

September 28, 2015

Ms. Stacey Love
Recovery Permits Coordinator
Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office
2177 Salk Avenue, Suite 250
Carlsbad, California 92008

RE: 2015 SOUTHWESTERN WILLOW FLYCATCHER SURVEY SUMMARY REPORT FOR THE MAIN ALIGNMENT OF THE PROPOSED SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY SYCAMORE TO PEÑASQUITOS 230 kV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Ms. Love:

This letter report summarizes the results of the 2015 focused, protocol-level, presence/absence surveys for the federally and state-listed endangered southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) for the main alignment of the proposed Sycamore to Peñasquitos 230 Kilovolt (kV) Transmission Line Project (Proposed Project). Busby Biological Services, Inc. (BBS) was contracted by Chambers Group, Inc. (Chambers) to conduct these surveys on behalf of the San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) to evaluate the potential impacts of the Proposed Project, which is located in the cities of Carlsbad, San Diego, and Poway in San Diego County, California (Attachment 1: Figure 1).

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A brief summary of the Proposed Project, survey area, and southwestern willow flycatcher are provided in this section.

Proposed Project Description and Location

The Proposed Project includes construction of a new, approximately 16.7-mile 230 kV transmission line between the existing SDG&E Sycamore Canyon and Peñasquitos substations; the consolidation of two existing 69 kV power lines onto new double-circuit, steel structures that would replace existing, predominantly wood structures; and re-routing at the Encina and Mira Mesa Hubs.

The main Proposed Project alignment is located in the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Poway, Del Mar, and La Jolla topographic quadrangles (USGS 1967a, 1967b, 1967c) in the cities of San Diego and Poway in San Diego County, California (Attachment 1: Figures 1 and 2). Elevations along the main Proposed Project alignment range from approximately 1,000 feet above mean sea level (amsl) at Sycamore Canyon Substation in the eastern portion of the main Proposed Project alignment to approximately 120 feet amsl in an unnamed tributary to Peñasquitos Creek, which is located approximately 1 mile east

of the Peñasquitos Substation in the western portion of the main Proposed Project alignment (Attachment 1: Figure 2). The main Proposed Project alignment crosses through a network of roads and highways, mixed-use development, parks, and undeveloped open space. Topography along the main Proposed Project alignment varies from relatively flat developed and undeveloped areas, to steep and rolling hills and ridges, to wide and narrow drainages and canyons. The main Proposed Project alignment crosses several unnamed and named drainages and canyons, including Peñasquitos Canyon, McGonigle Canyon, and Deer Canyon.

All new transmission line facilities would be located within existing SDG&E Right-of-Way or within franchise position within existing public roadways, and the entire Proposed Project is located within San Diego County (Attachment 1: Figures 1 through 3).

Brief Survey Area Explanation

Focused southwestern willow flycatcher surveys were conducted for the Proposed Project within all suitable habitats within the current Proposed Project footprint and a 500-foot buffer. Because the Encina Hub portion of the Proposed Project is located in a geographically distinct location and is not within the immediate vicinity of the main Proposed Project alignment (Attachment 1: Figure 1), two separate southwestern willow flycatcher survey summary reports were prepared for the spring 2015 surveys, one for the southwestern willow flycatcher surveys conducted at Encina Hub, and one for the southwestern willow flycatcher surveys conducted along the main Proposed Project alignment. This report focuses on the results of the focused southwestern willow flycatcher surveys conducted along the main Proposed Project alignment. The results of the focused southwestern willow flycatcher surveys conducted for the Encina Hub portion of the Proposed Project are contained in a separate report (BBS 2015).

Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Species Information

The southwestern willow flycatcher is a small, olive-colored, migratory songbird that is federally and state-listed as endangered. One of four subspecies of willow flycatcher, it is distinguished by breeding distribution, song, call and plumage. The southwestern willow flycatcher is a neotropical migrant that is endemic to the Americas and is a summer breeding resident in the southwestern U.S., specifically within Arizona, New Mexico, southern California, southern portions of Nevada and Utah, southwestern Colorado, far western Texas, and extreme northwestern Mexico (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS] 2002). It is the only race of willow flycatcher that is known to breed in southern California, ranging from Kern County to San Diego County. This species arrives on breeding territories by late April to early May and migrates southward again to wintering areas in southern Mexico, Central America, and northern South America in August and September. The two other subspecies of willow flycatcher (e.g., *E. t. brewsteri* and *E. t. adastus*) migrate through southern California in the spring and fall to and from their breeding grounds in northern California.

The southwestern willow flycatcher typically breeds in patchy to dense, well-developed riparian woodlands along streams, rivers, lakes, or other wetlands, less than 8,000 feet in elevation, that provide surface water and/or saturated soil during mid-summer (Sedgwick 2000; Sogge et al. 1997; USFWS 2002). Typical breeding habitat for southwestern willow flycatcher is composed of native riparian species such as willows (*Salix* spp.) and mulefat

(*Baccharis salicifolia*) in patches at least two acres or greater in extent, with linear-shaped habitats at least 10 meters (33 feet) wide (Sogge et al. 1997); however, the species has also been observed successfully breeding in riparian communities dominated by extensive patches of non-native species such as tamarisk (*Tamarix ramosissima*) and Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*) (USFWS 2002).

Once a common species in southern California, in the early 20th century the southwestern willow flycatcher population collapsed from the combined effects of habitat loss and nest parasitism by brown-headed cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) (Craig and Williams 1998; Garret and Dunn 1981; Sedgwick 2000; Unitt 2004; USFWS 2002). Currently, in southern California it breeds locally at 75 known sites within 18 drainages from San Diego to Santa Barbara and Kern counties and the Owens Valley, most notably within the San Luis Rey, Santa Ana, Santa Ynez, Owens, and Kern rivers which support approximately 70 percent of known territories (Sogge et. al. 2003). Currently, of the estimated 200 breeding pairs in southern California, nearly half of them occur in San Diego County, primarily along the upper San Luis Rey River (Unitt 2004).

METHODS

A habitat assessment and focused, protocol-level, southwestern willow flycatcher surveys were performed within suitable habitat located within Biological Survey Area (BSA) which is comprised of the main Proposed Project alignment and a 500-foot buffer (Attachment 1: Figures 2 and 3). The methods used for the habitat assessment and focused, protocol-level surveys are presented in this section.

Habitat Assessment Methods

Prior to initiating the focused, protocol-level, southwestern willow flycatcher surveys along the main Proposed Project alignment, a qualified biologist conducted a focused habitat assessment to identify locations of suitable habitat for the species within the Proposed Project footprint and a 500-foot buffer (Attachment 1: Figures 2 and 3).

