lists provided (thin <i>Viguiera laciniata</i> last). Remaining shrubs need to be pruned and limbed up to achieve umbrella shaping. Non-native grasses, star thistle, and mustard should be cut back to 2". Scattered eucalyptus, pepper, palm, and other non-native trees occur within the brush management area and need to be limbed-up to 6 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. Trees will need to be removed and their canopies trimmed in some areas to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 30' horizontal separation distance.
52	101	240	102	20	CSCS	<i>Vig lac</i>	Y	N	3	same as 51
53	103	110	104	310	DCSS	<i>Vig lac</i>	Y	Y	2	same as 49
54	105	240	106	60	CSCS	<i>Vig lac</i>	Y	Y	3	same as 51
55	107	200	108	20	CSCS	--	N	N	2	same as 51

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GPS Point	Photo Point A (compass direction)*		Photo Point B (compass direction)*		Habitat	Sensitive Species	Slope >50 percent	Potential CAGN Habitat	Brush Management Compliance	Notes/Recommendations
56	109	240	110	65	DCSS	Vig lac	N	Y	2	Within this DCSS, existing shrub cover is generally 60 to 80 percent, but ranges from 0 (in areas that have been cleared and planted with iceplant) to 100 percent. Portions of this area occur on slopes greater than 50 percent. Where shrub cover needs to be reduced to 50 percent, remove invasive species first, followed by non-native shrub species, then flammable native species, and then other native species. Viguiera should be removed last, if additional thinning is needed. Also, native prickly pear cactus and cholla should be left in place. Remaining shrubs need to be pruned and limbed up to achieve umbrella shaping. Non-native grasses, star thistle, and mustard should be cut back to 2". Scattered eucalyptus, pepper, palm, and other non-native trees occur within the brush management area. For slopes less than 50 percent, trees will need to be removed and their canopies trimmed in some areas to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 10' horizontal separation distance; trees need to be limbed-up to 3 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. For slopes greater than 50 percent, trees will need to be removed and their canopies trimmed in some areas to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 30' horizontal separation distance; trees need to be limbed-up to 6 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. Mulch layer should be raked in areas where existing depth is greater than 6".
58	113	330	114	200	DCSS	Vig lac	N	N	1	Area is in compliance - do not work here because all groundcover has been removed to 100' from home.
60	117	215	118	40	DCSS	Vig lac	Y	Y	2	same as 56
62	121	15	122	205	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 56
63	123	45	124	240	DCSS	Vig lac	N	Y	2	same as 56
64	125	240	126	8	DCSS	Vig lac	N	Y	2	same as 56; majority of this area has been cleared and iceplant has been planted for groundcover and prostrate acacia has been planted along fenceline. Acacia needs to be thinned to achieve 50 percent cover.
65	127	330	128	140	DCSS	Vig lac	N	Y	2	same as 56
66	129	355	130	180	DCSS	Vig lac	N	Y	2	same as 56
67	131	160	132	20	DCSS	--	N	Y	1 and 2	same as 56, except the portion of the brush management area that is located along property lines has been cleared of vegetation and planted with iceplant as groundcover; this portion of the brush management area is considered to be in compliance. Beyond the iceplant area the sage scrub shrubs need to be thinned to 50 percent cover and herbaceous vegetation that needs to be whipped to 2".
68	133	20	134	215	DCSS	--	N	Y	1 and 2	same as 67
69	135	70	136	230	DCSS	--	N	Y	1 and 2	same as 67
70	137	170	138	0	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 56
71	139	0	140	190	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 56

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GPS Point	Photo Point A (compass direction)*		Photo Point B (compass direction)*		Habitat	Sensitive Species	Slope >50 percent	Potential CAGN Habitat	Brush Management Compliance	Notes/Recommendations
72	141	0	142	20	DCSS	Vig lac	N	Y	3	same as 56
73	143	330	144	120	DCSS	Vig lac	N	Y	2	same as 56
74	145	205	146	60	DCSS	Vig lac	N	Y	2	same as 56
75	147	160	148	340	DCSS	--	N	Y	3	same as 56
76	149	200	150	60	DCSS	--	N	Y	3	same as 56
77	151	220	152	30	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 56
78	153	195	154	40	DCSS	Vig lac	N	Y	2	same as 56
79	155	200	156	30	DCSS	--	N	Y	3	same as 56
										<p>Within this DCSS, existing shrub cover is generally 50 to 80 percent, but some areas have lower cover (0 to 30 percent) in areas that have been previously cleared. Portions of this area occur on slopes greater than 50 percent. Where shrub cover needs to be reduced to 50 percent, remove invasive species first, followed by non-native shrub species, then flammable native species, and then other native species. <i>Viguiera</i> should be removed last, if additional thinning is needed. Native prickly pear cactus and cholla should be left in place. Remaining shrubs need to be pruned and limbed up to achieve umbrella shaping. Non-native grasses, star thistle, Russian thistle, and mustard should be cut back to 2". Scattered tree tobacco, eucalyptus, and pepper trees occur within the brush management area. For slopes less than 50 percent, trees will need to be removed and their canopies trimmed in some areas to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 10' horizontal separation distance; trees need to be limbed-up to 3 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. For slopes greater than 50 percent, trees will need to be removed and their canopies trimmed in some areas to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 30' horizontal separation distance; trees need to be limbed-up to 6 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. Native grasses are present in portions of this area and should be avoided where possible.</p>
80	157	230	158	95	DCSS	Vig lac	N	Y	2	
81	159	165	160	345	DCSS	Vig lac	N	Y	3	same as 80
										<p>This EW contains mature eucalyptus and pepper trees with overlapping canopies and a mix of native and non-native shrubs in the understory. Existing shrub cover in the understory ranges from 30 to 80 percent. Eucalyptus and pepper trees need to be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 10' horizontal separation distance. Thin shrubs to 50 percent cover using the prioritization lists provided (thin <i>Viguiera laciniata</i> last). Where shrubs remain under eucalyptus canopies, limb-up eucalyptus trees to 3 times the shrub height or 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. Areas with herbaceous vegetation under 2' tall should be cut back to 2".</p>
82	161	205	162	340	EW	Vig lac	N	N	3	
83	163	215	164	15	EW	--	N	N	2	same as 82

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GPS Point	Photo Point A (compass direction)*		Photo Point B (compass direction)*		Habitat	Sensitive Species	Slope >50 percent	Potential CAGN Habitat	Brush Management Compliance	Notes/Recommendations
84	165	160	166	35	EW	--	N	N	2	same as 82
85	167	205	168	20	DCSS	--	N	Present	3	same as 80
86	169	315	170	65	DCSS	Vig lac	N	Present	2	same as 80
87	171	305	172	95	DCSS	Vig lac	N	Present	2	same as 80
88	173	300	174	120	DCSS	Vig lac	N	Present	2	same as 80
89	175	120	176	240	DCSS	Vig lac	N	N	2	same as 80
90	177	75	178	275	EW	Vig lac	N	Y	2	This small EW contains mature eucalyptus and pepper trees with overlapping canopies and mostly DCSS shrubs in the understory, except for the far western end which contains iceplant groundcover. Existing shrub cover in the understory ranges from 10 to 60 percent. Eucalyptus and pepper trees need to be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 10' horizontal separation distance. Thin shrubs to 50 percent cover using the prioritization lists provided (thin <i>Viguiera laciniata</i> last). Where shrubs remain under eucalyptus canopies, limb-up eucalyptus trees to 3 times the shrub height or 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. Areas with herbaceous vegetation under 2' tall should be cut back to 2".
91	179	125	180	300	DCSS	Vig lac & Fer vir	N	Y	2	same as 80
92	181	195	182	70	CSCS	Vig lac & Que dum	N	Y	2	Within this CSCS, existing shrub cover is generally 40 to 60 percent, but portions of this area have existing shrub cover of 10 to 20 percent because they have been previously cleared. Where shrub cover needs to be reduced to 50 percent, shrubs should be removed using the prioritization lists provided (thin <i>Viguiera laciniata</i> and <i>Quercus dumosa</i> last). Remaining shrubs need to be pruned and limbed up to achieve umbrella shaping. Areas with herbaceous vegetation under 2' tall should be cut back to 2". Several eucalyptus trees and myoporum trees occur along fencelines and need to be limbed-up to 3 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater.
93	183	50	184	240	CSCS	Que dum	N	Y	2	same as 92
94	185	220	186	20	CSCS	Que dum	N	Y	2	same as 92
95	187	35	188	240	EW	Que dum	N	Y	2	This small EW contains eucalyptus and pepper trees with overlapping canopies and with a mix of native and non-native shrubs in the understory. Existing shrub cover in the understory ranges from 20 to 60 percent. Eucalyptus and pepper trees need to be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 10' horizontal separation distance. Thin shrubs to 50 percent cover using the prioritization lists provided (thin <i>Viguiera laciniata</i> last). Where shrubs remain under eucalyptus canopies, limb-up eucalyptus trees to 3 times the shrub height or 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. Areas with herbaceous vegetation under 2' tall should be cut back to 2".

