

APPENDIX H
COASTAL CALIFORNIA GNATCATCHER SURVEY REPORTS
(Reports for 2013 and 2012)

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June 11, 2013

Susie Tharratt
United States Fish and Wildlife Service
Carlsbad Field Office
2177 Salk Avenue, Suite 250
Carlsbad, CA 92008

Lyann Comrack
Nongame Wildlife Program
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
1812 Ninth Street
Sacramento, CA 95811

Subject: Protocol Coastal California Gnatcatcher Survey Results: Southern California Edison West of Devers Upgrade Project, Cities of Grand Terrace, Loma Linda, and Redlands, San Bernardino County, California; March–April 2013 (LSA Project Number SCE1110)

Dear Ms. Tharratt and Ms. Comrack:

This letter report documents the results of a protocol presence/absence survey for the coastal California gnatcatcher (CAGN; *Polioptila californica californica*) conducted by LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA). The CAGN is a United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) federally listed threatened species and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Species of Special Concern.

This survey was conducted within the western portion of a potential alignment being considered by Southern California Edison (SCE) for the future West of Devers (WOD) Upgrade Project (Proposed Project). The study area for the Proposed Project alignment is generally located in southwestern San Bernardino County and northwestern Riverside County, California. The Proposed Project would upgrade the existing WOD system by replacing existing 220 kilovolt (kV) transmission lines and associated structures with new, higher-capacity 220 kV transmission lines and structures; modifying existing substation facilities; removing and relocating existing subtransmission (66 kV) lines; removing and relocating existing distribution (12 kV) lines; and making various telecommunication improvements.

No CAGN were detected in 2013. Surveys were also conducted in 2012 in the same areas with negative results.

STUDY AREA

The alignment being considered for the Proposed Project occurs within an SCE right of way (ROW) and extends along an existing transmission line corridor from the Vista Substation in the City of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County, to the Devers Substation, near North Palm Springs, Riverside County (Figure 1; all figures provided in Appendix A). The Proposed Project would be located primarily within the existing WOD corridor in the incorporated and unincorporated areas of Riverside and San Bernardino Counties including the Reservation, and the Cities of Banning, Beaumont, Calimesa, Colton, Grand Terrace, Loma Linda, and Redlands. The existing WOD corridor traverses a combination of residential, commercial, agricultural, recreation, and open space land uses. The scattered scrub areas surveyed during this protocol survey for CAGN were located in the Cities of Grand Terrace, Loma Linda, and Redlands in San Bernardino County, California (Figure 2).

The CAGN survey area included suitable habitat below approximately 1,800 feet (ft) above mean sea level (amsl) in elevation since 97 percent of known occupied territories (1960–1990) occurred below 500 meters (m; 1,640 ft) (Atwood and Bolsinger 1992). Specifically, the approximately 7.4-mile (mi) long CAGN study area has western latitude/longitude (lat/long) coordinates of 34.045857, -117.308177 (North American Datum [NAD] 83 Zone 11S Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) 471,556 easting by 3,767,283 northing), and eastern lat/long coordinates of 34.004034, -117.186498 (NAD 83 Zone 11S UTM 482,778 easting by 3,762,619 northing) within Sections 33, 34, 35, and 36, T1S, R4W; Section 1, T2S, R4W; Sections 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 15, T1S, R3W; and Section 31, T1S, R3W as shown on the *San Bernardino South, Redlands, and Sunnymead, California 7.5-minute series* United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps. Elevation ranges from approximately 1,000 ft to 1,800 ft amsl.

Survey areas within approximately 0.5 mi south of the residential communities of Loma Linda and Redlands included low to moderate quality coastal sage scrub (CSS), brittlebush scrub, black sage scrub, and buckwheat scrub vegetation communities on the rolling hillsides within the ROW and the 500 ft survey buffer of the ROW. Land uses adjacent to and within the study area include small and large lot residential, several SCE transmission lines, and open space areas. Portions of the study area occur within USFWS-designated CAGN Final Critical Habitat (Figure 2).

METHODS

Two LSA biologists conducted each survey visit. Biologists Ingri Quon or Stan Spencer with Maria Lum, Wendy (Walters) Davis, and Denise Woodard conducted six protocol surveys from March 18 to April 26, 2013. All survey visits were conducted within the Proposed Project area ROW and within a 500 ft buffer of the ROW. Access was not restricted due to private land, so all potentially suitable habitat was surveyed.

During each of the surveys, LSA biologists walked slowly along the edge of and, when appropriate, through potential CAGN habitat, listening and looking for CAGN. Per protocol guidelines, taped recordings of CAGN were played periodically along the survey route.

Surveys were conducted pursuant to Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit TE-777965-9 (August 24, 2009–April 7, 2012) and TE-777965-10 (March 22, 20013–March 21, 2017) and a letter permit from CDFW attached to Scientific Collecting Permit SC-000777 covering conditions for research on listed birds (November 29, 2012–January 31, 2017).

RESULTS

The habitat assessment survey found several areas of low to moderate quality scrub vegetation potentially suitable for CAGN (Figures 2 and 3). Most scrub areas are fragmented and isolated. A historical record was reported from 2002 (CFWO 2012) just west of Reche Canyon Road in the western portion of the study area, and this area was included in the survey; however, no CAGN were detected during the protocol surveys there in 2012 or 2013.