Initially, historical occurrence data for southwestern willow flycatcher that have been reported from within 5 miles of the main Proposed Project alignment was evaluated prior to conducting the southwestern willow flycatcher habitat assessment field survey. A Geographic Information Systems (GIS) specialist generated a map from the most recent version of the CDFW *California Natural Diversity Database* (CNDDDB; CDFW 2014) and other databases identifying reported southwestern willow flycatcher detections within a 5-mile buffer of the main Proposed Project alignment to allow the qualified biologist to view the historical distribution of southwestern willow flycatcher within the vicinity of the main Proposed Project alignment.

Next, a qualified biologist conducted a field habitat assessment within the main Proposed Project alignment and 500-foot buffer to identify potential southwestern willow flycatcher habitat. The field habitat assessment was conducted by assessing the vegetation communities on foot to gain a closer look at the plant species composition within the potentially suitable habitat.

Polygons of suitable habitat were hand-drawn onto high-resolution aerial field maps. The polygons on these field maps were later screen-digitized in the office by a GIS specialist

using ArcGIS software. Finally, survey boundaries were adjusted and potentially suitable southwestern willow flycatcher habitat was either added or eliminated from the survey area through closer investigation on foot during this first of eight of focused, protocol-level southwestern willow flycatcher surveys.

Focused Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Survey Methods

A BBS USFWS-permitted biologist conducted protocol-level surveys for the southwestern willow flycatcher in accordance with the current USGS survey protocol, titled *A Natural History Summary and Survey Protocol for the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher* (Sogge et. al. 2010). The survey protocol entails intensive surveys of suitable habitat as well as detailed datasheets documenting detections, habitat, and other information about the southwestern willow flycatcher.

Five surveys were conducted during the three survey periods, including one survey conducted during the first period (May 15 to June 1), two surveys conducted during the second period (June 1 to June 24), and two surveys conducted during the third period (June 24 to July 17). All surveys were conducted between approximately 5:30am and 10:30am and avoided periods of adverse weather conditions (e.g., excessively hot or cold temperatures, high winds, steady rain, dense fog, and other inclement weather conditions) that would impede detection of the southwestern willow flycatcher.

Surveyors slowly walked throughout the suitable habitat within the survey area and used visual and auditory cues to detect the southwestern willow flycatcher. Various routes were utilized to conduct an unbiased survey of the potentially suitable habitat within the survey area. Pre-recorded southwestern willow flycatcher vocalization playbacks were used only to elicit initial calls from the southwestern willow flycatcher and were not used frequently or to elicit further behaviors. Pre-recorded vocalizations were played for a period of 10 to 15 seconds and were generally repeated approximately every 70 to 100 feet within the surveyed habitat. No more than approximately 0.6 mile of suitable habitat was surveyed per day by the USFWS-permitted biologist.

The Willow Flycatcher Survey and Detection Form was completed during each survey. When southwestern willow flycatcher are detected during a focused survey, surveyors record the approximate location electronically using a hand-held Global Positioning Systems (GPS) device and by hand onto a high-resolution aerial image of the survey area. Surveyors also estimate the age, sex, and number of individuals detected and include notes about each detection. In addition, surveyors record other wildlife species observed directly or detected indirectly by sign, including scat, tracks, calls, and other evidence. Surveyors specifically record numbers and locations of parasitic brown-headed cowbirds and other special-status species detected within and adjacent to southwestern willow flycatcher territories to report to USFWS.

RESULTS

The results of the habitat assessment and focused, protocol-level southwestern willow flycatcher surveys are presented in this section.

Habitat Assessment Results

On March 23, 2015, BBS biologist Darin Busby conducted a focused habitat assessment of the potentially suitable southwestern willow flycatcher located within the main Proposed Project alignment and a 500-foot buffer. BBS coordinated with TRC Solutions, Inc. (TRC) to digitize the suitable habitat polygons that were drawn by hand onto the aerial imagery during the habitat assessment. Based on the GIS data, there is approximately 1 mile of suitable southwestern willow flycatcher habitat distributed in three different polygons along the main Proposed Project alignment (Attachment 1: Figure 3).

Potentially suitable habitat for the southwestern willow flycatcher that required surveys was present along three drainages located in the 500-foot survey buffer. The potentially suitable habitat for the southwestern willow flycatcher within and adjacent to the main Proposed Project alignment consists of large and/or wide patches of southern coast live oak riparian forest, southern riparian scrub, southern willow scrub, and Eucalyptus woodland with surface water and/or saturated soils present. Brief descriptions of these vegetation communities that were surveyed for southwestern willow flycatcher within and adjacent to the main Proposed Project alignment are described below.

One potentially suitable patch of southern coast live oak riparian forest occurs in Los Peñasquitos Creek within and adjacent to the main Proposed Project alignment. This area contains a large, wide swath of habitat with surface water and is dominated by an overstory of coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), and western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), with an understory of other riparian species such as willow (*Salix* spp.), mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), black elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), California bulrush (*Schoenoplectus californicus*), broadleaf cattail (*Typha latifolia*), and/or coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*).

Two potentially suitable patches of southern riparian scrub occur in Los Peñasquitos Creek and McGonigle Canyon within and adjacent to the main Proposed Project alignment. These areas contain large, wide swaths of habitat with surface water and/or saturated soil and are dominated by a dense overstory of willow (*Salix* spp.) and mulefat, with an understory of California bulrush, broadleaf cattail, black elderberry, poison oak, and/or coyote brush.

One potentially suitable patch of southern willow scrub occurs in an unnamed tributary to Los Peñasquitos Creek within and adjacent to the main Proposed Project alignment. This area contains a relatively large patch of habitat with surface water and saturated soil and is dominated by a dense overstory of willow and scattered Fremont cottonwood, and a dense understory of mulefat, California bulrush, broadleaf cattail, poison oak, and/or coyote brush.

Eucalyptus woodland is a nonnative plant community found in uplands and some drainages within and adjacent to the main Proposed Project alignment. One potentially suitable patch of Eucalyptus woodland occurs in McGonigle Canyon within and adjacent to the main Proposed Project alignment. This area contains a relatively large, wide patch of habitat containing standing water and saturated soil and is dominated by a dense overstory of gum trees (*Eucalyptus* spp.) and a relatively open understory composed of scattered willow, mulefat, black elderberry, poison oak, and coyote brush.