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GPS Point	Photo Point A (compass direction)*		Photo Point B (compass direction)*		Habitat	Sensitive Species	Slope >50 percent	Potential CAGN Habitat	Brush Management Compliance	Notes/Recommendations
96	189	175	190	15	EW	--	N	N	3	same as 95
97	191	50	192	300	EW	Vig lac	N	N	3	same as 95
98	193	280	194	35	DCSS	Vig lac	N	Y	1 and 2	Within this DCSS, existing shrub cover is generally 30 to 60 percent, but portions of this area have existing shrub cover of 0 to 20 percent because they have been previously cleared. In areas where shrub cover needs to be reduced to 50 percent, thin shrubs using the prioritization lists provided (thin <i>Viguiera laciniata</i> last). Remaining shrubs need to be pruned and limbed up to achieve umbrella shaping. Areas with herbaceous vegetation under 2' tall should be cut back to 2". Several eucalyptus, pepper, and other non-native trees occur along fencelines and need to be limbed-up to 3 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. Portions of this area (around GPS Points 98 and 99) have been completely cleared of shrubs and herbaceous vegetation and are considered in compliance.
99	195	10	196	260	DCSS	--	N	Y	1 and 2	same as 98
100	197	325	198	100	DCSS	Vig lac	N	Y	2	same as 98
101	199	350	200	145	EW	--	N	Y	2	This small EW contains eucalyptus and pepper trees with overlapping canopies and with a mix of native and non-native shrubs in the understory. The understory includes DCSS plants and NNG, and existing shrub cover ranges from 0 to 20 percent. Eucalyptus and pepper trees need to be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 10' horizontal separation distance. Several tamarisk shrubs are present in the understory and should be removed. Where shrubs remain under eucalyptus canopies, limb-up eucalyptus trees to 3 times the shrub height or 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. Areas with herbaceous vegetation under 2' tall should be cut back to 2".
102	201	345	202	175	EW	--	N	Y	2	same as 101

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GPS Point	Photo Point A (compass direction)*		Photo Point B (compass direction)*		Habitat	Sensitive Species	Slope >50 percent	Potential CAGN Habitat	Brush Management Compliance	Notes/Recommendations
103	203	180	204	0	EW/DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	The EW is generally located along fencelines and the mature eucalyptus and pepper trees have overlapping canopies that exceed the 40' canopy mass requirement. The understory includes a mix of native and non-native shrubs with existing shrub cover that is generally 20 percent. Trees need to be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 10' horizontal separation distance. The area around GPS Point 103 is a slope greater than 50 percent; horizontal spacing distance between canopy masses needs to be 30' in this area. Where shrubs remain under eucalyptus canopies, limb-up eucalyptus trees to 3 times the shrub height or 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. Areas of DCSS occur between EW and in areas further from fencelines. Existing shrub cover is generally 20 to 30 percent, but several areas contain shrub cover of 60 percent. Thin shrubs to 50 percent cover using the prioritization lists provided (thin <i>Viguiera laciniata</i> last). Areas with herbaceous vegetation under 2' tall should be cut back to 2".
104	205	95	206	105	EW/DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 103
105	207	85	208	175	EW/DCSS	Vig lac	N	Y	2	same as 103
106	209	110	210	290	EW/DCSS	Vig lac	N	Y	1	same as 103
107	211	100	212	280	EW/DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 103
108	213	115	214	290	EW/DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 103
109	215	120	216	300	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 103
110	217	125	218	305	DCSS	Vig lac	Y	Y	2	same as 103
111	219	110	220	290	EW/DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 103
112	221	100	222	280	EW/DCSS	Vig lac	N	Y	2	same as 103
113	223	130	224	310	EW/DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 103
114	225	115	226	295	EW/DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 103
115	227	75	228	255	EW/DCSS	Vig lac	Y	Y	2	same as 103
116	229	110	230	290	EW	--	Y	N	2	same as 103
117	231	120	232	300	EW	--	Y	N	2	same as 103

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GPS Point	Photo Point A (compass direction)*		Photo Point B (compass direction)*		Habitat	Sensitive Species	Slope >50 percent	Potential CAGN Habitat	Brush Management Compliance	Notes/Recommendations
118	233	40	234	220	EW	--	N	N	2	same as 103; no GPS Point could be recorded because of lack of GPS reception due to heavy canopy cover. GPS Point 118 on Figure 3b depicts the approximately location of this data collection area. Mulch layer should be raked because existing depth is greater than 6".
119	235	80	236	235	EW	--	N	N	2	same as 103
120	237	95	238	310	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 103
121	239	125	240	295	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 103
122	241	100	242	300	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 103
123	243	110	244	300	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 103
124	245	115	246	280	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 103
125	247	110	248	290	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 103
126	249	100	250	280	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 103
127	251	125	252	305	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 103
128	253	120	254	300	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 103
129	255	120	256	300	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 103
130	257	110	258	290	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 103
131	259	100	260	280	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 103
132	261	80	262	260	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 103
133	263	70	264	230	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	Within this DCSS, existing shrub cover is generally 50 to 80 percent, but portions of this area have existing shrub cover of 0 to 20 percent because they have been previously cleared. In areas where shrub cover needs to be reduced to 50 percent, thin shrubs using the prioritization lists provided. Remaining shrubs need to be pruned and limbed up to achieve umbrella shaping. Areas with herbaceous vegetation under 2' tall should be cut back to 2". Several eucalyptus, pine, and other non-native trees occur along fencelines and need to be limbed-up to 3 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater.
134	265	60	266	270	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 133
135	267	100	268	280	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 133
136	269	75	270	245	DCSS	--	N	Y	3	same as 133
137	271	60	272	240	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 133
138	273	50	274	230	DCSS	--	N	Y	3	same as 133

