

September 28, 2015

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

RE: 2015 LEAST BELL'S VIREO 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 least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) 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 City of Carlsbad, City of San Diego, and City of Poway, San Diego County, California (Attachment 1: Figure 1).

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A brief summary of the Proposed Project, survey area, and least Bell's vireo 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 alignment of the Proposed Project 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 City of San Diego and the City of Poway, 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 least Bell's vireo 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 least Bell's vireo survey summary reports were prepared for the spring 2015 surveys, one for the least Bell's vireo surveys conducted at Encina Hub and one for the least Bell's vireo surveys conducted along the main Proposed Project alignment. This report focuses on the results of the focused least Bell's vireo surveys conducted along the main Proposed Project alignment. The results of the focused least Bell's vireo surveys conducted for the Encina Hub portion of the Proposed Project are contained in a separate report (BBS 2015).

Least Bell's Vireo Species Information

The least Bell's vireo is a small, olive-gray colored, migratory songbird that is federally and state-listed as endangered. One of four subspecies of Bell's Vireo, the least Bell's vireo is endemic to California and Baja California, Mexico. This highly migratory species arrives in California in mid-March and departs by late September to fly south to wintering grounds near the tip of Baja California, Mexico. This species formally bred in lowland riparian habitat ranging from coastal Southern California through the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys as far north as Redbluff, and other scattered locations east of the Sierra Nevada (United States Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS] 1998; Grinnell and Miller 1986).

The least Bell's vireo is dependent upon riparian habitat during the breeding season and prefers willow-dominated woodland or scrub that typically exists along streams and rivers. Other habitat types used include *Baccharis* scrub, mixed oak/willow woodland, mesquite woodland, and elderberry scrub. Habitat characteristics that appear to be essential for vireo occupation include dense cover from 3 to 6 feet in height for nesting and foraging, and a stratified canopy providing both foraging habitat and song perches for territorial advertisement.

By the time least Bell's vireo was listed by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) in 1984 it had been extirpated from much of its former range and was restricted to eight counties south from Santa Barbara with just 300 pairs statewide (Unitt 2004). Declines were caused by wide spread clearing of riparian habitat combined with brood parasitism by brown-headed cowbirds (*Molothrus ater*) whose increase in California was as

dramatic as the species' decline. Currently, with restriction of habitat destruction, extensive cowbird trapping and protection from the endangered species act, populations have recovered in some areas of cismontane southern California and populations are expanding into former ranges; the northernmost sighting being from Santa Clara County, California (Brown 1993, Kus 2002). San Diego County holds the largest breeding population of least Bell's vireo in the state, where it is a fairly common breeder in appropriate habitats, primarily in the coastal lowlands (Unitt 2004).

METHODS

A habitat assessment and focused, protocol-level, least Bell's vireo surveys were performed within suitable habitat located within the main Proposed Project alignment and within 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, least Bell's vireo 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.

Initially, historical occurrence data for least Bell's vireo that have been reported from within 5 miles of the main Proposed Project alignment was evaluated prior to conducting the least Bell's vireo 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 least Bell's vireo detections within a 5-mile buffer of the main Proposed Project alignment to allow the qualified biologist to view the historical distribution of least Bell's vireo 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 least Bell's vireo 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 least Bell's vireo habitat was either added or eliminated from the survey area through closer investigation on foot during this first of eight of focused, protocol-level least Bell's vireo surveys.

Focused Least Bell's Vireo Survey Methods

Qualified BBS biologists conducted focused, protocol-level surveys for the least Bell's vireo in accordance with the current USFWS survey protocol, titled *Least Bell's Vireo Survey Guidelines* (USFWS 2001). Eight surveys were conducted at least 10 days apart between the protocol survey window of April 10 to July 31. All surveys were conducted between approximately dawn and 11:00 am 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 least Bell's vireo. Surveyors slowly walked throughout the suitable habitat within the survey area and used visual and auditory cues to detect the least Bell's vireo. Various routes were utilized to conduct an unbiased survey of the potentially suitable habitat within the survey area, while taking care not to disturb sensitive habitat or potential nest areas. No more than approximately 3 linear kilometers (50 hectares) of suitable habitat was surveyed per day.