Focused Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Survey Results

A total of five protocol-level southwestern willow flycatcher surveys were conducted within the three polygons of potentially suitable habitat between May 29 and July 16, 2015 (Attachment 1: Figure 3). Despite the habitat being noncontiguous, each survey took one day to complete because the habitat was easily accessible throughout the survey area. All surveys were conducted during appropriate weather conditions by USFWS-permitted BBS biologist Laurie Gorman (TE-233367-2). Attachment 2 provides a summary of survey conditions, including survey times, weather conditions, and name of surveyor.

No southwestern willow flycatchers or willow flycatchers were detected during the 2015 focused, protocol-level southwestern willow flycatcher surveys conducted along the main Proposed Project alignment (Attachment 1: Figures 4, 4a, 4b, and 5).

A total of 53 wildlife species were detected either during the focused southwestern willow flycatcher surveys or incidentally during access to and from the survey area (Attachment 3). Of these 53 species, two are considered special-status species - the coastal California gnatcatcher (*Poliopitila californica californica*) is listed as federally threatened by the USFWS and as a Species of Special Concern by the CDFW, and the yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia*) is considered a Species of Special Concern by the CDFW (Attachment 1: Figures 4, 4a, 4b, and 5). Attachment 4 provides GPS locations of special-status species detected during the focused surveys. In addition, three brown-headed cowbird detections were recorded during the focused surveys. Table 1, below, summarizes these detections.

Table 1. Summary of Brown-headed Cowbird Detections

BHCO* Detection #	Survey #	Date	GPS Location (NAD 83, Zone 11S)	
			Northing	Easting
1	1	5/29/15	32.944574	-117.104274
2	2	6/10/15	32.959842	-117.174664
3	3	6/20/15	32.959836	-117.174338

*BHCO: brown-headed cowbird

Detection locations of special-status species and brown-headed cowbirds are depicted on an aerial map of the survey area in Attachment 1: Figures 4, 4a, 4b, and 5. It should be noted that the list of special-status species presented in Attachment 5 and locations of special-status species presented in Attachment 1: Figures 4, 4a, 4b, and 5 were either detected during the focused southwestern willow flycatcher surveys or incidentally during access to and from the survey area and may reflect repeated detections of the same individuals of a species from one survey to the next. Therefore, these attachments are intended to show the type and general location of special-status species detected, not quantity of individuals present.

SUMMARY

No southwestern willow flycatchers were detected during the 2015 focused, protocol-level southwestern willow flycatcher surveys conducted along the main Proposed Project alignment.

Please do not hesitate to contact Melissa Busby at melissa@busbybiological.com or 858.334.9507 or me at darin@busbybiological.com or 858.334.9508 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Darin Busby
Owner/Principal Biologist
Busby Biological Services, Inc.

ATTACHMENTS

- Attachment 1: Figures
- Attachment 2: Survey Conditions
- Attachment 3: Wildlife Species Detected
- Attachment 4: Incidental Special-Status Species Detected
- Attachment 5: Willow Flycatcher Survey and Detection Form

REFERENCES

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1967a 7.5-minute Poway Topographic Quadrangle (Photorevised 1975)
1967b 7.5-minute Del Mar Topographic Quadrangle (Photorevised 1975)
1967c 7.5-minute La Jolla Topographic Quadrangle (Photorevised 1975)
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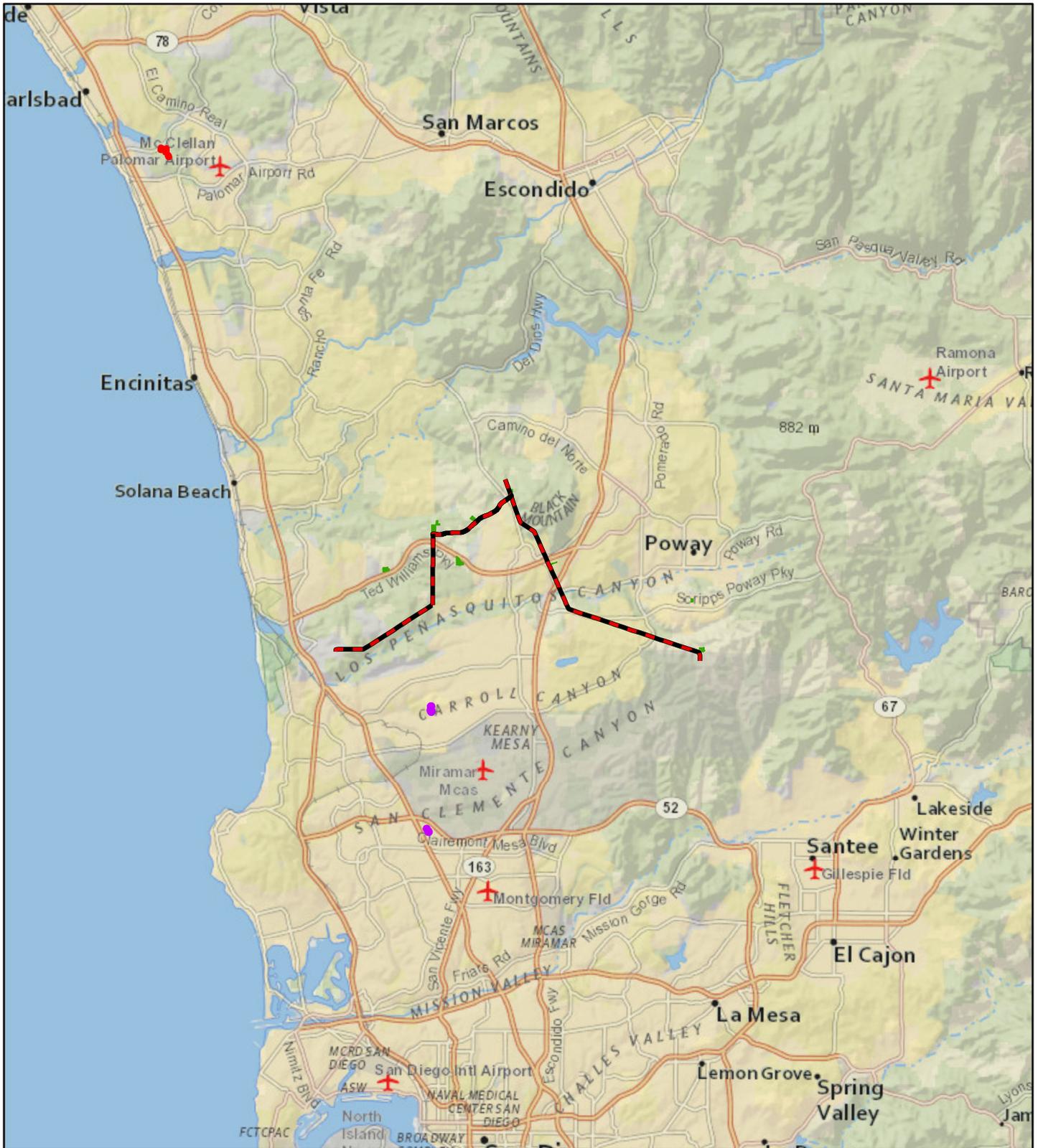
PROJECT BIOLOGIST SIGNATURE PAGE