Table A: Survey Schedule and Conditions

Date	Time	Weather¹	Surveyor (Initials)
2012			
Habitat Assessment on March 21–22, 2012	0745–1545	Low clouds/fog, cool (54°F), calm	IQ, SS
2013			
March 18–19	0745–1130	Mostly cloudy (100–60%), mild (58–66°F), light air	SS, WD
	0750–1200	Overcast (100–60%), mild (54–58°F), light breeze	IQ, SS
March 25–26	0720–1130	Clear (5%), cool to warm (50–76°F), calm to gentle breeze	SS, DW
	0700–1045	Partly cloudy (10–5%), mild (52–62°F), calm to light breeze	IQ, SS
April 1–2	0800–1115	Mostly cloudy (80–50%), mild (55–60°F), light to gentle breeze	IQ, SS
	0745–1210	Mostly to partly cloudy (70–30%), mild to warm (60–75°F), light air	SS, WD
April 8–9	0735–1200	Mostly cloudy (80%), mild (56–63°F), moderate to gentle breeze	SS, ML
	0745–1145	Clear, mild (50–68°F), fresh to light breeze	IQ, SS
April 15–16	0710–1130	Overcast (100%), mild (60–65°F), light air	SS, DW
	0645–1200	Mostly cloudy (90–40%), cool to mild (46–63°F), light air	SS, WD
April 24 and 26	0720–1130	Overcast to partly cloudy (100–30%), cool to warm (57–78°F), light air	SS, DW
	0730–1155	Clear (0%), mild to warm (61–74°F), light air	SS, ML

¹ Seaman's terms used to describe the wind conditions.

°F = degrees Fahrenheit

DW = Denise Woodard

ML = Maria Lum

IQ = Ingri Quon

SS = Stan Spencer

WD = Wendy (Walters) Davis

A complete list of the animals detected during these surveys is included in Appendix B.

If you have any questions, please contact me or Art Homrighausen at (949) 553-0666.

Sincerely,

LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.



Ingri Quon

Associate Biologist

Attachments: Appendix A: Figures
Appendix B: Animal Species Detected

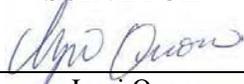
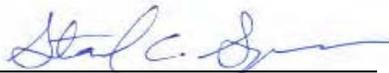
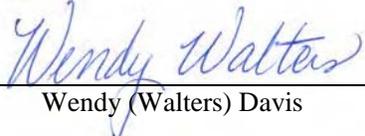
cc: Tonya Moore, Southern California Edison
Scott Holbrook, Southern California Edison

REFERENCES:

Atwood, J.A. and J.S. Bolsinger. 1992. Elevational Distribution of California Gnatcatchers in the United States. *Journal of Field Ornithology* 63: 159–168.

Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office (CFWO). 2012. California gnatcatcher record dated/recorded May 14, 2002. United States Fish and Wildlife Service. January 2012.

I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION IN THIS SURVEY REPORT AND ATTACHED EXHIBITS FULLY AND ACCURATELY REPRESENTS MY WORK:

SURVEYOR	PERMIT NUMBER	DATE
 Ingri Quon	TE-777965-10	June 11, 2013
 Stanley Spencer	TE-777965-10	June 11, 2013
 Maria Lum	TE-777965-10	June 11, 2013
 Denise Woodard	TE-777965-10	June 11, 2013
 Wendy (Walters) Davis	TE-777965-10	June 11, 2013

APPENDIX A
FIGURES

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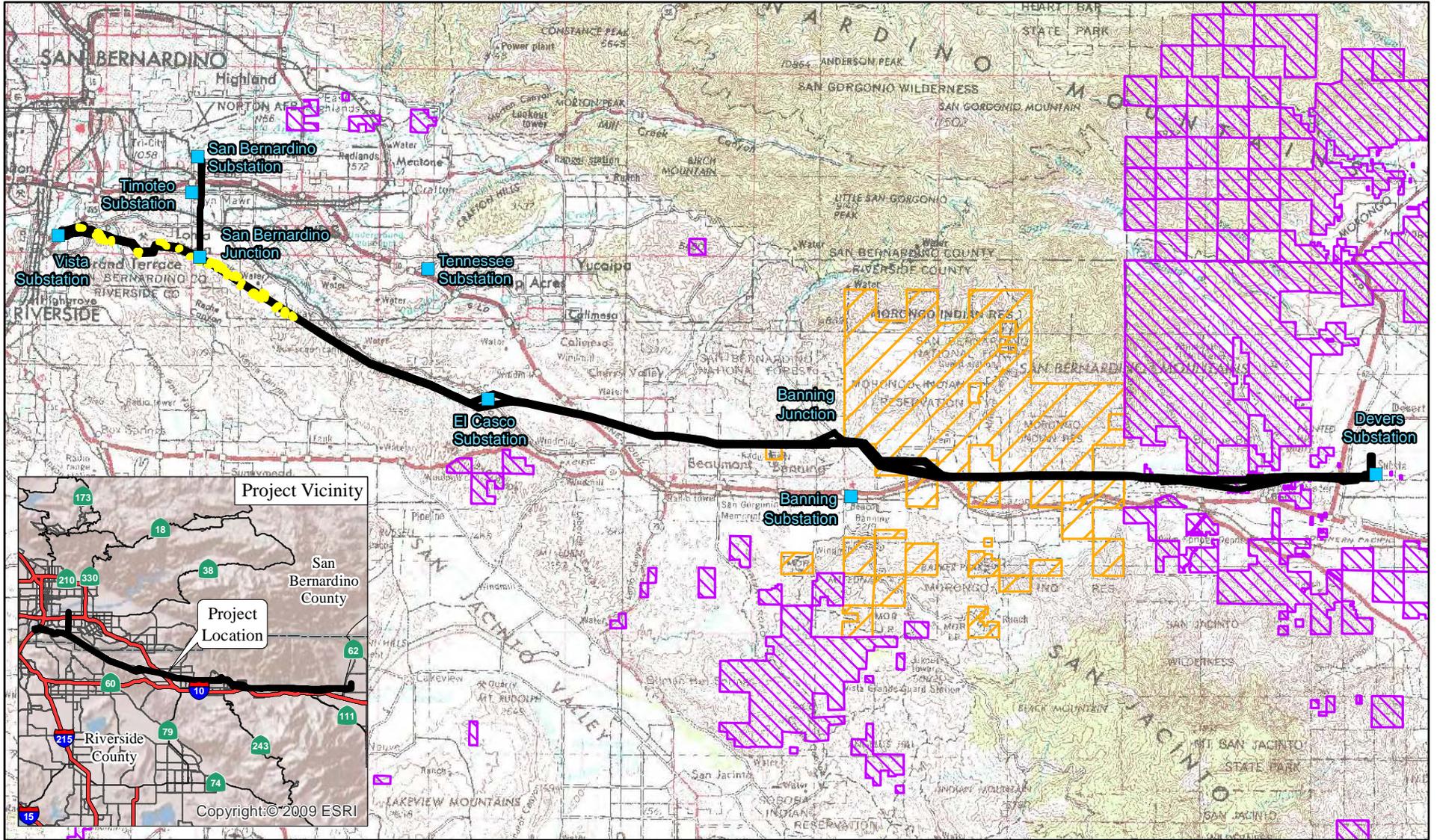
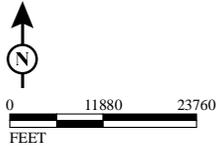