When least Bell's vireo are detected during a 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, during all surveys, 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 least Bell's vireo territories to report to USFWS.

RESULTS

The results of the habitat assessment and focused, protocol-level least Bell's vireo 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 least Bell's vireo 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 are approximately 2.9 miles of suitable least Bell's vireo habitat distributed in 17 different polygons along the main Proposed Project alignment (Attachment 1: Figure 3).

Potentially suitable habitat for the least Bell's vireo that required surveys was present along several drainages located in the 500-foot survey buffer. The potentially suitable habitat for the least Bell's vireo within the main Proposed Project alignment consists of southern coast live oak riparian forest, southern riparian scrub, southern willow scrub, mulefat scrub, tamarisk scrub, and Eucalyptus woodland with a varying overstory and understory height, density, structure, and composition. Brief descriptions of these vegetation communities within the main Proposed Project alignment that were surveyed for least Bell's vireo are described below.

Southern coast live oak riparian forest is a community found in one large drainage within and adjacent to the main Proposed Project alignment (i.e., Los Peñasquitos Creek) that 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*).

Southern riparian scrub is a community typically found in the moderate to large size drainages within and adjacent to the main Proposed Project alignment. These areas are typically dominated by willow and mulefat, and sometimes contain an understory of California bulrush, broadleaf cattail, poison oak, and/or coyote brush.

Southern willow scrub is a community typically found in the small to moderate size drainages subject to frequent flooding within and adjacent to the main Proposed Project alignment. These areas are typically dominated by dense thickets of willow, sometimes with scattered emergent Fremont cottonwood and/or western sycamore, and an understory of mulefat, California bulrush, broadleaf cattail, poison oak, and/or coyote brush.

Mulefat scrub is a community typically found in the small ephemeral drainages subject to frequent flooding within and adjacent to the main Proposed Project alignment. These areas are typically dominated by dense mulefat with little to no understory.

Tamarisk scrub is a community typically found in the small to moderate size drainages subject to frequent flooding and with alkaline soils within and adjacent to the main Proposed Project alignment. These areas are typically dominated by the nonnative, invasive tamarisk (*Tamarix* spp.), with little to no understory.

Eucalyptus woodland is a nonnative plant community found in uplands and some drainages within and adjacent to the main Proposed Project alignment. The drainages dominated by gum trees (*Eucalyptus* spp.) within and adjacent to the main Proposed Project alignment typically have a relatively open understory composed of scattered willow, mulefat, black elderberry, poison oak, and/or coyote brush.

Focused Least Bell's Vireo Survey Results

A total of eight protocol-level focused least Bell's vireo surveys were conducted within the 17 polygons of potentially suitable habitat (Attachment 1: Figure 3) between April 14 and July 27, 2015. Each survey round took 3 days to complete because the habitat was not contiguous and was distributed along the main Proposed Project alignment. All surveys were conducted during appropriate weather conditions by qualified biologists Darin Busby (TE-115373-3) and Laurie Gorman (TE-233367-2). Attachment 2 provides a summary of survey conditions, including survey times, weather conditions, and name of surveyor.

No least Bell's vireos were detected during the 2015 focused, protocol-level least Bell's vireo surveys conducted along the main Proposed Project alignment.

A total of 70 wildlife species were detected either during the focused least Bell's vireo surveys or incidentally during access to and from the survey area (Attachment 3). Of these 70 species, three are considered special-status species - the coastal California gnatcatcher (*Poliioptila californica californica*) is a federally listed threatened species and a CDFW Species of Special Concern; the yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*) and yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia*) are considered CDFW Species of Special Concern (Attachment 1: Figures 4, 4a, and 4b). Attachment 4 provides GPS locations of special-status species detected during the focused surveys. In addition, nine 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	4/14/15	32.961892	-117.169431
2	1	4/15/15	32.945556	-117.105705
3	1	4/15/15	32.944135	-117.103907
4	1	4/17/15	32.968375	-117.165419
5	2	4/27/15	32.944536	-117.103872
6	2	4/27/15	32.945295	-117.104409
7	4	5/26/15	32.959761	-117.175114
8	6	6/16/15	32.959948	-117.174545
9	7	7/2/15	32.970388	-117.152949