All biologists performing focused, protocol-level, southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) surveys for the main alignment portion of the proposed Sycamore to Peñasquitos Substation 230 kilovolt transmission line project (Proposed Project) were permitted to survey for this species under Section 10(a)(1)(A) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The undersigned Proposed Project biologist certifies this report to be a complete and accurate account of the findings and conclusions of surveys for southwestern willow flycatcher conducted for the Proposed Project during spring 2015.



Laurie Gorman
Senior Biologist/Project Manager
Busby Biological Services, Inc.
ESA Permit Number TE-233367-2

ATTACHMENT 1 – Figures



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SDG&E IS PROVIDING THIS MAP WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT THE MAP IS NOT SURVEY GRADE

Sycamore to Peñasquitos 230 kV Transmission Line Project

Project Location Map

Figure 1

- Staging Yards
- Encina Hub
- Mira Mesa Hub
- Proposed Project Route



Sempra Energy utility

8/18/2015

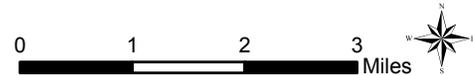




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Sycamore to Peñasquitos 230 kV Transmission Line Project
 Survey Area Map (USGS Topo) - Main Alignment
Figure 2

 BSA 500ft Buffer

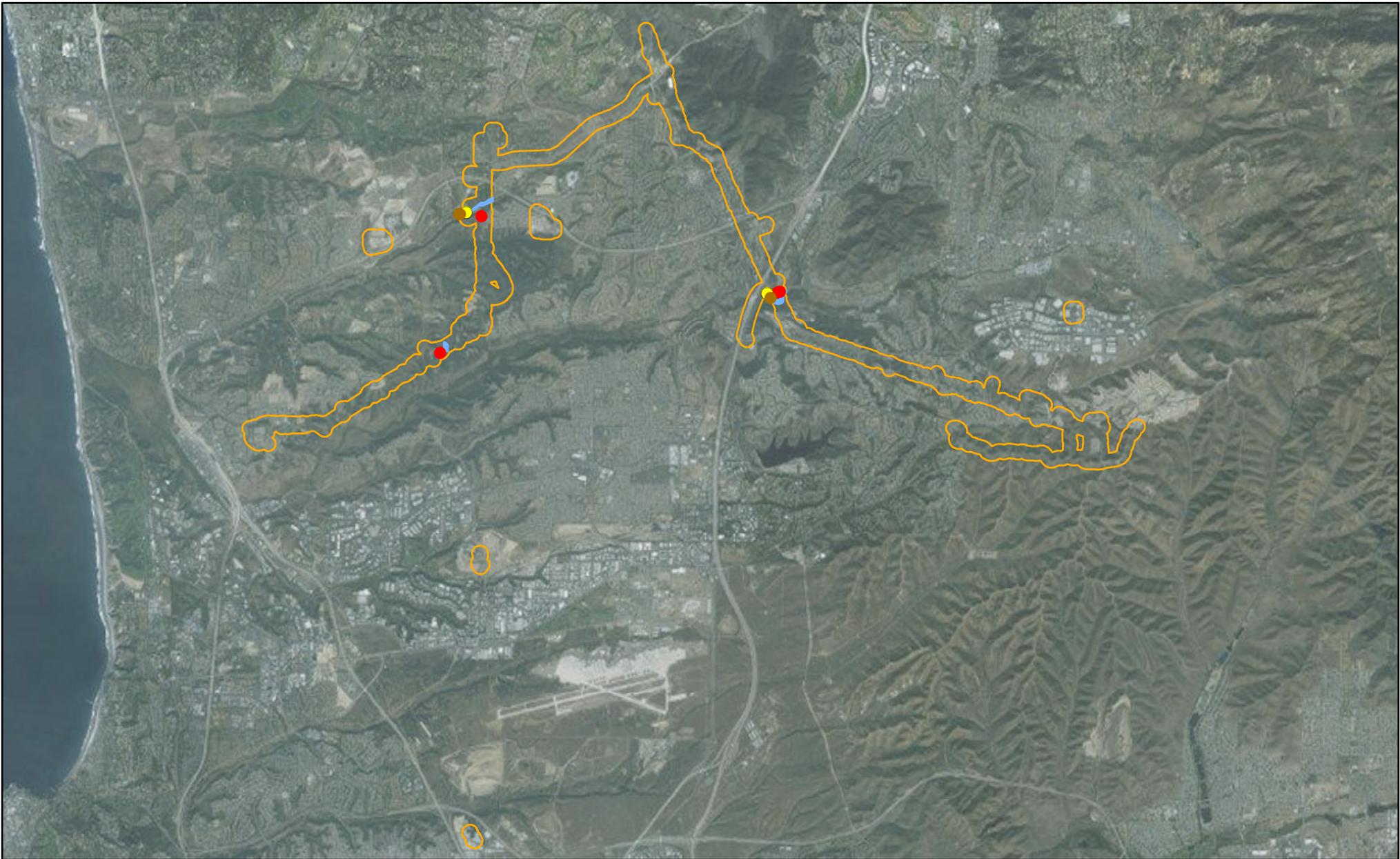




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Sycamore to Peñasquitos 230 kV Transmission Line Project
Survey Area Map - Main Alignment
Figure 3

-  Potential Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Habitat
-  BSA 500ft Buffer



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Species Detections

Brood Parasite

- Brown-headed Cowbird

Sensitive Species

- Coastal California Gnatcatcher
- Yellow Warbler

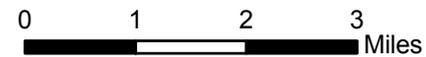
■ Potential Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Habitat