FIGURE 1



LEGEND

- Transmission Right-of-Way - Area of Authorized Work
- Substations/Junctions
- California Gnatcatcher 2013 Survey Areas - None Detected
- Morongo Indian Reservation
- U.S. Bureau of Land Management Lands



SOURCE: USGS 1:250,000-scale Quad: San Bernardino (1966) and Santa Ana (1980), CA; SCE (2012)

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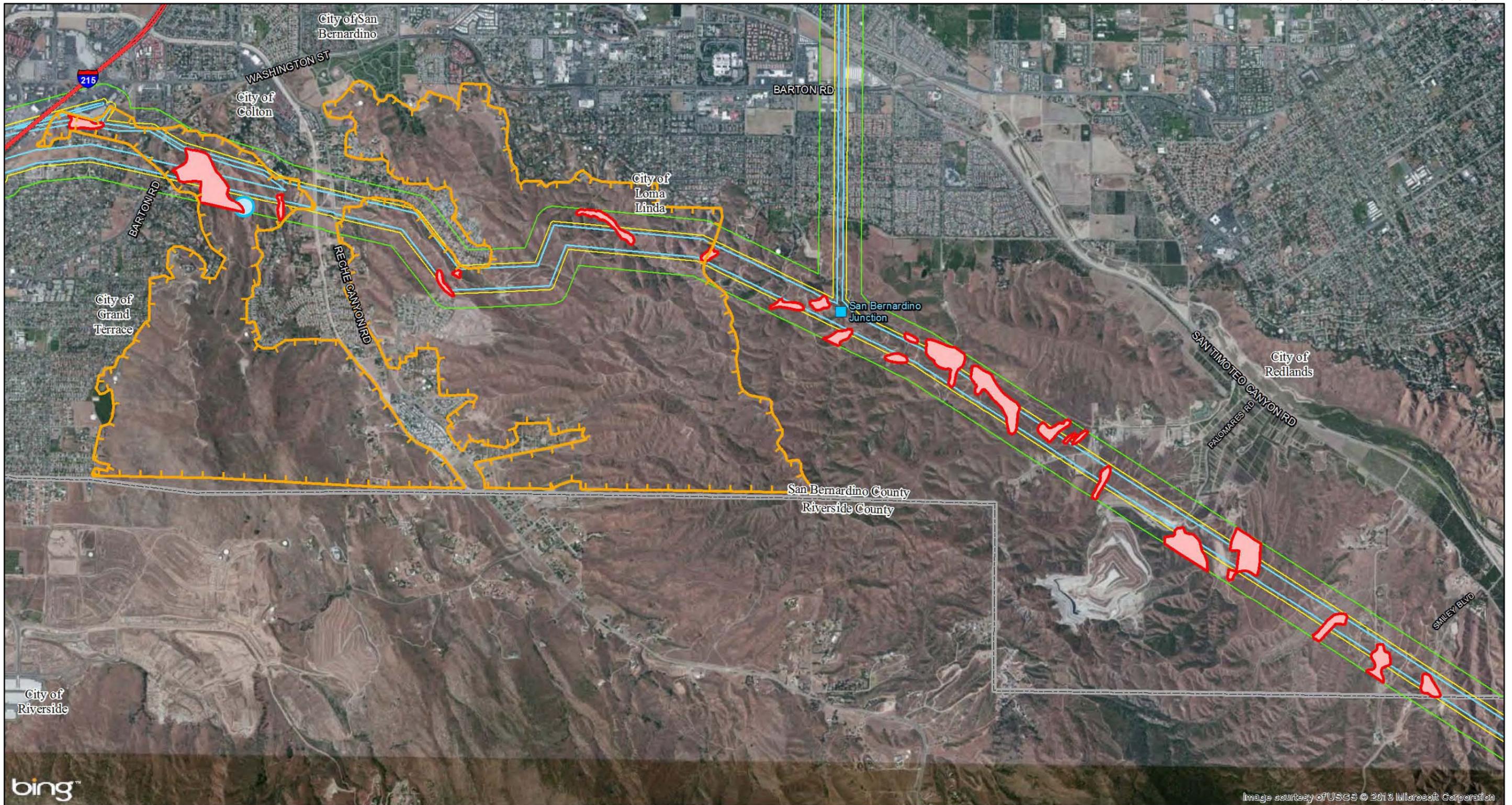
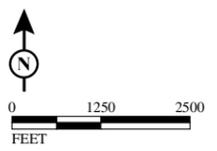


Image courtesy of USGS © 2013 Microsoft Corporation



LEGEND

- Transmission Right of Way
- 100' from Right of Way
- 500' from Right of Way
- Substations/Junctions
- California Gnatcatcher 2013 Survey Areas - None Detected
- Coastal California Gnatcatcher (Final Critical Habitat)
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service/CFWO - Coastal California Gnatcatcher Record (2002)



SOURCE: SCE (9/2011, 11/2011); TBM (2010); LSA (10/2011); USGS NHD (2010)
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FIGURE 2

Southern California Edison
 West of Devers Upgrade Project
 California Gnatcatcher Survey Areas

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A. Representative coastal California gnatcatcher survey area. Half mile east of Reche Canyon Road (3/21/2012).



B. Representative coastal California gnatcatcher survey area. Approximately 0.7 mile west of the San Bernardino Junction (3/21/2012).



C. Representative coastal California gnatcatcher survey area. At the San Bernardino Junction (3/21/2012).



D. Representative coastal California gnatcatcher survey area. Approximately 2,000 ft east of the San Bernardino Junction (3/21/2012).