*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, and 4b. It should be noted that the list of special-status species presented in Attachment 4 and locations of special-status species presented in Attachment 1: Figures 4, 4a, and 4b were either detected during the focused least Bell's vireo 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 least Bell's vireos were detected during the 2015 focused, protocol-level least Bell's vireo 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

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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Diego, CA.

PROJECT BIOLOGIST SIGNATURE PAGE

All biologists performing focused, protocol-level, least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) surveys for the main alignment portion of the proposed Sycamore to Peñasquitos Substation 230 kilovolt transmission line project (Proposed Project) were qualified to survey for this species. The undersigned Proposed Project biologists certify this report to be a complete and accurate account of the findings and conclusions of surveys for least Bell's vireo conducted for the Proposed Project during spring 2015.

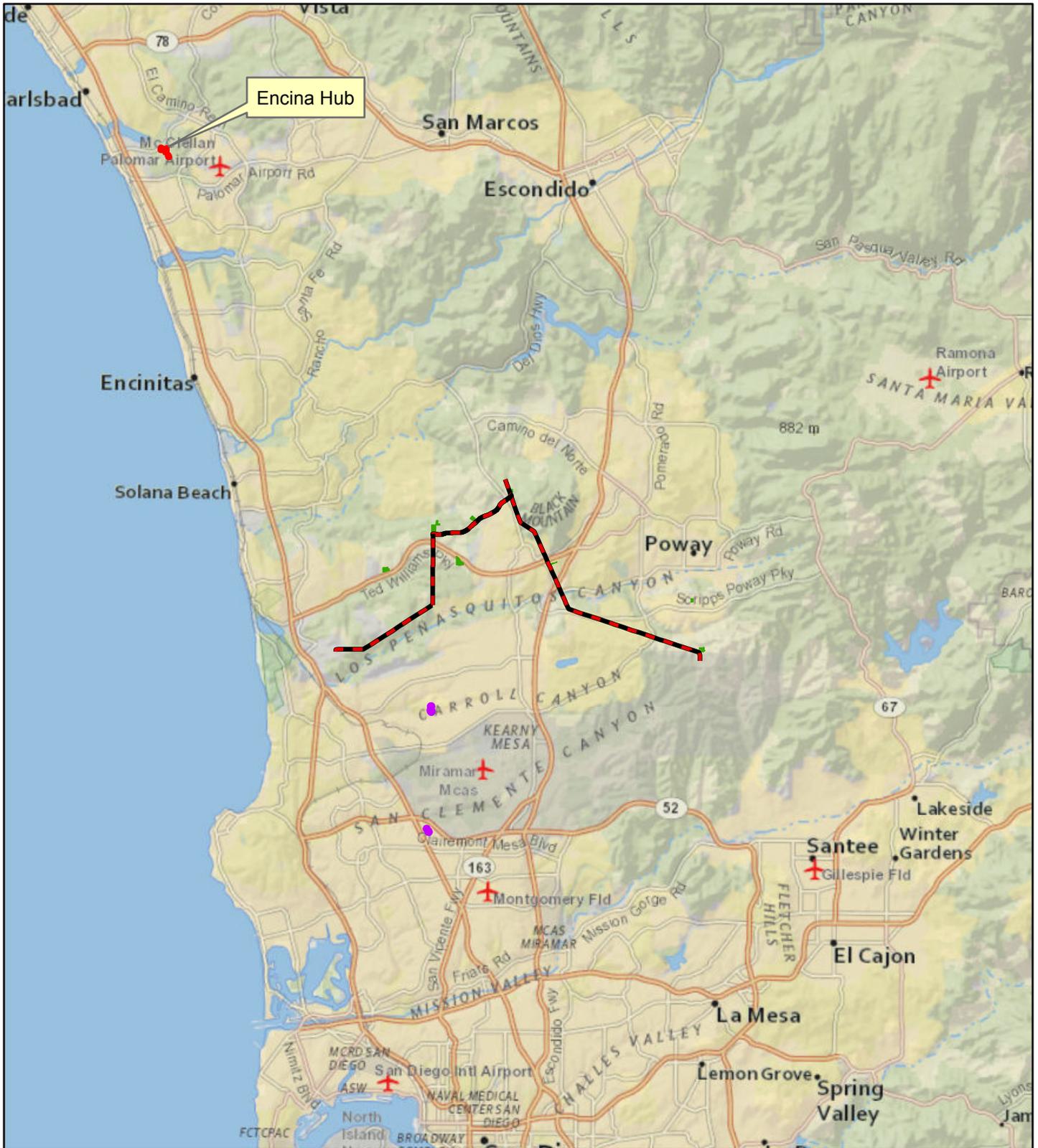


Darin Busby
Owner/Principal Biologist
Busby Biological Services, Inc.
ESA Permit Number TE-115373-3



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

ATTACHMENT 1 – Figures



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Sycamore to Peñasquitos 230 kV Transmission Line Project