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GPS Point	Photo Point A (compass direction)*		Photo Point B (compass direction)*		Habitat	Sensitive Species	Slope >50 percent	Potential CAGN Habitat	Brush Management Compliance	Notes/Recommendations
139	275	25	276	190	CSCS	--	N	Y	2	Within this CSCS, existing shrub cover is generally 40 to 60 percent, but portions of this area have existing shrub cover of 20 to 30 percent because they have been previously cleared. In areas where shrub cover needs to be reduced to 50 percent, thin shrubs using the prioritization lists provided. Remaining shrubs need to be pruned and limbed up to achieve umbrella shaping. Areas with herbaceous vegetation under 2' tall should be cut back to 2". Several eucalyptus and other non-native trees occur along fencelines and need to be limbed-up to 3 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater.
140	277	130	278	315	EW	--	N	N	2	This EW contains mature eucalyptus and pepper trees with overlapping canopies and a mix of native and non-native shrubs in the understory. Existing shrub cover in the understory is generally 20 to 40 percent, but there are several areas where existing shrub cover is 60 to 80 percent. Eucalyptus and pepper trees need to be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 10' horizontal separation distance. Thin shrubs to 50 percent cover using the prioritization lists provided. Where shrubs remain under eucalyptus canopies, limb-up eucalyptus trees to 3 times the shrub height or 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. Areas with herbaceous vegetation under 2' tall should be cut back to 2".
141	279	340	280	160	EW	--	N	N	2	same as 140
142	281	70	282	250	EW	--	N	N	2	same as 140
143	283	75	284	245	EW	--	N	N	2	same as 140
144	285	290	286	100	NNV/ DCSS	--	N	N	2	The NNV is located along fencelines and consists of ornamental trees that have overlapping canopies that exceed the 40' canopy mass requirement. The understory is generally NNG with scattered native and non-native shrubs (existing shrub cover is generally 10 to 30 percent). Trees need to be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 10' horizontal separation distance. Where shrubs remain under tree canopies, limb-up trees to 3 times the shrub height or 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. The area further from the fenceline contains DCSS; existing shrub cover is generally 40 to 80 percent. Thin shrubs to 50 percent cover using the prioritization lists provided. Areas with herbaceous vegetation under 2' tall should be cut back to 2".
145	287	290	288	110	NNV/ DCSS	--	N	N	2	same as 144
146	289	90	290	270	NNV/ DCSS	--	N	N	2	same as 144

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GPS Point	Photo Point A (compass direction)*		Photo Point B (compass direction)*		Habitat	Sensitive Species	Slope >50 percent	Potential CAGN Habitat	Brush Management Compliance	Notes/Recommendations
147	291	250	292	75	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	Within this small DCSS area, existing shrub cover is generally 70 percent. Reduce shrub cover to 50 percent using the priority lists provided. Remaining shrubs need to be pruned and limbed up to achieve umbrella shaping. Non-native grasses and mustard should be cut back to 2". Several eucalyptus trees occur within the brush management area and need to be limbed-up to 3 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater.
148	293	180	294	350	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	Within this small DCSS area, existing shrub cover is generally 60 percent. Reduce shrub cover to 50 percent using the priority lists provided. Remaining shrubs need to be pruned and limbed up to achieve umbrella shaping. Non-native grasses and mustard should be cut back to 2". Several eucalyptus trees occur within the brush management area and need to be limbed-up to 3 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater.
149	295	340	296	160	NNV	--	N	N	2	The NNV area is dominated by non-native grasses, but also contains a mix of planted ornamental shrubs (oleander, palms, jade), as well as a few scattered non-native trees (eucalyptus, pepper, pine, and orange trees). Native shrubs are almost entirely absent and overall shrub cover averages 5 percent and does not exceed 50 percent in any areas. Eucalyptus, pine, and pepper trees need to be limbed-up trees to 6' from the ground. Non-native grasses need to be cut back to 2".
150	297	340	298	160	NNV	--	N	N	2	same as 149
151	299	340	300	160	NNV	--	N	N	2	same as 149
152	301	340	302	160	NNV	--	N	N	2	same as 149
153	303	340	304	160	NNV	--	N	N	2	same as 149
154	305	340	306	160	NNV	--	N	N	2	same as 149
156	309	330	310	145	DCSS	--	Y	Y	3	Within this DCSS, existing shrub cover ranges from 0 to 70 percent; areas of low shrub cover are due to previous clearing. In areas where shrub cover needs to be reduced to 50 percent, thin shrubs using the prioritization lists provided (thin <i>Viguiera laciniata</i> last). Remaining shrubs need to be pruned and limbed up to achieve umbrella shaping. Areas with herbaceous vegetation under 2' tall should be cut back to 2". Several non-native trees occur within the brush management zone and need to be limbed-up to 3 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. Where trees occur on greater than 50 percent slopes, limb up trees to 6 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater.
157	311	320	312	140	DCSS	Vig lac	Y	Y	2	same as 156
158	313	110	314	150	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 156

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GPS Point	Photo Point A (compass direction)*		Photo Point B (compass direction)*		Habitat	Sensitive Species	Slope >50 percent	Potential CAGN Habitat	Brush Management Compliance	Notes/Recommendations
159	315	0	316	180	DCSS	--	N	Y	1	The area between GPS Points 159 and 160 is considered to be in compliance and no thinning is needed. The area has been completely cleared and is either bare ground or planted with ice plant. Shrub cover is 0 percent and no herbaceous vegetation greater than 2" is present.
160	317	0	318	180	DCSS	--	N	Y	1	
161	319	300	320	80	DCSS	--	N	Y	1 and 2	same as 156; the homeowner at GPS Point 161 is considered to be in compliance and no thinning is needed. The area has been cleared and planted with ice plant. Shrub cover is 0 percent and no herbaceous vegetation greater than 2" is present.
162	321	285	322	35	DCSS	Vig lac	Y	Y	2	same as 156
163	323	40	324	235	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 156
164	325	10	326	170	DCSS	--	Y	Y	3	same as 156
165	327	0	328	215	DCSS	--	Y	Y	3	same as 156
166	329	215	330	65	CSCS	--	N	Y	2	Within this small CSCS area, existing shrub cover is generally 80 percent. Reduce shrub cover to 50 percent using the priority lists provided. Remaining shrubs need to be pruned and limbed up to achieve umbrella shaping. Non-native grasses and mustard should be cut back to 2". One eucalyptus tree occurs within the brush management area and needs to be limbed-up to 3 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater.
167	331	40	332	220	CSCS	--	N	Y	2	Within this CSCS, existing shrub cover ranges from 10 to 70 percent; areas of low shrub cover are the result of previous clearing. In areas where shrub cover needs to be reduced to 50 percent, thin shrubs using the prioritization lists provided (thin <i>Viguiera laciniata</i> last). Remaining shrubs need to be pruned and limbed up to achieve umbrella shaping. Areas with herbaceous vegetation under 2' tall should be cut back to 2". Several eucalyptus and other non-native trees occur within the brush management zone and need to be limbed-up to 3 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. Where trees occur on greater than 50 percent slopes, limb up trees to 6 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater.
168	333	40	334	285	CSCS	--	N	Y	2	same as 167
169	335	145	336	310	CSCS	--	N	Y	2	same as 167
170	337	50	338	215	CSCS	Vig lac	Y	Y	2	same as 167
171	339	20	340	200	DCSS	Vig lac	Y	Y	2	same as 167
172	341	10	342	190	DCSS	Vig lac	Y	Y	2	same as 167
173	343	70	344	260	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 80