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APPENDIX B
ANIMAL SPECIES DETECTED

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APPENDIX B

ANIMAL SPECIES DETECTED

This is a list of the conspicuous aerial insects (i.e., butterflies), amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals noted in the study area by LSA biologists from March through April, 2013. Presence may be noted if a species is seen or heard, or identified by the presence of tracks, scat, or other signs.

* Species not native to the study area

REPTILIA

Phrynosomatidae

Uta stansburiana

Colubridae

Pituophis catenifer

AVES

Odontophoridae

Callipepla californica

Cathartidae

Cathartes aura

Pandionidae

Pandion haliaetus

Accipitridae

Accipiter cooperii

Buteo lineatus

Buteo swainsoni

Buteo jamaicensis

Columbidae

* *Streptopelia decaocto*

Zenaida macroura

Cuculidae

Geococcyx californianus

REPTILES

Phrynosomatid Lizards

Common side-blotched lizard

Colubrid Snakes

Gophersnake

BIRDS

New World Quail

California quail

New World Vultures

Turkey vulture

Ospreys

Osprey

Hawks, Kites, Eagles, and Allies

Cooper's hawk

Red-shouldered hawk

Swainson's hawk

Red-tailed hawk

Pigeons and Doves

Eurasian collared-dove

Mourning dove

Cuckoos, Roadrunners, and Anis

Greater roadrunner

Strigidae

Bubo virginianus

Apodidae

Aeronautes saxatilis

Trochilidae

Calypte anna

Calypte costae

Selasphorus sasin

Picidae

Picoides nuttallii

Colaptes auratus

Falconidae

Falco sparverius

Tyrannidae

Sayornis nigricans

Sayornis saya

Myiarchus cinerascens

Tyrannus vociferans

Tyrannus verticalis

Corvidae

Aphelocoma californica

Corvus brachyrhynchos

Corvus corax

Hirundinidae

Stelgidopteryx serripennis

Petrochelidon pyrrhonota

Aegithalidae

Psaltriparus minimus

Troglodytidae

Troglodytes aedon

Thryomanes bewickii

Poliophtilidae

Poliophtila caerulea

Sylviidae

Chamaea fasciata

Typical Owls

Great horned owl

Swifts

White-throated swift

Hummingbirds

Anna's hummingbird

Costa's hummingbird

Allen's hummingbird

Woodpeckers and Allies

Nuttall's woodpecker

Northern flicker

Caracaras and Falcons

American kestrel

Tyrant Flycatchers

Black phoebe

Say's phoebe

Ash-throated flycatcher

Cassin's kingbird

Western kingbird

Crows and Jays

Western scrub-jay

American crow

Common raven

Swallows

Northern rough-winged swallow

Cliff swallow

Long-Tailed Tits and Bushtits

Bushtit

Wrens

House wren

Bewick's wren

Gnatcatchers and Gnatwrens

Blue-gray gnatcatcher

Sylviid Warblers

Wrentit

Mimidae

Mimus polyglottos
Toxostoma redivivum

Sturnidae

* *Sturnus vulgaris*

Ptilonotidae

Phainopepla nitens

Parulidae

Oreothlypis celata
Geothlypis tolmiei
Setophaga coronata

Emberizidae

Pipilo maculatus
Aimophila ruficeps
Melospiza crissalis
Chondestes grammacus
Artemisospiza belli
Passerculus sandwichensis
Melospiza melodia
Zonotrichia leucophrys
Junco hyemalis

Icteridae

Agelaius phoeniceus
Icterus cucullatus
Icterus bullockii

Fringillidae

Haemorhous mexicanus
Spinus psaltria
Spinus lawrencei
Spinus tristis

MAMMALIA

Sciuridae

Spermophilus beecheyi

Geomyidae

Thomomys bottae

Mockingbirds and Thrashers

Northern mockingbird
California thrasher

Starlings

European starling

Silky-flycatchers

Phainopepla

Wood Warblers

Orange-crowned warbler
MacGillivray's warbler
Yellow-rumped warbler

Emberizids

Spotted towhee
Rufous-crowned sparrow
California towhee
Lark sparrow
Sage sparrow
Savannah sparrow
Song sparrow
White-crowned sparrow
Dark-eyed junco

Blackbirds

Red-winged blackbird
Hooded oriole
Bullock's oriole

Fringilline and Cardueline Finches and Allies

House finch
Lesser goldfinch
Lawrence's goldfinch
American goldfinch

MAMMALS

Squirrels, Chipmunks, and Marmots

California ground squirrel

Pocket Gophers

Botta's pocket gopher

Leporidae

Lepus californicus
Sylvilagus audubonii

Canidae

Canis latrans

Equidae

* *Equus asinus*

Cervidae

Odocoileus hemionus

Rabbits and Hares

Black-tailed jackrabbit
Audubon's cottontail

Foxes, Wolves, and Allies

Coyote

Horses, Zebras, and Asses

Feral donkey

Deer, Elk, and Allies

Mule deer

Taxonomy and nomenclature are based on the following.

Amphibians and reptiles: Crother, B.I. ed. (2012, Scientific and Standard English Names of Amphibians and Reptiles of North America North of Mexico. *Herpetological Circular* 39) for species taxonomy and nomenclature; Stebbins, R.C., and S.M. McGinnis (2012, Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles of California, Revised Edition, University of California Press, Berkeley) for sequence and higher order taxonomy.

Birds: American Ornithologists' Union (1998, The A.O.U. Checklist of North American Birds, Seventh Edition, American Ornithologists' Union, Washington D.C.; and supplements; see <http://www.aou.org/checklist/north/index.php>).

Mammals: Wilson, D.E., and D.M. Reeder, eds. (2005, Mammal Species of the World, Third Edition, Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland; see <http://www.vertebrates.si.edu/msw/mswcfapp/msw/index.cfm>).