Project Location Map

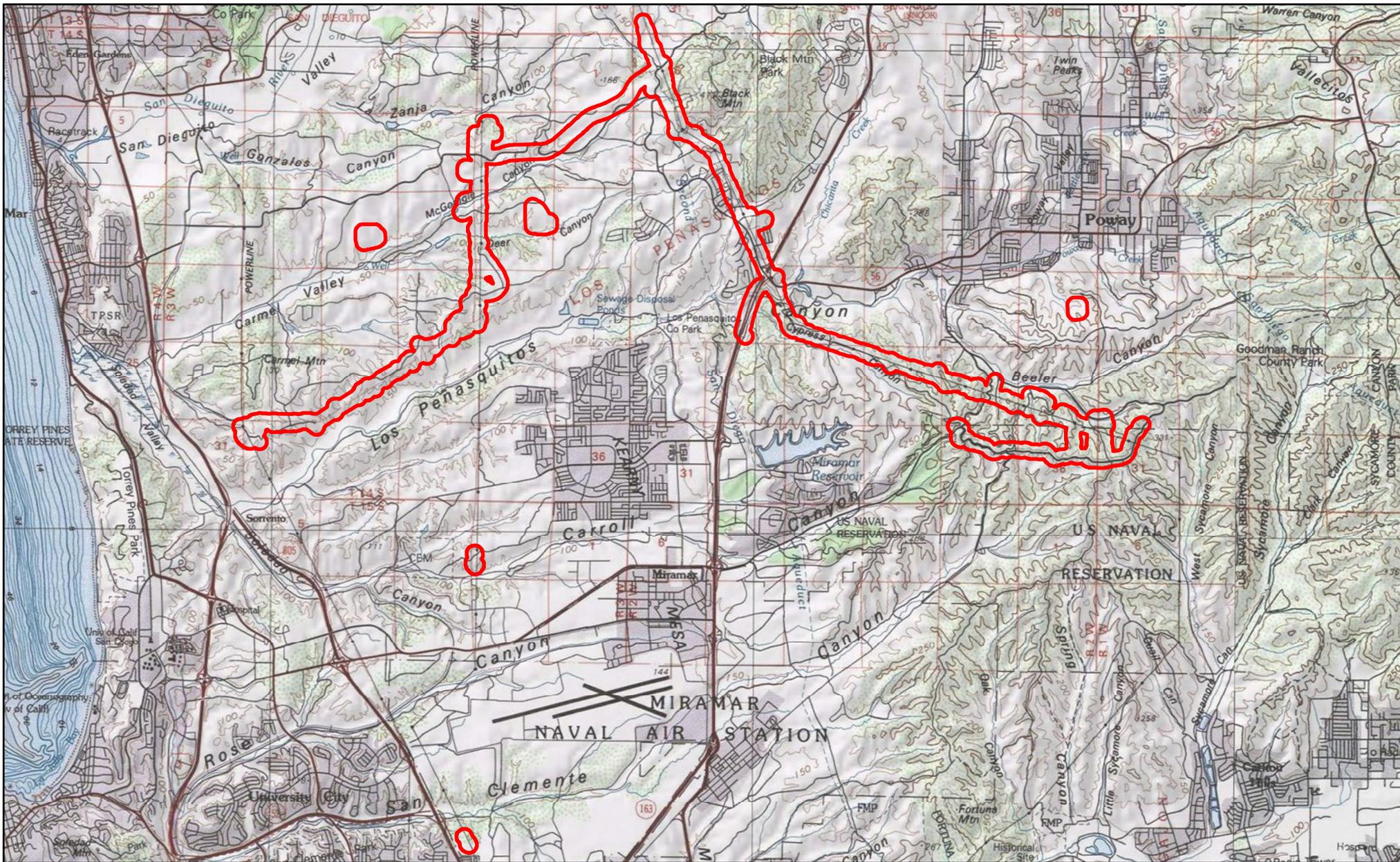
Figure 1

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



4/22/2015





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

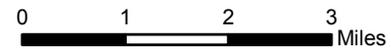