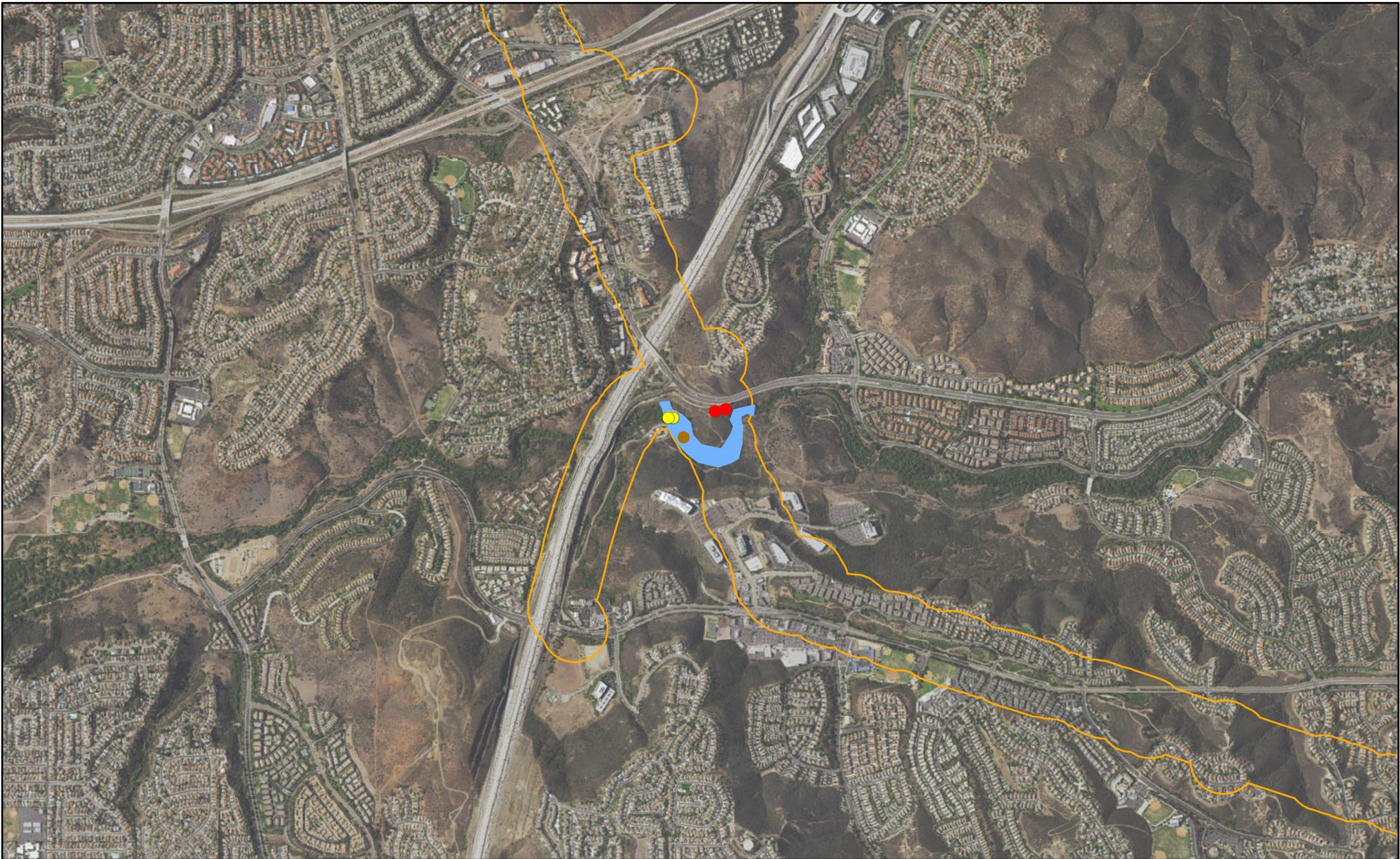
■ BSA 500ft Buffer

Sycamore to Peñasquitos 230 kV Transmission Line Project

Species Detection Overview Map - Main Alignment

Figure 4





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Sycamore to Peñasquitos 230 kV Transmission Line Project
 Species Detection Map - Main Alignment
Figure 4a

Species Detections

Brood Parasite

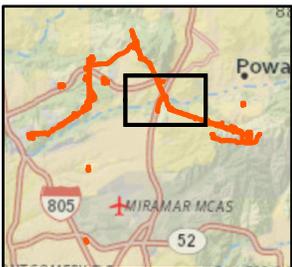
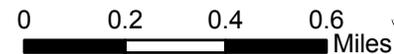
- Brown-headed Cowbird