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GPS Point	Photo Point A (compass direction)*		Photo Point B (compass direction)*		Habitat	Sensitive Species	Slope >50 percent	Potential CAGN Habitat	Brush Management Compliance	Notes/Recommendations
201	402	115	403	330	EW	--	N	N	1 and 2	Within this EW, there are patches of dense, mature eucalyptus trees (with several pine and pepper trees) with overlapping canopies that result in tree cover of approximately 90 percent. Some areas have scattered eucalyptus trees with cover ranging from 20 to 40 percent. Native and non-native shrubs are generally absent from the understory. Where shrubs are present, their cover ranges from 20 to 60 percent. Steep slopes are generally present throughout the area, including adjacent to fencelines. Irrigation is present throughout this area. Where there is not understory shrub cover, trees need to be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 10' horizontal separation distance. Thin shrubs to 50 percent cover using the prioritization lists provided. Where shrubs remain under eucalyptus canopies, limb-up eucalyptus trees to 3 times the shrub height or 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. For slopes greater than 50 percent, eucalyptus trees need to be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 30' horizontal separation distance and trees should be limbed-up to 6 times the shrub height. Areas with herbaceous vegetation under 2' tall should be cut back to 2". The area adjacent to Antigua Boulevard is part of a park and is considered in compliance because shrub cover is less than 50 percent and tree canopies are less than 40 feet.
202	404	165	405	0	EW	--	N	N	2	same as 201
203	406	170	407	320	EW	--	Y	N	2	same as 201
204	408	100	409	330	EW	--	Y	N	2	same as 201
205	410	170	411	345	EW	--	Y	N	2	same as 201
206	412	230	413	340	EW	--	Y	N	2	same as 201
207	414	230	415	65	EW	--	Y	N	2	same as 201
208	416	325	417	95	EW	--	Y	N	2	same as 201
209	418	295	419	125	EW	--	Y	N	2	same as 201
210	420	340	421	160	EW	--	Y	N	2	same as 201
211	422	335	423	215	EW	--	Y	N	2	same as 201
212	424	305	425	145	EW	--	Y	N	2	same as 201
213	426	285	427	105	EW	--	Y	N	2	This small EW occurs on a steep slope with mature eucalyptus trees continuing overlapping canopies. Existing shrub cover under the trees is approximately 30 percent. Eucalyptus trees need to be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 30' horizontal separation distance. Eucalyptus trees need to be limbed to 6 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. Areas with herbaceous vegetation under 2' tall should be cut back to 2".

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GPS Point	Photo Point A (compass direction)*		Photo Point B (compass direction)*		Habitat	Sensitive Species	Slope >50 percent	Potential CAGN Habitat	Brush Management Compliance	Notes/Recommendations
214	428	225	429	60	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	Mature DCSS exists within the areas identified by the City for brush management. Existing shrub cover is approximately 70 percent and portions of the DCSS occur on slopes greater than 50 percent. Thin shrubs to 50 percent cover using the prioritization lists provided. Remaining shrubs need to be pruned and limbed up to achieve umbrella shaping. Non-native grasses should be cut back to 2". EW occurs immediately adjacent to fencelines, but EW areas are not identified as part of the brush management area. The EW occurs on a slope greater than 50 percent with mature trees with large, overlapping canopies. Existing native and non-native shrub cover in the understory ranges from 20 to 60 percent. Irrigation is present throughout the EW and there is a considerable amount of trash behind homes. HELIX recommends adding this EW to the brush management area because it would be ineffective fuel modification to thin the DCSS and not the EW because the EW occurs adjacent to homes. Specifically, HELIX recommends that eucalyptus trees be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 30' horizontal separation distance. Understory shrubs should be thinned to 50 percent cover using the prioritization lists provided. Eucalyptus trees need to be limbed to 6 times the remaining shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater.
215	430	225	431	45	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 214
216	432	225	433	60	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 214
217	434	220	435	70	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 214
218	436	245	437	70	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 214; Homeowner at GPS Point 218 has a motion detecting alarm system along fenceline and several large dogs that he claims can jump the fence. Homeowner asked to be notified when brush management will occur so that he can leave his dogs inside while contractor is working.

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GPS Point	Photo Point A (compass direction)*		Photo Point B (compass direction)*		Habitat	Sensitive Species	Slope >50 percent	Potential CAGN Habitat	Brush Management Compliance	Notes/Recommendations
219	438	60	439	245	EW	--	Y	N	2	Within this EW, there are patches of dense, mature eucalyptus trees (with several scattered pine trees and 1 large Ficus tree) with overlapping canopies greater than the 40' maximum canopy mass and relatively open areas in between dense patches of trees. Native and non-native shrub cover in the understory is generally 30 percent, but ranges from 10 to 80 percent. Portions of this EW occur on slopes greater than 50 percent. Irrigation is present throughout this area. Where there is not understory shrub cover, trees need to be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 10' horizontal separation distance. Thin shrubs to 50 percent cover using the prioritization lists provided. Where shrubs remain under eucalyptus canopies, limb-up eucalyptus trees to 3 times the shrub height or 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. For slopes greater than 50 percent, eucalyptus trees need to be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 30' horizontal separation distance. Areas with herbaceous vegetation under 2' tall should be cut back to 2". In areas where trees are absent, thin the shrub layer to 50 percent cover by first removing invasive species (i.e., mustard, pampas grass, and fennel), then other non-native species, then flammable native species, and then other native species. Remaining shrubs need to be pruned and limbed up to achieve umbrella shaping.
220	440	30	441	260	EW	--	Y	N	2	same as 219
221	442	20	443	255	EW	--	Y	N	2	same as 219
222	444	60	445	290	EW	--	Y	N	2	same as 219
223	446	90	447	285	EW	--	Y	N	2	same as 219
224	448	65	449	285	EW	--	Y	N	3	same as 219
225	450	50	451	285	EW	--	Y	N	2	same as 219
226	452	50	453	225	EW	--	Y	N	2	same as 219
227	454	45	455	295	EW	--	Y	N	3	same as 219
228	456	70	457	280	EW	--	Y	N	2	same as 219
229	458	110	459	300	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	This DCSS is an open sage scrub community with existing native shrub cover of approximately 20 percent, likely due to previous thinning in the area. Native shrub cover is acceptable in this area and does not need to be thinned. However, the area contains a high amount of non-native grasses (fountain grass and Bermuda grass). Non-native grasses should be cut back to 2". Native grasses also are scattered throughout the area and should be avoided. Several large non-native trees are growing adjacent to fencelines and need to be limbed up to 3 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater.
230	460	75	461	250	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 229
231	462	105	463	260	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 229
232	464	20	465	245	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 229

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GPS Point	Photo Point A (compass direction)*		Photo Point B (compass direction)*		Habitat	Sensitive Species	Slope >50 percent	Potential CAGN Habitat	Brush Management Compliance	Notes/Recommendations
233	466	30	467	155	EW	--	N	N	2	This small EW contains mature eucalyptus trees with overlapping canopies, but no understory shrubs. Trees need to be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 10' horizontal separation distance. Trees should be limbed-up to 6' from the ground. Areas with herbaceous vegetation under 2' tall should be cut back to 2".
234	468	250	469	20	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	This open DCSS community has been subject to past thinning with existing native shrub cover that is generally 20 to 30 percent, consisting primarily of laurel sumac, black sage, white sage, and lemonadeberry. Overall shrub cover (natives and non-natives) ranges from 10 to 70 percent. In areas with greater than 50 percent shrub cover, pampas grass, fennel, and mustard should be removed first. Then other non-native species should be removed (ornamental shrubs and non-native succulents). Native shrub cover is acceptable in this area and does not need to be thinned. The area contains a high amount of star thistle, sweet clover, and non-native grasses (Avena and bromes), which should be whipped to 2".
235	470	240	471	55	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 237
236	472	215	473	15	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 237
237	474	210	475	30	DCSS	--	Y	Y	1	Area is in compliance from GPS point 237 to approximately 100 feet to the southwest. Shrub cover is less than 50 percent, no herbaceous cover is present, and mulch has been spread along the ground. Several orange trees have been planted in this area, but do not need to be pruned.
238	476	305	477	120	EW	--	N	N	2	This small EW contains mature eucalyptus trees with overlapping canopies and a mix of native and non-native shrubs. Trees need to be limbed-up to 3 times the native shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater; where non-native shrubs exist under eucalyptus canopies, cut non-native shrubs back to 6" stump, then limb-up eucalyptus to 6' clearance. Areas with herbaceous vegetation under 2' tall should be cut back to 2".