 BSA 500ft Buffer



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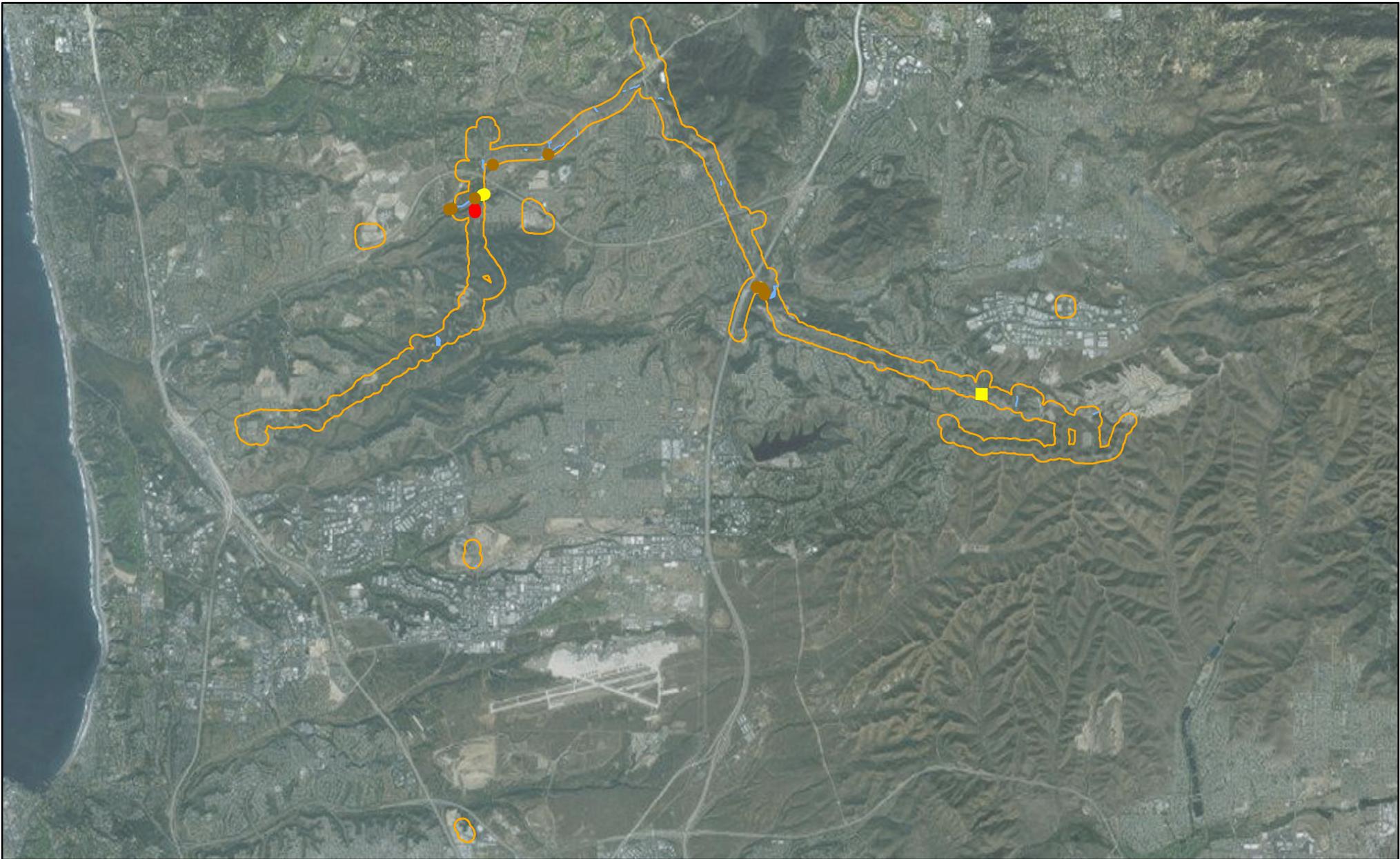
Sycamore to Peñasquitos 230 kV Transmission Line Project
Survey Area Map - Main Alignment
Figure 3