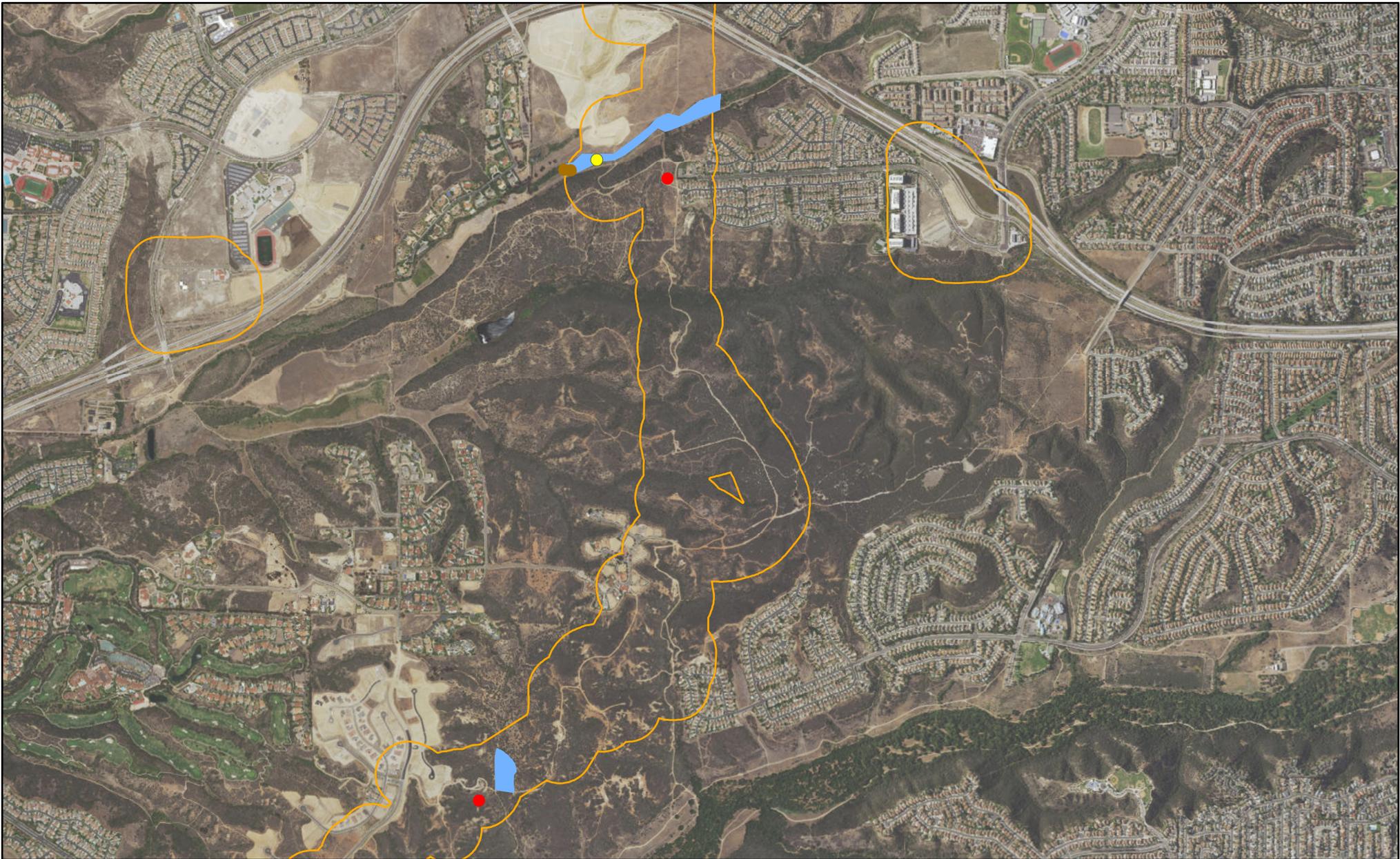
Sensitive Species

- Coastal California Gnatcatcher
- Yellow Warbler

■ Potential Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Habitat

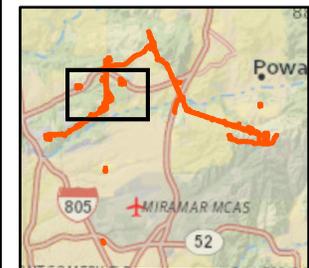
■ BSA 500ft Buffer





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Sycamore to Peñasquitos 230 kV Transmission Line Project
 Species Detection Map - Main Alignment
Figure 4b



Species Detections

Brood Parasite

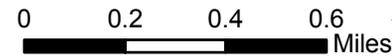
- Brown-headed Cowbird

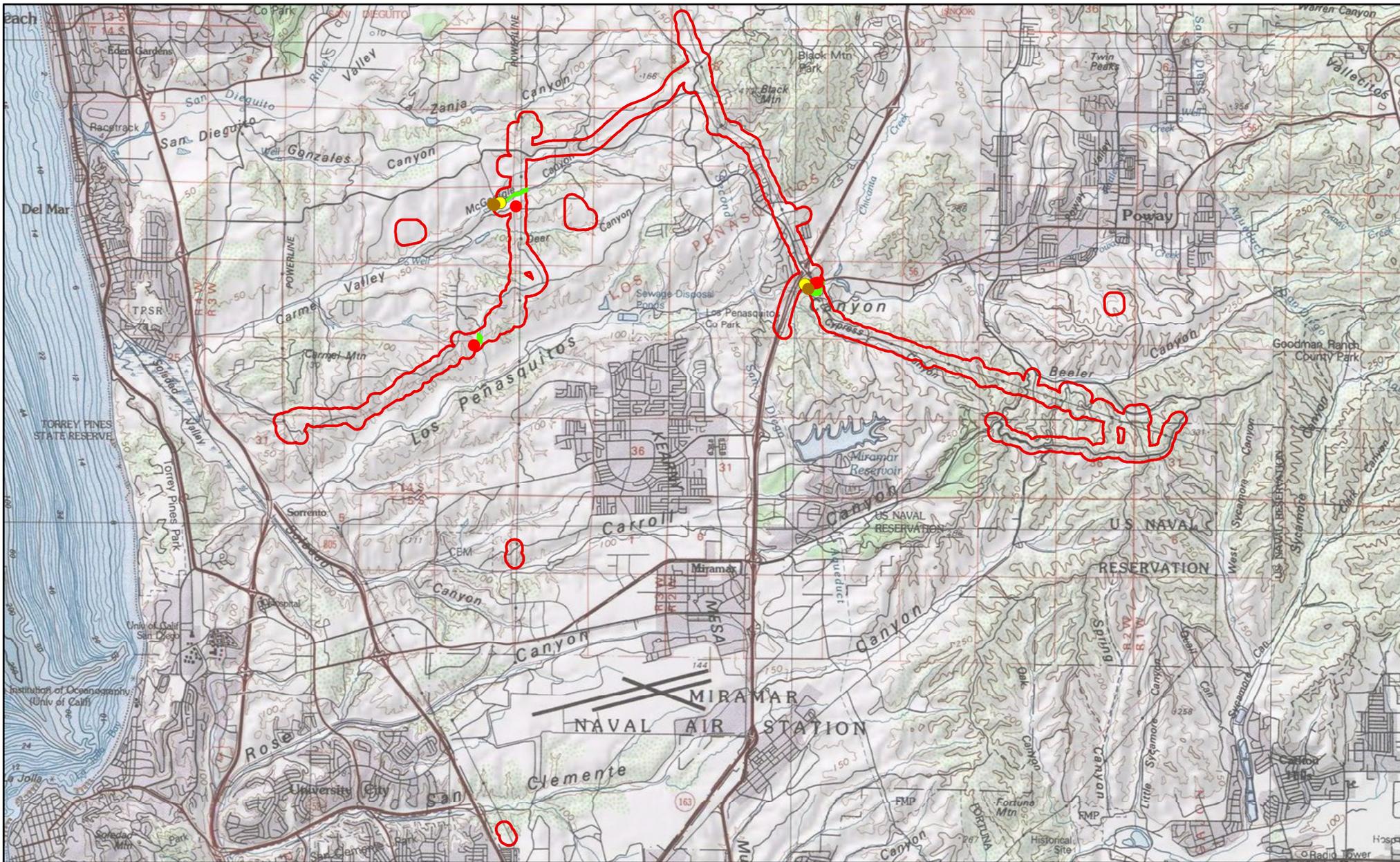
Sensitive Species

- Coastal California Gnatcatcher
- Yellow Warbler

■ Potential Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Habitat

□ BSA 500ft Buffer





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Species Detections

Brood Parasite

- Brown-headed Cowbird

Sensitive Species

- Coastal California Gnatcatcher
- Yellow Warbler

■ Potential Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Habitat

□ Survey Area

Sycamore to Peñasquitos 230 kV Transmission Line Project
Species Detection Overview Map (USGS Topo) - Main Alignment