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BERKELEY
CARLSBAD
FORT COLLINS

FRESNO
PALM SPRINGS
PT. RICHMOND

RIVERSIDE
ROCKLIN
SAN LUIS OBISPO
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

July 3, 2012

Susie Tharratt
United States Fish and Wildlife Service
Carlsbad Field Office
6010 Hidden Valley Road, Suite 101
Carlsbad, CA 92011

Lyann Comrack
Nongame Wildlife Program
California Department of Fish and Game
1812 Ninth Street
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Dear Ms. Tharratt and Ms. Comrack:

This letter report documents the results of a protocol presence/absence surveys for the coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) (CAGN) conducted by LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA). The CAGN is a United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) federally listed threatened species and California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Species of Special Concern.

This survey was conducted within the western portion of a potential alignment being considered by Southern California Edison (SCE) for the future “West of Devers” Transmission Project. The study area for the preliminary project alignment is generally located in southwestern San Bernardino County and northwestern Riverside County, California. The conceptual project would upgrade the existing transmission facilities to afford additional transmission capacity between the Devers Substation at the east end and the San Bernardino and Vista Substations at the west end.

No CAGN were detected.

STUDY AREA

The preliminary alignment being considered for the West of Devers Project occurs within an SCE Right-of-Way (ROW) and extends along an existing transmission line corridor from the Vista Substation in the City of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County, to the Devers Substation, near North Palm Springs, Riverside County (Figure 1). The project would also include re-conductoring and transmission facility upgrades extending up to the San Bernardino Substation between the Cities of San Bernardino and Redlands, San Bernardino County. The scattered scrub areas surveyed during this protocol survey for CAGN were located in the Cities of Grand Terrace, Loma Linda, and Redlands in San Bernardino County, California (Figure 2).

The CAGN survey area included suitable habitat below approximately 1,800 feet (ft) above mean sea level (amsl) in elevation since 97 percent of known occupied territories (1960–1990) occurred below 500 meters (m; 1,640 ft) (Atwood and Bolsinger 1992). Specifically, the approximately 7.4-mile (mi) long CAGN study area has western latitude/longitude (lat/long) coordinates of 34.045857, -117.308177 (North American Datum [NAD] 83 Zone 11S Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) 471,556 easting by 3,767,283 northing), and eastern lat/long coordinates of 34.004034, -117.186498 (NAD 83 Zone 11S UTM 482,778 easting by 3,762,619 northing) within Sections 33, 34, 35, and 36, T1S, R4W; Section 1, T2S, R4W; Sections 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 15, T1S, R3W; and Section 31, T1S, R3W as shown on the *San*

Bernardino South, Redlands, and Sunnymead, California 7.5-minute series United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map. Elevation ranges from approximately 1,000 ft to 1,800 ft amsl.

Survey areas within approximately 0.5 mi south of the residential communities of Loma Linda and Redlands included low to moderate quality coastal sage scrub (CSS), brittlebush scrub, black sage scrub, and buckwheat scrub vegetation communities on the rolling hillsides within the ROW and the 500 ft survey buffer of the ROW. Land uses adjacent to and within the study area include small and large lot residential, several SCE transmission lines, and open space areas. Portions of the study area occur within USFWS-designated CAGN Final Critical Habitat (Figure 2).

METHODS

LSA senior biologists Ingri Quon, Stan Spencer, and/or LSA Associate Wendy Walters conducted six protocol surveys from March 27 to May 23, 2012. All survey visits were conducted within the project area ROW and within a 500 ft buffer of the ROW. Access was not restricted due to private land, so all potentially suitable habitat was surveyed.

During each of the surveys, LSA biologists walked slowly along the edge of and, when appropriate, through potential CAGN habitat, listening and looking for CAGN. Per protocol guidelines, taped recordings of CAGN were played periodically along the survey route.

Table A: Survey Schedule and Conditions

Date 2012	Time	Weather ¹	Surveyor (Initials)
Habitat Assessment on March 21–22	0745–1545	Low clouds/fog, cool (54°F), calm	IQ, SS
March 27–28	0730–1200	Clear, cool (45–62°F), calm	IQ, SS
	0630–1130	Mostly clear (15%), cool (45–65°F), light air	IQ, SS
April 3–5	0630–1015	Mostly clear (10%), mild (46–69°F), calm	IQ, SS
	0800–1200	Partly cloudy (50%), mild (58–68°F), light air	SS
	0645–1200	Mostly clear (30–10%), mild (49–62°F), light breeze	SS
April 17–19	0700–1150	Clear, mild (52–79°F), light air	SS, WW
	0810–1135	Clear, mild (62–76°F), light breeze	SS
	0745–1130	Clear, mild (52–79°F), light breeze	SS
May 1–2	0615–1045	Overcast/misty, mild (56–62°F), light air	IQ, SS
	0700–1125	Overcast/misty, mild (54–57°F), light air	IQ, SS
May 8–9	0745–1115	Clear, warm (64–82°F), light air	IQ, SS
	0825–1200	Clear, warm (66–88°F), light air–gentle breeze	IQ, SS
May 22–23	0630–1000	Mostly clear (10%), warm (64–77°F), light breeze	IQ, SS
	0630–1200	Clear, warm (60– ~80°F), light breeze	IQ, SS

¹ Seaman's terms used to describe the wind conditions.

°F = degrees Fahrenheit

IQ = Ingri Quon

SS = Stan Spencer

WW = Wendy Walters

Ms. Quon, Mr. Spencer, and Ms. Walters' surveys were conducted pursuant to Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit TE-777965-9 (April 8, 2008–April 7, 2012; renewal pending) and a letter permit from CDFG attached to Scientific Collecting Permit SC-000777 covering conditions for research on listed birds (July 23, 2009–April 12, 2012; renewal pending).

RESULTS

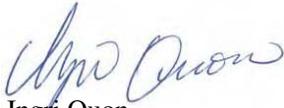
The habitat assessment survey found several areas of low to moderate quality scrub vegetation potentially suitable for CAGN (Figures 2 and 3). Most scrub areas are fragmented and isolated. A historical record was reported from 2002 (CFWO 2012) within Project Survey Section Number 9 just west of Reche Canyon Road, and this area was included in the survey; however, no CAGN were detected during the protocol surveys.

A complete list of the animals detected during these surveys is included in Appendix B.

If you have any questions, please contact me or Art Homrighausen at (949) 553-0666.