-  Potential Least Bell's Vireo Habitat
-  BSA 500ft Buffer



8/5/2015





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Sycamore to Peñasquitos 230 kV Transmission Line Project

Species Detection Overview Map - Main Alignment

Figure 4

Species Detections

Brood Parasite

- Brown-headed Cowbird

Sensitive Species

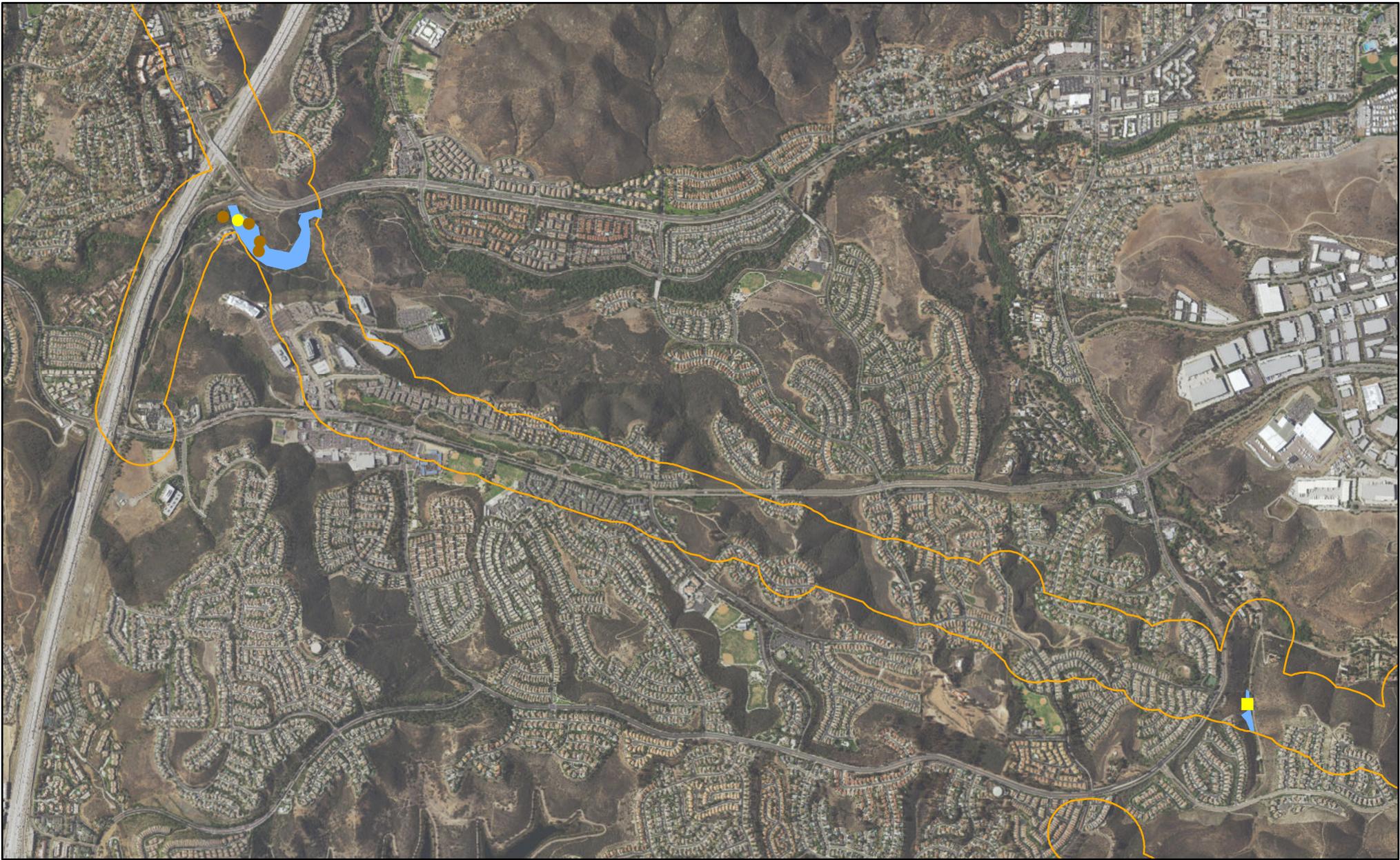
- Coastal California Gnatcatcher
- Yellow Warbler
- Yellow-breasted Chat