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GPS Point	Photo Point A (compass direction)*		Photo Point B (compass direction)*		Habitat	Sensitive Species	Slope >50 percent	Potential CAGN Habitat	Brush Management Compliance	Notes/Recommendations
239	478	260	479	40	EW and DCSS	--	N	CAGN Present	2	EW occurs immediately adjacent to the apartment complex parking lot and DCSS is present beyond the EW. The EW contains mature trees with large, overlapping canopies with scattered DCSS shrubs in the understory. Existing shrub cover in the understory ranges from 10 to 60 percent. Eucalyptus trees be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 10' horizontal separation distance. Eucalyptus trees need to be limbed to 3 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. DCSS is present beyond the EW; existing shrub cover is generally 40 percent, but there are some patches with 80 percent cover. In areas where shrub cover needs to be reduced to 50 percent, thin shrubs using the prioritization lists provided (thin <i>Viguiera laciniata</i> last). Remaining shrubs need to be pruned and limbed up to achieve umbrella shaping. Areas with herbaceous vegetation under 2' tall should be cut back to 2".
240	480	230	481	20	EW and DCSS	--	N	CAGN Present	2	same as 239
241	482	210	483	35	EW and DCSS	CAGN	N	CAGN Present	2	same as 239
242	484	220	485	25	EW and DCSS	--	N	CAGN Present	2	same as 239
243	486	230	487	35	EW and DCSS	--	N	CAGN Present	2	same as 239
244	488	235	489	45	EW and DCSS	--	N	CAGN Present	2	same as 239
245	490	290	491	115	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 246
246	492	45	493	220	DCSS	Fer vir	N	Y	2	The DCSS in this area has been previously thinned and contains approximately 30 to 40 percent shrub cover. Shrub cover does not need to be thinned. Several eucalyptus trees are scattered in this area and need to be limbed-up to 3 times the native shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. Non-native grasses and mustard need to be whipped to 2".

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GPS Point	Photo Point A (compass direction)*		Photo Point B (compass direction)*		Habitat	Sensitive Species	Slope >50 percent	Potential CAGN Habitat	Brush Management Compliance	Notes/Recommendations
247	494	70	495	315	EW and RW	--	N	N	EW - 2 RW - 1	This small EW contains mature eucalyptus trees with overlapping canopies and a mix of native and non-native shrubs in the understory. Existing shrub cover in the understory is approximately 20 percent. Eucalyptus trees need to be limbed-up to 3 times the native shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. Areas with herbaceous vegetation under 2' tall should be cut back to 2". To the east of GPS point 247, the brush management area includes Riparian Woodland, which is associated with an unnamed drainage. The Riparian Woodland contains 100 percent tree cover (native willow species) and an understory dominated by mule fat. Brush management is not required in wetland habitats; therefore avoid doing work in the area mapped as riparian woodland.
248	496	55	497	225	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	Within this DCSS, portions contain native DCSS shrubs with 70 percent cover and other portions have been previously cleared and now dominated by mustard and star thistle. The mustard and thistle areas need to be whipped to 2" in height. For the portions of the community that contain mature DCSS, cover should be reduced to 50 percent by thinning shrubs using the prioritization lists provided. Remaining shrubs need to be pruned and limbed up to achieve umbrella shaping. Non-native grasses should be cut back to 2". Several ornamental trees occur within this area and need to be limbed up to 3 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater.
249	498	60	499	220	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 248
250	500	45	501	225	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 248
251	502	215	503	330	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 248
252	504	75	505	280	CSCS	--	N	Y	2	This open CSCS community is recovering from the 2003 fires and currently contains approximately 20 percent native shrub cover (mostly broom baccharis). A few areas contain dense stands of larger shrubs (laurel sumac and lemonadeberry). Non-native grasses fill the gaps between the native shrubs. Cottonwood trees also are scattered throughout these slopes. There is little difference between the north-facing and south-facing slopes in this area. Cottonwood trees need to be limbed up to 3 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. In areas where shrub cover is greater than 50 percent, fennel and mustard should be removed first. Then other non-native species should be removed (ornamental shrubs and palms). If additional thinning is needed, flammable native species should be removed first, then other native species. Non-native grasses need to be whipped to 2".
253	506	60	507	260	CSCS	--	N	Y	2	same as 252
254	508	40	509	235	CSCS	--	N	Y	2	same as 252

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GPS Point	Photo Point A (compass direction)*		Photo Point B (compass direction)*		Habitat	Sensitive Species	Slope >50 percent	Potential CAGN Habitat	Brush Management Compliance	Notes/Recommendations
255	510	70	511	245	EW	--	N	Y	2	Within this EW, eucalyptus trees have overlapping canopies greater than the 40' maximum canopy mass and native and non-native shrub species exist in the understory. Existing shrub cover is generally 30 percent, but ranges from 10 to 60 percent. Trees need to be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 10' horizontal separation distance. Thin shrubs to 50 percent cover using the prioritization lists provided. Where shrubs remain under eucalyptus canopies, limb-up eucalyptus trees to 3 times the shrub height or 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. Areas with herbaceous vegetation under 2' tall should be cut back to 2".
256	512	220	513	50	CSCS	--	N	Y	2	same as 252
257	514	245	515	60	CSCS	--	N	Y	2	same as 252
258	516	235	517	70	CSCS	--	N	Y	2	same as 252
259	518	250	519	105	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	Within this DCSS, existing shrub cover is generally 60 to 80 percent and the majority of this DCSS occurs on slopes greater than 50 percent. Shrub cover needs to be reduced to 50 percent cover by removing invasive species first (fennel, mustard, artichoke thistle, and milk thistle). Other non-native species should be removed next (including non-native succulents), followed by flammable native species, then other native species. Remaining shrubs need to be pruned and limbed up to achieve umbrella shaping. Non-native grasses should be cut back to 2". Several scrub oaks and ceanothus exist within the brush management area and should be pruned up and not removed. Several pepper trees and palm trees occur within this area and need to be limbed-up to 6 times the remaining shrub height because they occur on slopes greater than 50 percent.
260	520	275	521	60	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 259
261	522	355	523	155	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 259
262	524	250	525	80	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 259
263	526	205	527	15	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 259
264	528	330	529	115	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 259
265	530	280	531	80	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 259
266	532	120	533	350	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 259

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GPS Point	Photo Point A (compass direction)*		Photo Point B (compass direction)*		Habitat	Sensitive Species	Slope >50 percent	Potential CAGN Habitat	Brush Management Compliance	Notes/Recommendations
267	534	120	535	285	DCSS	--	N	Y	3	Mature DCSS did not burn in the 2003 fire and contains approximately 90 percent cover. Shrub cover needs to be reduced to 50 percent cover by first removing invasive species (mustard), then other non-native species (oleander), then flammable native species, and then other native species. Remaining shrubs need to be pruned and limbed up to achieve umbrella shaping. Non-native grasses should be cut back to 2". Large stands of pine trees occur in areas adjacent to the apartment complex parking lot with native and non-native shrubs are present in the understory. Trees need to be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 10' horizontal separation distance. Pine trees need to be limbed to 3 times the remaining shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater.
268	536	260	537	85	DCSS	--	N	Y	3	same as 267
269	538	265	539	70	DCSS	--	N	Y	3	same as 267
270	540	265	541	110	DCSS	--	Y	Y	3	same as 267
271	542	230	543	95	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	Within this DCSS, much of the area has been previously thinned and existing native shrub cover is generally 20 to 30 percent. Some areas have dense stands of vegetation with shrub cover greater than 50 percent. The majority of this DCSS occurs on slopes greater than 50 percent. In areas where shrub cover is greater than 50 percent, cover should be reduced to 50 percent by removing invasive species first (fennel, thistle, and mustard). Other non-native species should be removed next, followed by flammable native species, then other native species. Remaining shrubs need to be pruned and limbed up to achieve umbrella shaping. Non-native grasses should be cut back to 2".
272	544	255	545	50	DCSS	--	Y	Y	3	same as 271
273	546	230	547	55	DCSS	--	Y	Y	3	same as 271
274	548	195	549	45	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 271
275	550	140	551	320	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 271
276	552	65	553	245	NNV	--	N	N	2	This is primarily a NNV area with non-native tree and shrub species. Existing trees have overlapping canopies with greater than the 40' maximum canopy mass; native and non-native shrub species exist in the understory. Existing shrub cover ranges from 30 to 60 percent. Non-native trees need to be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 10' horizontal separation distance. Thin shrubs to 50 percent cover using the prioritization lists provided. Where shrubs remain under eucalyptus canopies, limb-up eucalyptus trees to 3 times the shrub height or 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. Areas with herbaceous vegetation (non-native grasses) under 2' tall should be cut back to 2".