Figure 5

ATTACHMENT 2 – Survey Conditions

Attachment 2 – Survey Conditions

Survey #	Date	Time		Weather				Surveyors
				Temp (°F)	Wind (mph)	Clouds (%)	Precip	
1	5/29/15	Start	0530	62	0-1	100	0	Laurie Gorman
		End	1030	64	0-3	90	0	
2	6/10/15	Start	0545	66	0-1	100	0	Laurie Gorman
		End	1035	72	1-6	65	0	
3	6/20/15	Start	0630	66	0-1	100	0	Laurie Gorman
		End	1035	77	0-4	0	0	
4	6/30/15	Start	0610	64	0-1	100	0	Laurie Gorman
		End	1035	78	1-5	25	0	
5	7/16/15	Start	0545	65	0-1	100	0	Laurie Gorman
		End	1030	73	1-4	0	0	

ATTACHMENT 3 – Wildlife Species Detected

Attachment 3 - Wildlife Species Detected

INVERTEBRATES		
Class Insecta		Insects
Order Lepidoptera		Butterflies
Family Lycaenidae		Harvesters, Coppers, Hairstreaks, and Blues
	<i>Leptotes marina</i>	Marine Blue
Family Papilionidae		Parnassians and Swallowtails
	<i>Papilio eurymedon</i>	Pale Swallowtail
	<i>Papilio rutulus</i>	Western Tiger Swallowtail
Family Pieridae		White Butterflies
	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Cabbage White
Family Nymphalidae		Brush-footed Butterflies
	<i>Adelpha californica</i>	California sister
Family Riodinidae		Metalmarks
	<i>Apodemia virgulti</i>	Behr's Metalmark
VERTEBRATES		
Class Actinopterygii		Ray-finned Fishes
Order Perciformes		Perch-like Fishes
Family Centrarchidae		Sunfish
	<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>	Bluegill
	<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>	Largemouth Bass
Class Aves		Birds
Order Galliformes		Gallinaceous Birds
Family Odontophoridae		New World Quail
	<i>Callipepla californica</i>	California Quail
Order Ciconiiformes		Herons, Ibises, Storks, American Vultures, and Allies
Family Accipitridae		Hawks, Kites, Eagles, and Allies
	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed Hawk
Order Charadriiformes		Shorebirds, Gulls, Auks, and Allies
Family Charadriidae		Plovers
	<i>Charadrius vociferous</i>	Killdeer
Order Columbiformes		Pigeons and Doves
Family Columbidae		Pigeons and Doves
	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning Dove
Order Apodiformes		Swifts and Hummingbirds
Family Apodidae		Swifts
	<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>	White-throated Swift
Family Trochilidae		Hummingbirds
	<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's Hummingbird
Family Picidae		Woodpeckers
	<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Woodpecker

Attachment 3 - Wildlife Species Detected (Continued)

Order Passeriformes		Perching Birds
Family Tyrannidae		Tyrant Flycatchers
	<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>	Pacific-slope Flycatcher
	<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	Ash-throated Flycatcher
	<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cassin's Kingbird
Family Corvidae		Crows and Jays
	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	Western Scrub-Jay
Family Alaudidae		Larks
	<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	California horned lark
	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American Crow
	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven
Family Hirundinidae		Swallows
	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Northern Rough-winged Swallow
Family Aegithalidae		Bushtits
	<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	Bushtit
Family Troglodytidae		Wrens
	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's Wren
	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	House Wren
Family Regulidae		Kinglets
	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	Ruby-crowned Kinglet
Family Sylviidae		Gnatcatchers
	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
	<i>Polioptila californica</i>	Coastal California Gnatcatcher
Family Timaliidae		Babblers
	<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	Wrentit
Family Mimidae		Mockingbirds and Thrashers
	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern Mockingbird
	<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>	California Thrasher
Family Sturnidae		Starlings
	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European Starling
Family Parulidae		Wood-Warblers
	<i>Vermivora celata</i>	Orange-crowned Warbler
	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Yellow Warbler
	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Common Yellowthroat
Family Emberizidae		Emberizids
	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	Spotted Towhee
	<i>Pipilo crissalis</i>	California Towhee
	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Song Sparrow
Family Cardinalidae		Cardinals and Allies
	<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>	Black-headed Grosbeak

Attachment 3 - Wildlife Species Detected (Continued)

Family Icteridae		Blackbirds
	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Brown-headed Cowbird
	<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>	Hooded Oriole
	<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	Bullock's Oriole
Family Fringillidae		Fringilline and Cardueline Finches and Allies
	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	House Finch
	<i>Carduelis psaltria</i>	Lesser Goldfinch
Family Estrildidae		Estrildid Finches
	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	Scaly-breasted Munia
Class Mammalia		Mammals
Order Lagomorpha		Rabbits, Hares, and Pikas
Family Leporidae		Rabbits and Hares
	<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	Desert Cottontail
Order Rodentia		Rodents
Family Sciuridae		Squirrels and Chipmunks
	<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	California Ground Squirrel
Order Carnivora		Carnivores
Family Canidae		Dogs and foxes
	<i>Canis familiaris</i>	Domestic Dog
	<i>Canis latrans</i>	Coyote
Family Procyonidae		Raccoons and Relatives
	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	Raccoon
Order Perissodactyla		Odd-toed Ungulates
Family Equidae		Horses, Donkeys, and Zebras
	<i>Equus caballus</i>	Domestic Horse
Order Artiodactyla		Even-toed Ungulates
Family Cervidae		Deer and Elk
	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	Mule Deer

ATTACHMENT 4 – Incidental Special-Status Species Detected

Attachment 4 – Incidental Special-Status Species Detected

Survey #	Date	Species Type*	Status**	# of Individuals	GPS Location (Decimal Degrees)	
					Northing	Easting
1	5/29/15	YEWA	SSC	1	32.960263	-117.173052
1	5/29/15	CAGN	FT; SSC	1	32.933523	-117.178604
2	6/10/15	YEWA	SSC	1	32.945390	-117.104816
2	6/10/15	CAGN	FT; SSC	1	32.945766	-117.102209
4	6/30/15	CAGN	FT; SSC	1	32.945677	-117.102740
5	7/16/15	CAGN	FT; SSC	1	32.959525	-117.169544
5	7/16/15	YEWA	SSC	1	32.945400	-117.105058

*Species Codes: YEWA = yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia*); CAGN = coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*)

**Status: SSC = California Department of Fish and Wildlife: California - Species of Special Concern;
FT = United States Fish and Wildlife Service - Federally Threatened

ATTACHMENT 5 – Willow Flycatcher Survey and Detection Form

Appendix 1. Willow Flycatcher Survey and Detection Form

Always check the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Arizona Ecological Services Field Office web site (<http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/arizona/>) for the most up-to-date version.