Sincerely,

LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.



Ingri Quon
Senior Biologist

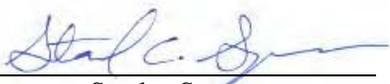
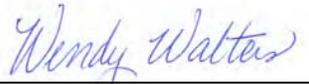
Attachments: Appendix A: Figures
Appendix B: Animal Species Detected

cc: Tonya Moore, Southern California Edison
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References:

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I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION IN THIS SURVEY REPORT AND ATTACHED EXHIBITS FULLY AND ACCURATELY REPRESENTS MY WORK:

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 Stanley Spencer	TE-777965-9	June 27, 2012
 Wendy Walters	TE-777965-9	June 27, 2012

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APPENDIX A

FIGURES

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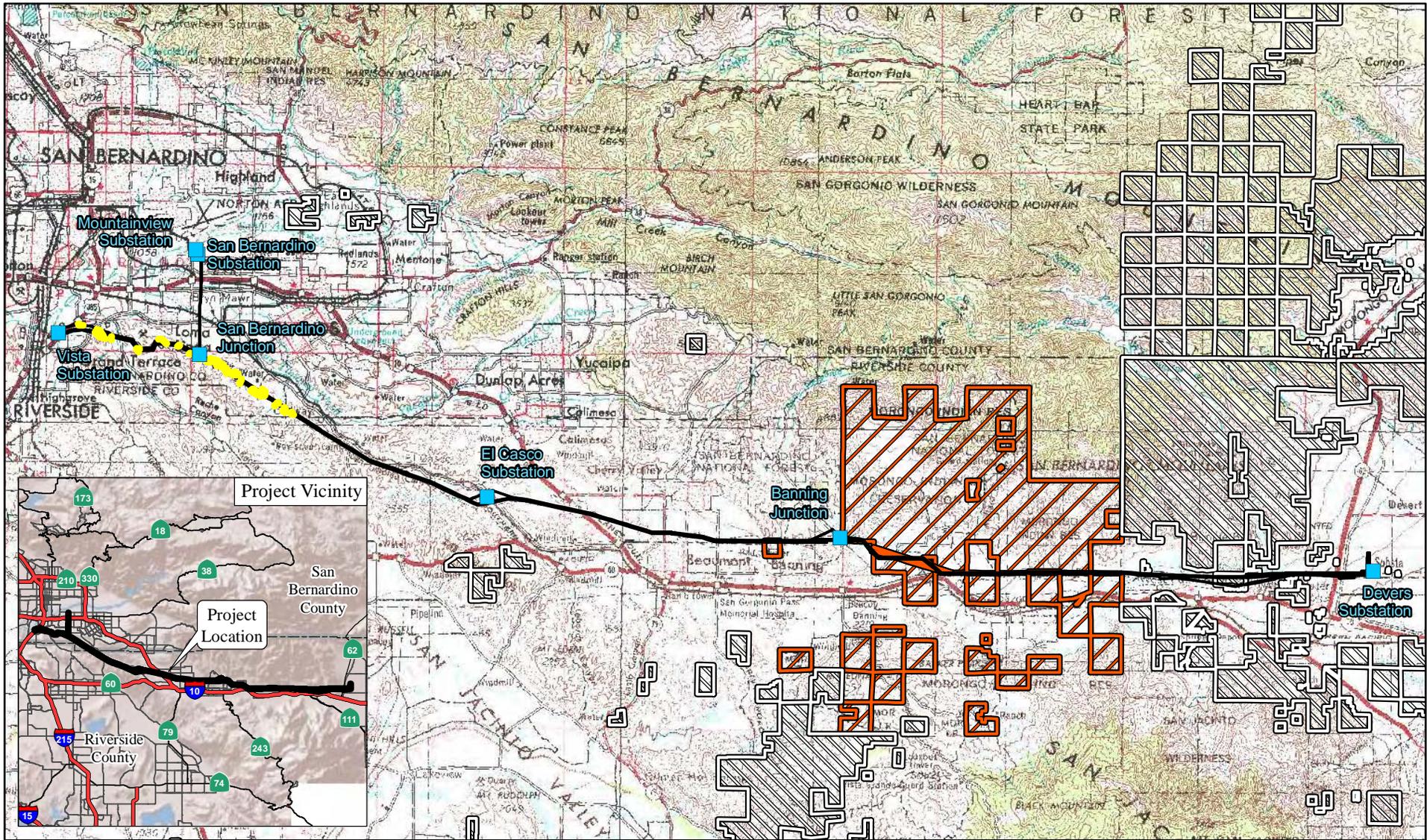
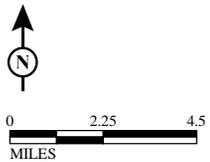


FIGURE 1

LSA

LEGEND

-  Transmission Right of Way - Area of Authorized Work
-  Substations/Junctions
-  Morongo Indian Reservation
-  U.S. Bureau of Land Management Lands
-  California Gnatcatcher 2012 Survey Areas - None Detected



PROTECTED MATERIALS
Contains Critical Energy Infrastructure Information

*Southern California Edison
 West of Devers Transmission Line Upgrade*

Project Location Map

SOURCE: USGS 1:250,000-scale Quad: San Bernardino (1966) and Santa Ana (1980), CA