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GPS Point	Photo Point A (compass direction)*		Photo Point B (compass direction)*		Habitat	Sensitive Species	Slope >50 percent	Potential CAGN Habitat	Brush Management Compliance	Notes/Recommendations
277	554	80	555	250	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	Within this DCSS, much of the area has been previously thinned and existing native shrub cover is generally 20 percent. Star thistle and non-native grasses are present in dense stands between the shrubs. Irrigation is present but does not work, according to a resident. Native shrub cover is adequate and does not need to be thinned. Non-native grasses and star thistle should be cut back to 2".
278	556	80	557	250	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 277
279	558	40	559	200	NNV	--	Y	Y	2	This is primarily a NNV area with non-native tree and shrub species. Existing tree cover have overlapping canopies greater than the 40' maximum canopy mass and shrub species are generally absent from the understory. Non-native trees need to be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 10' horizontal separation distance. Trees should be limbed-up to 6' from the ground. Areas with herbaceous vegetation under 2' tall should be cut back to 2".
281	562	5	563	175	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	Within this DCSS, existing shrub cover is generally 70 percent and portions occur on slopes greater than 50 percent. Shrub cover needs to be reduced to 50 percent cover using the prioritization lists provided. Remaining shrubs need to be pruned and limbed up to achieve umbrella shaping. Non-native grasses should be cut back to 2". Several pepper trees and eucalyptus trees are scattered throughout this area and need to be limbed-up to 3 times the remaining shrub height or 6', whichever is greater. Portions of the DCSS have been cleared previously and currently contain mustard, non-native grasses, and thistle, which should be whipped to 2". Native grasses occur in this DCSS and should be avoided.
282	564	15	565	185	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 281
283	566	100	567	15	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 281
284	568	115	569	205	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 281
285	570	45	571	315	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 281
286	572	75	573	170	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 281
287	574	200	575	0	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 281; several scrub oaks are present and may be pruned but avoid removing this species.
288	576	290	577	25	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 281
289	578	235	579	65	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 281
290	580	165	581	340	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 281
291	582	170	583	310	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 281
292	584	225	585	10	DCSS	--	Y	Y	3	same as 281
293	586	205	587	45	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 281

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GPS Point	Photo Point A (compass direction)*		Photo Point B (compass direction)*		Habitat	Sensitive Species	Slope >50 percent	Potential CAGN Habitat	Brush Management Compliance	Notes/Recommendations
295	590	15	591	210	EW	--	N	N	2	Within this EW, eucalyptus trees have overlapping canopies greater than the 40' maximum canopy mass and there are several scattered native and non-native shrub species in the understory. Existing shrub cover is generally 20 percent. Where there is not understory shrub cover, trees need to be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 10' horizontal separation distance. Trees should be limbed-up to 3 times the shrub height or 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. Areas with herbaceous vegetation under 2' tall should be cut back to 2". Native grasses occur in this EW and should be avoided. Dead tree branches are present and should be removed.
296	592	340	593	195	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	This open DCSS community is recovering from the 2003 fires and existing shrub cover is generally 40 percent. A few areas contain dense stands of larger shrubs (lemonadeberry and laurel sumac) and existing cover in these areas ranges from 40 to 70 percent. Non-native grasses fill the openings between the native shrubs. Cottonwood trees and several willow trees are scattered throughout the north-facing slope. Several eucalyptus trees are scattered throughout the south facing slope. Other than the difference in tree composition, there is little difference between the north-facing and south-facing slopes in this area. Shrub cover needs to be reduced to 50 percent, by removing pampas grass first, then other non-native species (ornamental shrubs), then flammable native species, and finally other native species. Remaining shrubs need to be pruned and limbed up to achieve umbrella shaping. Non-native grasses need to be whipped to 2". Cottonwood, willow, and eucalyptus trees need to be limbed up to 3 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater.
297	594	355	595	190	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 296
298	596	355	597	200	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 296
299	598	0	599	190	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 296
300	600	0	601	205	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 296
301	602	85	603	200	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 296
302	604	5	605	115	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 296
303	606	90	607	215	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 296

Appendix D - Tierrasanta Existing Conditions Site Evaluation Forms and Recommendations

GPS Point	Photo Point A (compass direction)*		Photo Point B (compass direction)*		Habitat	Sensitive Species	Slope >50 percent	Potential CAGN Habitat	Brush Management Compliance	Notes/Recommendations
304	608	30	609	215	NNV DCSS RW	--	N	Y	NNV - 2 DCSS - 2 RW - 1	The NNV is located along fencelines and consists of ornamental trees that have overlapping canopies that exceed the 40' canopy mass requirement. The understory is a mix of NNG, native, and non-native shrubs (existing shrub cover is generally 10 to 30 percent). Trees need to be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 10' horizontal separation distance. Where shrubs remain under tree canopies, limb-up trees to 3 times the shrub height or 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. The area further from the fenceline contains DCSS; existing shrub cover is generally 20 to 40 percent. No thinning of shrubs is needed in this area. Areas with herbaceous vegetation under 2' tall should be cut back to 2". Riparian Woodland is present further from the DCSS and is associated with an unnamed drainage. The Riparian Woodland contains 100 percent tree cover (native willow species) and an understory dominated by mule fat and tamarisk. Brush management is not required in wetland habitats; therefore avoid doing work in the area mapped as riparian woodland.
305	610	230	611	70	NNV DCSS RW	--	N	Y	NNV - 2 DCSS - 2 RW - 1	same as 304
306	612	210	613	45	NNV DCSS RW	--	N	Y	NNV - 2 DCSS - 2 RW - 1	same as 304
307	614	220	615	45	NNV DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 304
308	616	215	617	50	NNV DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 304
309	618	225	619	60	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 296
310	620	220	621	45	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 296
311	622	275	623	50	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 296
312	624	200	625	25	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	This narrow strip of DCSS has generally 90 percent existing shrub cover, but is separated from houses by a paved road (Avenida Playa Cancun). Brush management of this area is not recommended because the presence of the road results in a large Zone 1 area.
313	626	200	627	20	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 312
314	628	200	629	20	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 312
315	630	185	631	350	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 312