Willow Flycatcher (WIFL) Survey and Detection Form (revised April 2010)

Site Name Sycamore to Penasquitos Substations State CA County San Diego
 USGS Quad Name Del Mar E Poway Elevation 50-100 (meters)
 Creek, River, Wetland, or Lake Name Duck Pond @ Delmar Mesa Preserve; McConicle Creek; Penasquitos Creek
 Is copy of USGS map marked with survey area and WIFL sightings attached (as required)? Yes No

Survey Coordinates: Start: E 483378 N 3643981 UTM Datum NAD83 (See instructions)
 Stop: E 490577 N 3645295 UTM Zone 11S

If survey coordinates changed between visits, enter coordinates for each survey in comments section on back of this page.

**** Fill in additional site information on back of this page ****

Survey #	Date (m/d/y)	Number of Adult WIFLs	Estimated Number of Pairs	Estimated Number of Territories	Nest(s) Found? Y or N If Yes, number of nests	Comments (e.g., bird behavior; evidence of pairs or breeding; potential threats [livestock, cowbirds, <i>Diorhabda</i> spp.]). If <i>Diorhabda</i> found, contact USFWS and State WIFL coordinator	GPS Coordinates for WIFL Detections (this is an optional column for documenting individuals, pairs, or groups of birds found on each survey). Include additional sheets if necessary.			
							# Birds	Sex	UTME	UTM N
Survey # 1 Observer(s) Laurie Gorman	Date <u>5/29/15</u> Start <u>0530</u> Stop <u>1030</u> Total hrs <u>5</u>	0	0	0	N	BHCO (1 ♂ calling) 490253 mE 3645147 mN NAD83/11S	N/A			
Survey # 2 Observer(s) L. Gorman	Date <u>6/10/15</u> Start <u>0545</u> Stop <u>1035</u> Total hrs <u>5</u>	0	0	0	N	BHCO (1 ♂ calling) 483676 mE 3646848 mN NAD83/11S	N/A			
Survey # 3 Observer(s) L. Gorman	Date <u>6/20/15</u> Start <u>0630</u> Stop <u>1035</u> Total hrs <u>4</u>	0	0	0	N	BHCO (0 ♂ calling) 483706 mE 3646848 mN NAD83/11S	N/A			
Survey # 4 Observer(s) L. Gorman	Date <u>6/30/15</u> Start <u>0610</u> Stop <u>1035</u> Total hrs <u>4.5</u>	0	0	0	N	N/A	N/A			
Survey # 5 Observer(s) L. Gorman	Date <u>7/16/15</u> Start <u>0545</u> Stop <u>1030</u> Total hrs <u>4.75</u>	0	0	0	N	N/A	N/A			
Overall Site Summary Totals do not equal the sum of each column. Include only resident adults. Do not include migrants, nestlings, and fledglings. Be careful not to double count individuals. Total Survey Hrs		Total Adult Residents <u>0</u>	Total Pairs <u>0</u>	Total Territories <u>0</u>	Total Nests <u>0</u>	Were any Willow Flycatchers color-banded? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If yes, report color combination(s) in the comments section on back of form and report to USFWS.				

Reporting Individual Laurie Gorman Date Report Completed 7/16/15
 US Fish and Wildlife Service Permit # TE-233367-2 State Wildlife Agency Permit # SC-8778
Submit form to USFWS and State Wildlife Agency by September 1st. Retain a copy for your records.

32 A Natural History Summary and Survey Protocol for the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher

Fill in the following information completely. Submit form by September 1st. Retain a copy for your records.

Reporting Individual Laurie Gorman Phone # 949-933-9432
 Affiliation Busby Biological Services E-mail Laurie@busbybiological.com
 Site Name Sycamore to Palasquitos Substations Date Report Completed 7-16-15

Did you verify that this site name is consistent with that used in previous years? Yes ___ No ___ Not Applicable

If site name is different, what name(s) was used in the past? N/A

If site was surveyed last year, did you survey the same general area this year? Yes ___ No ___ If no, summarize below.

Did you survey the same general area during each visit to this site this year? Yes ___ No ___ If no, summarize below.

Management Authority for Survey Area: Federal ___ Municipal/County State ___ Tribal ___ Private ___
 Name of Management Entity or Owner (e.g., Tonto National Forest) City of San Diego, SDG+E ROW

Length of area surveyed: ~1500 (meters)

Vegetation Characteristics: Mark the category that best describes the predominant tree/shrub foliar layer at this site (check one):

- Native broadleaf plants (entirely or almost entirely, > 90% native, includes high-elevation willow)
- Mixed native and exotic plants (mostly native, 50 - 90% native)
- Mixed native and exotic plants (mostly exotic, 50 - 90% exotic)
- Exotic/introduced plants (entirely or almost entirely, > 90% exotic)

Identify the 2-3 predominant tree/shrub species in order of dominance. Use scientific name.

Willow (Salix sp. including Goodingii, lasiolepis); mule fat (Baccharis salicifolia)

Average height of canopy (Do not include a range): 3 (meters)

Attach copy of USGS quad/topographical map (REQUIRED) of survey area, outlining survey site and location of WIFL detections.
 Attach sketch or aerial photo showing site location, patch shape, survey route, location of any WIFLs or WIFL nests detected.
 Attach photos of the interior of the patch, exterior of the patch, and overall site; describe any unique habitat features.

Comments (attach additional sheets if necessary)

No willow flycatchers were detected during the survey. The survey area consisted of suitable riparian habitat at Puck Pond at the Del Mar Mesa Preserve; McGonickel Creek and Perasquitos Creek within 500 feet of the Sycamore to Perasquitos Substation 230 KV transmission line project in San Diego County.

Territory Summary Table. Provide the following information for each verified territory at your site.

Territory Number	All Dates Detected	UTM N	UTM E	Pair Confirmed? Y or N	Nest Found? Y or N	Description of How You Confirmed Territory and Breeding Status (e.g., vocalization type, pair interactions, nesting attempts, behavior)
N/A						

Attach additional sheets if necessary