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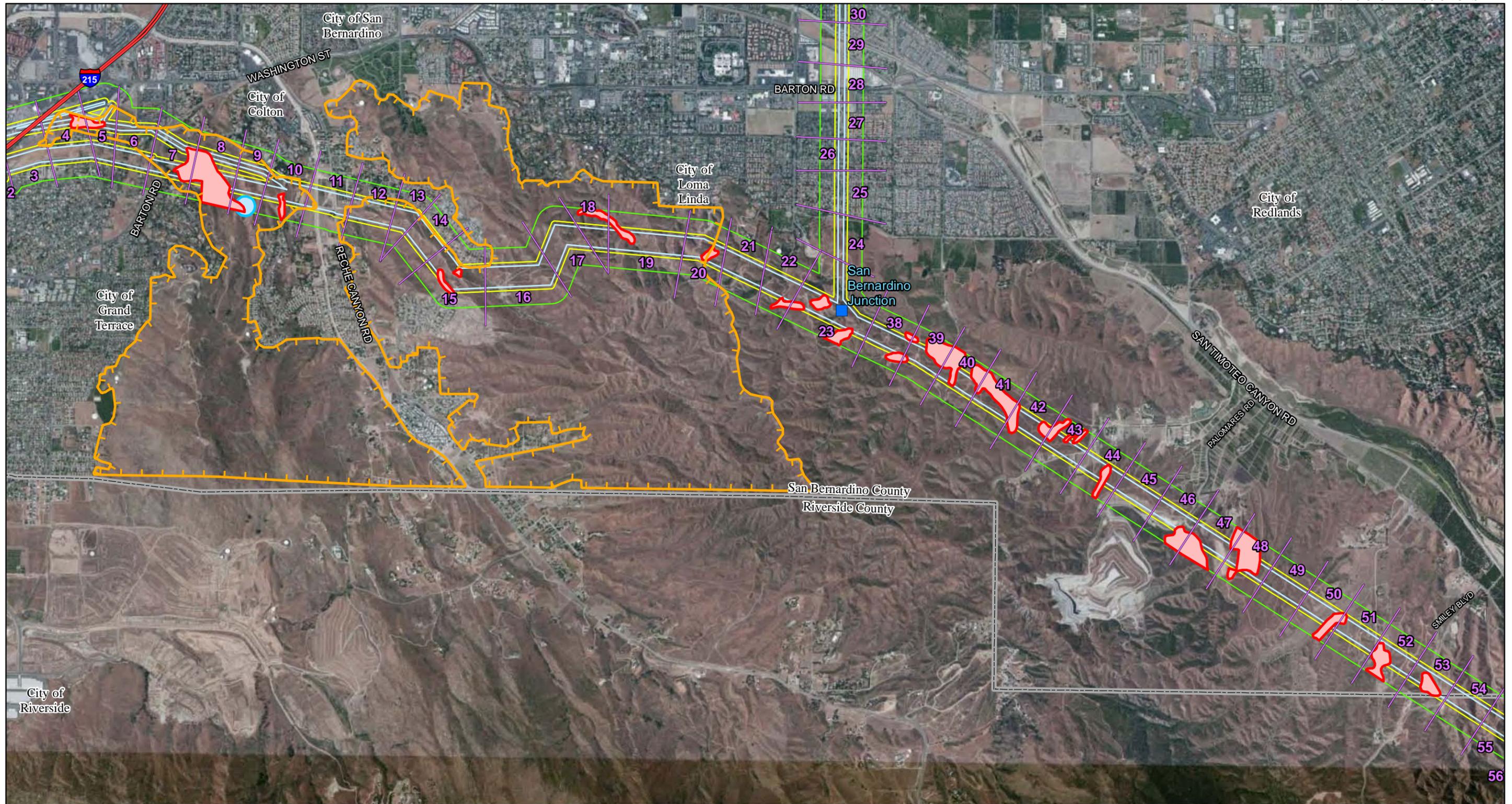


FIGURE 2

LSA

LEGEND

- Transmission Right-of-Way
- 100' from Right-of-Way
- 500' from Right-of-Way
- Project Survey Sections (with ID)
- California Gnatcatcher 2012 Survey Areas - None Detected
- Coastal California Gnatcatcher (Final Critical Habitat)
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service/CFWO - Coastal California Gnatcatcher Record (2002)



SOURCE: SCE (9/2011, 11/2011); TBM (2010); LSA (10/2011); USGS NHD (2010)

I:\SCE1110\GIS\MXD\Biology\CAGN_SurveyAreas_Overview.mxd (6/28/2012)



PROTECTED MATERIALS
Contains Critical Energy Infrastructure Information

Southern California Edison
West of Devers Transmission Line Upgrade
California Gnatcatcher Survey Areas

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A. Representative coastal California gnatcatcher survey area. Section number 15 (3/21/2012).



B. Representative coastal California gnatcatcher survey area. Section number 20 (3/21/2012).



C. Representative coastal California gnatcatcher survey area. Section number 23 (3/21/2012).



D. Representative coastal California gnatcatcher survey area. Section number 38 (3/21/2012).

LSA

FIGURE 3

*Southern California Edison
West of Devers Transmission Line Upgrade
Representative Site Photos*

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APPENDIX B
ANIMAL SPECIES DETECTED

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APPENDIX B

ANIMAL SPECIES DETECTED

This is a list of the conspicuous aerial insects (i.e., butterflies), amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals noted in the study area by LSA biologists from March through May 2012. Presence may be noted if a species is seen or heard, or identified by the presence of tracks, scat, or other signs.

* Species not native to the study area

LEPIDOPTERA

Papilionidae

Papilio sp.

Pieridae

* *Pieris rapae*

Nymphalidae

Vanessa cardui

AMPHIBIA

Hylidae

Pseudacris hypochondriaca

REPTILIA

Phrynosomatidae

Sceloporus occidentalis

Uta stansburiana

Teiidae

Aspidozelis tigris

Anguidae

Elgaria multicarinata

Colubridae

Pituophis catenifer

Viperidae

Crotalus ruber

BUTTERFLIES

Swallowtails

Swallowtail

Whites and Sulphurs

Cabbage white

Brush-Footed Butterflies

Painted lady

AMPHIBIANS

Treefrogs and Relatives

Baja California treefrog

REPTILES

Phrynosomatid Lizards

Western fence lizard

Common side-blotched lizard

Whiptails and Relatives

Tiger whiptail

Alligator Lizards and Relatives

Southern alligator lizard

Colubrid Snakes

Gophersnake

Vipers

Red-diamond rattlesnake

AVES**Anatidae***Anas platyrhynchos***Odontophoridae***Callipepla californica***Ardeidae***Ardea alba***Cathartidae***Cathartes aura***Accipitridae***Circus cyaneus**Accipiter cooperii**Buteo jamaicensis***Falconidae***Falco sparverius**Falco columbarius***Charadriidae***Charadrius vociferus***Columbidae*** *Columba livia**Patagioenas fasciata** *Streptopelia decaocto**Zenaida macroura***Cuculidae***Geococcyx californianus***Trochilidae***Calypte anna**Calypte costae**Selasphorus rufus**Selasphorus sasin***Picidae***Picoides nuttallii**Colaptes auratus***BIRDS****Ducks, Geese, and Swans**