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GPS Point	Photo Point A (compass direction)*		Photo Point B (compass direction)*		Habitat	Sensitive Species	Slope >50 percent	Potential CAGN Habitat	Brush Management Compliance	Notes/Recommendations
316	632	250	633	325	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	In this DCSS area, existing native shrub cover is generally 20 percent (non-native shrubs are absent). Non-native grasses fill the openings between the native shrubs. Several eucalyptus trees are scattered throughout this area. Shrub cover at the far western end of the area exceeds 50 percent and should be reduced to 50 percent using the prioritization lists provided. Non-native grasses need to be whipped to 2". Eucalyptus trees need to be limbed up to 3 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater.
317	634	245	635	65	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 316
318	636	90	637	190	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 296
319	638	20	639	210	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 296
320	640	30	641	225	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 296
321	642	35	643	220	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 296
322	644	150	645	355	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	This DCSS has been previously cleared and portions have been planted with non-native species (prostrate acacia, ornamental shrubs and trees, eucalyptus trees, and Bermuda grass). Existing shrub cover ranges from 10 to 70 percent. Shrubs should be thinned to 50 percent cover using the prioritization lists provided. Remaining shrubs need to be pruned and limbed up to achieve umbrella shaping. Dead shrub material that has been cut and dumped in the area needs to be removed. Non-native grasses need to be whipped to 2". A patch of 20-foot-tall native willow and cottonwood trees, with a non-native tamarisk tree and non-native Ficus tree, is present at GPS point 324. Non-native trees need to be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 10' horizontal separation distance (do not remove native willow or cottonwood trees). Trees also need to be limbed up to 3 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater.
323	646	175	647	320	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 322
324	648	140	649	10	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 322
325	650	130	651	345	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 322
326	652	160	653	350	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 322
327	654	265	655	65	DCSS	--	N	Y	3	This narrow strip of DCSS has generally 90 percent existing shrub cover, but is separated from houses by a paved road (Callejon Quintana). Brush management of this area is not recommended because the presence of the road results in a large Zone 1 area.
328	656	170	657	75	DCSS	--	N	Y	3	same as 327
329	658	120	659	15	DCSS	--	N	Y	3	This narrow strip of DCSS has generally 90 percent existing shrub cover, but is separated from houses by a paved road (Bellardo Drive). Brush management of this area is not recommended because the presence of the road results in a large Zone 1 area.

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GPS Point	Photo Point A (compass direction)*		Photo Point B (compass direction)*		Habitat	Sensitive Species	Slope >50 percent	Potential CAGN Habitat	Brush Management Compliance	Notes/Recommendations
330	660	0	661	190	DCSS	--	Y	Y	3	Within this DCSS, existing shrub cover is generally 70 percent and portions occur on slopes greater than 50 percent. Portions of the DCSS have been cleared previously and currently contain non-native grasses, sweet clover, and a few native shrubs. Where shrub cover exceeds 50- percent, cover needs to be reduced to 50 percent by removing invasive species first (pampas grass), followed by other non-native species (rosemary and oleander), then flammable native species, and then other native species. Remaining shrubs need to be pruned and limbed up to achieve umbrella shaping. Non-native grasses should be cut back to 2". One large pine tree and one large cottonwood tree are present at GPS point 330 and need to be limbed-up to 3 times the understory shrub height or 6', whichever is greater.
331	662	55	663	180	DCSS	--	Y	Y	3	same as 330
332	664	90	665	220	DCSS	--	N	Y	3	same as 330
333	666	110	667	295	NNV	--	N	Y	1 and 2	This NNV area has been cleared of native species and planted with non-native grass (associated with a small park along Via Playa Los Santos) and non-native shrubs (prostrate acacia) planted adjacent to homes. The majority of this area is considered to be in compliance because of a lack of shrubs and it appears to be maintained by an HOA. Portions of the NNV contain dense prostrate acacia, which should be thinned to 50 percent cover.
334	668	300	669	210	NNV	--	N	N	1 and 2	same as 333
335	670	55	671	195	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	The majority of this DCSS has been previously cleared and several areas were recently cleared. Existing shrub cover is generally 10 to 20 percent; therefore no thinning of shrubs is needed. Non-native grasses occur throughout most of this area and need to be whipped to 2".
336	672	60	673	260	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 335
337	674	65	675	185	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 335
338	676	205	677	305	DH	--	Y	N	1	This area has been previously cleared of vegetation and is currently bare ground. No fuel management is needed in this area.
339	678	190	679	0	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	This narrow strip of DCSS has generally 90 percent existing shrub cover, but is separated from houses by a paved road (Corte Playa Catalina), a sidewalk, and a cleared shoulder adjacent to the sidewalk. Brush management of this area is not recommended because of the presence of the road and sidewalk result in a large Zone 1 area.
340	680	200	681	20	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 339
341	682	195	683	25	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 339
342	684	185	685	10	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 339
343	686	190	687	5	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 339

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GPS Point	Photo Point A (compass direction)*		Photo Point B (compass direction)*		Habitat	Sensitive Species	Slope >50 percent	Potential CAGN Habitat	Brush Management Compliance	Notes/Recommendations
344	688	180	689	320	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	This DCSS has been previously cleared and portions have been planted with non-native species (non-native Opuntia, aloe, a magnolia tree, a pepper tree, daisies, and ornamental groundcover). Existing shrub cover is generally 10 to 20 percent and do not need additional thinning. Non-native grasses need to be whipped to 2". The magnolia tree does not need pruning. The pepper tree at GPS point 345 needs to be limbed up to 6' from the ground. Eucalyptus trees occur along the outer edge of the fuel management polygon at GPS point 347 need to be limbed up to 6' from the ground.
345	690	210	691	30	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 344
346	692	300	693	65	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 344
347	694	305	695	145	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 344
348	696	100	697	270	DCSS	--	Y	Y	3	Mature DCSS exists within the areas identified by the City for brush management. Existing shrub cover is approximately 60 percent and the majority of this area occurs on slopes greater than 50 percent. To achieve 50 percent shrub cover, remove invasive species first (pampas grass and thistle), then non-native shrub species, then flammable native species, and then other native species. Remaining shrubs need to be pruned and limbed up to achieve umbrella shaping. Non-native grasses should be cut back to 2". EW occurs immediately adjacent to GPS point 348, but was not identified as part of the brush management area. The EW occurs on a slope greater than 50 percent with mature trees with large, overlapping canopies. Existing native and non-native shrub cover in the understory ranges is approximately 80 percent. HELIX recommends adding this EW to the brush management area because it would be ineffective fuel modification to thin the DCSS and not the EW because the EW occurs adjacent to homes. Specifically, HELIX recommends that eucalyptus trees be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 30' horizontal separation distance. Thin shrubs to 50 percent cover using the prioritization lists provided. Eucalyptus trees need to be limbed to 6 times the remaining shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater.
349	698	35	699	215	DCSS	Fer vir	Y	Y	2	same as 348
350	700	35	701	215	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 348, except no EW is present
352	704	45	705	215	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 348, except no EW is present
354	708	310	709	130	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 348, except no EW is present

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GPS Point	Photo Point A (compass direction)*		Photo Point B (compass direction)*		Habitat	Sensitive Species	Slope >50 percent	Potential CAGN Habitat	Brush Management Compliance	Notes/Recommendations
355	710	10	711	190	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	This DCSS occurs adjacent to an apartment complex, is part of a steep slope, and the majority of the habitat has been previously cleared. Existing shrub cover ranges from 10 to 30 percent. Additional thinning of shrubs is not needed. Non-native grasses need to be whipped to 2". Eucalyptus trees occur between the apartment parking lot and the DCSS. The majority of the area under the trees is devoid of shrubs, but some areas contain native and non-native shrubs in the understory. Trees need to be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 30' horizontal separation distance (slope is greater than 50 percent). Trees need to be limbed-up to 6 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. Dead tree branches are present and should be removed.
356	712	10	713	180	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 355
357	714	340	715	170	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 355
358	716	55	717	235	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 355
359	718	75	719	185	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 355
360	720	55	721	250	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 355
361	722	55	723	210	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 355
362	724	65	725	225	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 355
363	726	60	727	250	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 355
364	728	25	729	210	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 355
365	730	20	731	195	EW	--	Y	N	2	Within this EW, eucalyptus trees have overlapping canopies greater than the 40' maximum canopy mass, they occur on a slope greater than 50 percent, and there are several scattered native and non-native shrub species in the understory, including a large stand of non-native succulents north of GPS point 366.. Existing shrub cover in the understory is generally 20 percent. Trees need to be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 30' horizontal separation distance. Trees should be limbed-up to 6 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. Areas with herbaceous vegetation under 2' tall should be cut back to 2". Dead tree branches are present and should be removed.
366	732	20	733	195	EW	--	Y	N	2	same as 366
367	734	355	735	180	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	This DCSS occurs adjacent to an apartment complex, is part of a steep slope, and the majority of the habitat has been previously cleared. Existing shrub cover is generally 20 percent. Additional thinning of shrubs is not needed. The large non-native shrub at GPS point 367 needs to be pruned and limbed up to achieve umbrella shaping. Non-native grasses need to be whipped to 2".
368	736	35	737	160	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 367
369	738	20	739	205	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 367
370	740	5	741	175	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 367

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GPS Point	Photo Point A (compass direction)*		Photo Point B (compass direction)*		Habitat	Sensitive Species	Slope >50 percent	Potential CAGN Habitat	Brush Management Compliance	Notes/Recommendations
371	742	20	743	145	EW	--	Y	N	2	Within this EW, eucalyptus trees have overlapping canopies greater than the 40' maximum canopy mass, they occur on a slope greater than 50 percent, but understory shrubs are generally absent. Trees need to be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 30' horizontal separation distance. Trees should be limbed-up to 6' from the ground. Areas with herbaceous vegetation under 2' tall should be cut back to 2". Dead tree branches are present and should be removed.
373	746	205	747	0	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	This DCSS occurs along a steep slope and the majority of the habitat has been previously cleared. Existing shrub cover ranges from 10 to 70 percent. To achieve 50 percent shrub cover, remove invasive species first (pampas grass, tree tobacco, and thistle), then non-native shrub species, then flammable native species, and then other native species. Remaining shrubs need to be pruned and limbed up to achieve umbrella shaping. Non-native grasses should be cut back to 2". Scattered non-native trees (eucalyptus, magnolia, and other ornamental trees) occur throughout the area and most have shrubs occurring underneath. Trees need to be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 30' horizontal separation distance. Limb-up eucalyptus trees to 6 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. Dead tree branches are present and should be removed.
374	748	175	749	15	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 373
375	750	195	751	0	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 373
376	752	100	753	45	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 373
377	754	180	755	5	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 373
378	756	215	757	40	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 373
379	758	200	759	60	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 373
380	760	125	761	310	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 373
381	762	185	763	20	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 373
382	764	255	765	355	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 373
383	766	250	767	35	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 373
384	768	225	769	10	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 373
385	770	320	771	160	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 373
386	772	230	773	20	EW	--	N	N	2	Within this EW, eucalyptus trees have overlapping canopies greater than the 40' maximum canopy mass with 40 percent shrub cover in the understory. Trees need to be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 10' horizontal separation distance. Limb-up eucalyptus trees to 3 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. Areas with herbaceous vegetation under 2' tall should be cut back to 2".

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GPS Point	Photo Point A (compass direction)*		Photo Point B (compass direction)*		Habitat	Sensitive Species	Slope >50 percent	Potential CAGN Habitat	Brush Management Compliance	Notes/Recommendations
387	774	260	775	80	EW	--	N	N	2	Within this EW, eucalyptus trees have overlapping canopies greater than the 40' maximum canopy mass with 30 percent shrub cover in the understory. Trees need to be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 10' horizontal separation distance. Limb-up eucalyptus trees to 3 times the shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. Areas with herbaceous vegetation under 2' tall should be cut back to 2".
388	776	340	777	100	EW	--	N	N	2	Within this EW, eucalyptus trees have overlapping canopies greater than the 40' maximum canopy mass with 60 percent shrub cover in the understory. Trees need to be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 10' horizontal separation distance. Thin shrubs to 50 percent cover using the prioritization lists provided. Eucalyptus trees need to be limbed to 3 times the remaining shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. Areas with herbaceous vegetation under 2' tall should be cut back to 2".
389	778	65	779	230	CSCS	--	N	Y	2	same as 252
390	780	190	781	5	CSCS	--	N	Y	2	same as 252
391	782	245	783	75	EW	--	N	N	2	Within this small EW, eucalyptus and pine trees have overlapping canopies greater than the 40' maximum canopy mass with approximately 50 to 60 percent shrub cover in the understory. Trees need to be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 10' horizontal separation distance. Thin shrubs to 50 percent cover using the prioritization lists provided. Eucalyptus trees need to be limbed to 3 times the remaining shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. Areas with herbaceous vegetation under 2' tall should be cut back to 2".
392	784	265	785	10	DCSS	--	Y	Y	2	same as 103
393	786	355	787	205	EW	--	Y	N	2	Within this EW, eucalyptus trees have overlapping canopies greater than the 40' maximum canopy mass and they occur on a slope greater than 50 percent. Understory shrubs are present in some areas (approximately 20 percent cover) and absent from other areas. Trees need to be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 30' horizontal separation distance. Trees should be limbed-up to 6 times the height of the shrubs or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. A dense layer of non-native grasses is present in the understory and needs to be cut back to 2". Dead tree branches are present and should be removed.
394	788	35	789	225	EW	--	Y	N	2	same as 393
395	790	195	791	40	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 49
396	792	185	793	310	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 49
397	794	85	795	280	DCSS	Vig lac	N	Y	2	same as 80

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GPS Point	Photo Point A (compass direction)*		Photo Point B (compass direction)*		Habitat	Sensitive Species	Slope >50 percent	Potential CAGN Habitat	Brush Management Compliance	Notes/Recommendations
398	796	30	797	200	DCSS	Vig lac	Y	Y	2	same as 80
399	798	25	799	230	DCSS	Vig lac	Y	Y	2	same as 80
400	800	45	801	205	DCSS	Vig lac	Y	Y	1 and 2	same as 80
401	802	150	803	355	EW	--	N	N	2	same as 101
402	804	135	805	325	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 98
403	806	20	807	295	EW	Raptor nest	N	N	2	Within this small EW area, eucalyptus trees have overlapping canopies greater than the 40' maximum canopy mass and understory shrubs are present (ranging from 20 to 60 percent cover). Trees need to be removed and their canopies trimmed to obtain the required 40' maximum canopy mass with 10' horizontal separation distance. Thin shrubs to 50 percent cover using the prioritization lists provided. Eucalyptus trees need to be limbed to 3 times the remaining shrub height or to 6' from the ground, whichever is greater. Areas with herbaceous vegetation under 2' tall should be cut back to 2". Homeowner was weed whipping the grasses but not the shrubs.
404	808	25	809	245	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 98
405	810	55	811	250	DCSS	Vig lac	N	Y	2	same as 98
406	812	115	813	230	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 98
407	814	210	815	0	EW	--	N	N	2	same as 95
408	816	345	817	205	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 156
409	818	25	819	205	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 156
410	820	5	821	195	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 156
411	822	300	823	120	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 156
412	824	295	825	165	DCSS	--	Y	Y	3	same as 156
413	826	80	827	270	DCSS	--	N	Y	2	same as 156
414	828	5	829	190	NNV	--	N	N	2	same as 156

Habitat Codes

EW = eucalyptus woodland
 DCSS = Diegan coastal sage scrub
 CSCS = coastal sage-chaparral scrub
 NNV = non-native vegetation
 DH = disturbed habitat

Brush Management Compliance Rankings

1 = entire brush management area is in compliance
 2 = needs moderate thinning
 3 = needs significant thinning

Sensitive Species Codes

Vig lac=Viguiera laciniata
 Que dum=Quercus dumosa
 Fer vir=Ferocactus viridescens

* Compass directions are measured in degrees