Mallard

New World Quail

California quail

Hérons, Bitterns, and Allies

Great egret

New World Vultures

Turkey vulture

Hawks, Kites, Eagles, and Allies

Northern harrier

Cooper's hawk

Red-tailed hawk

Caracaras and Falcons

American kestrel

Merlin

Plovers and Lapwings

Killdeer

Pigeons and Doves

Rock pigeon

Band-tailed pigeon

Eurasian collared-dove

Mourning dove

Cuckoos, Roadrunners, and Anis

Greater roadrunner

Hummingbirds

Anna's hummingbird

Costa's hummingbird

Rufous hummingbird

Allen's hummingbird

Woodpeckers and Allies

Nuttall's woodpecker

Northern flicker

Tyrannidae

Contopus cooperi
Empidonax traillii
Empidonax difficilis
Sayornis nigricans
Sayornis saya
Myiarchus cinerascens
Tyrannus vociferans
Tyrannus verticalis

Vireonidae

Vireo gilvus

Corvidae

Aphelocoma californica
Corvus corax

Hirundinidae

Stelgidopteryx serripennis
Petrochelidon pyrrhonota

Aegithalidae

Psaltriparus minimus

Troglodytidae

Salpinctes obsoletus
Thryomanes bewickii

Poliophtilidae

Poliophtila caerulea

Sylviidae

Chamaea fasciata

Mimidae

Mimus polyglottos
Toxostoma redivivum

Sturnidae

* *Sturnus vulgaris*

Ptilonotidae

Phainopepla nitens

Parulidae

Setophaga nigrescens
Cardellina pusilla

Tyrant Flycatchers

Olive-sided flycatcher
Willow flycatcher
Pacific-slope flycatcher
Black phoebe
Say's phoebe
Ash-throated flycatcher
Cassin's kingbird
Western kingbird

Vireos

Warbling vireo

Crows and Jays

Western scrub-jay
Common raven

Swallows

Northern rough-winged swallow
Cliff swallow

Long-Tailed Tits and Bushtits

Bushtit

Wrens

Rock wren
Bewick's wren

Gnatcatchers and Gnatwrens

Blue-gray gnatcatcher

Sylviid Warblers

Wrentit

Mockingbirds and Thrashers

Northern mockingbird
California thrasher

Starlings

European starling

Silky-flycatchers

Phainopepla

Wood Warblers

Black-throated gray warbler
Wilson's warbler

Emberizidae

Pipilo maculatus
Aimophila ruficeps
Melospiza crissalis
Spizella passerina
Chondestes grammacus
Passerculus sandwichensis
Melospiza melodia
Zonotrichia leucophrys

Cardinalidae

Piranga ludoviciana
Pheucticus melanocephalus
Passerina amoena

Icteridae

Agelaius phoeniceus
Sturnella neglecta
Quiscalus mexicanus
Molothrus ater
Icterus cucullatus
Icterus bullockii

Fringillidae

Carpodacus mexicanus
Spinus psaltria
Spinus lawrencei
Spinus tristis

Passeridae

* *Passer domesticus*

MAMMALIA**Sciuridae**

Spermophilus beecheyi

Geomyidae

Thomomys bottae

Cricetidae

Neotoma lepida
Neotoma macrotis

Emberizids

Spotted towhee
Rufous-crowned sparrow
California towhee
Chipping sparrow
Lark sparrow
Savannah sparrow
Song sparrow
White-crowned sparrow

Cardinals and Allies

Western tanager
Black-headed grosbeak
Lazuli bunting

Blackbirds

Red-winged blackbird
Western meadowlark
Great-tailed grackle
Brown-headed cowbird
Hooded oriole
Bullock's oriole

Fringilline and Cardueline Finches and Allies

House finch
Lesser goldfinch
Lawrence's goldfinch
American goldfinch

Old World Sparrows

House sparrow

MAMMALS**Squirrels, Chipmunks, and Marmots**

California ground squirrel

Pocket Gophers

Botta's pocket gopher

Hamsters, Voles, Lemmings, and New World Rats and Mice

Desert woodrat
Big-eared woodrat

Leporidae

Lepus californicus
Sylvilagus audubonii

Rabbits and Hares

Black-tailed jackrabbit
Audubon's cottontail

Felidae

Lynx rufus

Cats

Bobcat

Canidae

Canis latrans
* *Canis lupus familiaris*

Foxes, Wolves, and Allies

Coyote
Feral dog

Procyonidae

Procyon lotor

Raccoons and Allies

Raccoon

Equidae

Equus asinus

Horses, Zebras, and Asses

Ass

Cervidae

Odocoileus hemionus

Deer, Elk, and Allies

Mule deer

Taxonomy and nomenclature are based on the following.

Butterflies: North American Butterfly Association (2001, NABA checklist and English Names of North American Butterflies, Second Edition, North American Butterfly Association, Morristown, New Jersey; see <http://www.naba.org/pubs/checklst.html>).

Amphibians and reptiles: Crother, B.I. ed. (2008, Scientific and Standard English Names of Amphibians and Reptiles of North America North of Mexico. *Herpetological Circular* 37) for species taxonomy and nomenclature; Stebbins, R.C. (2003, A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians, third edition, Houghton Mifflin, Boston) for sequence and higher order taxonomy.

Birds: American Ornithologists' Union (1998, The A.O.U. Checklist of North American Birds, Seventh Edition, American Ornithologists' Union, Washington D.C.; and supplements; see <http://www.aou.org/checklist/north/index.php>).

Mammals: Wilson, D.E., and D.M. Reeder, eds. (2005, Mammal Species of the World, 3rd ed., Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland; see <http://www.vertebrates.si.edu/msw/mswcfapp/msw/index.cfm>).

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