- Potential Least Bell's Vireo Habitat
- BSA 500ft Buffer



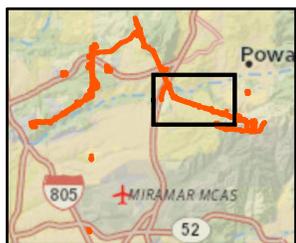
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Sycamore to Peñasquitos 230 kV Transmission Line Project
 Species Detection Map - Main Alignment
Figure 4a



Species Detections

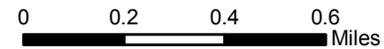
Brood Parasite

- Brown-headed Cowbird

Sensitive Species

- Coastal California Gnatcatcher
- Yellow Warbler
- Yellow-breasted Chat

- Potential Least Bell's Vireo Habitat
- BSA 500ft Buffer

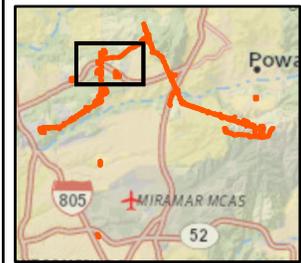


7/21/2015





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Species Detections

Brood Parasite

- Brown-headed Cowbird

Sensitive Species

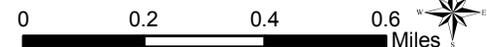
- Coastal California Gnatcatcher
- Yellow Warbler
- Yellow-breasted Chat

- Potential Least Bell's Vireo Habitat
- BSA 500ft Buffer

Sycamore to Peñasquitos 230 kV Transmission Line Project

Species Detection Map - Main Alignment

Figure 4b



8/5/2015



ATTACHMENT 2 – Survey Conditions

Attachment 2 – Survey Conditions

Survey Round #	Day #	Date	Time		Weather				Surveyors
					Temp (°F)	Wind (mph)	Clouds (%)	Precip	
1	1	4/14/15	Start	0720	64	0-2	70	0	Darin Busby & Laurie Gorman
			End	1100	72	2-5	0	0	
	2	4/15/15	Start	0615	51	0-2	0	0	
			End	1100	75	0-2	0	0	
	3	4/17/15	Start	0600	52	0-1	0	0	
			End	1100	74	0-2	0	0	
2	1	4/27/15	Start	0600	53	0-1	0	0	Darin Busby
			End	1100	76	3-5	0	0	
	2	4/28/15	Start	0600	55	0-1	0	0	
			End	1040	79	3-5	0	0	
	3	4/29/15	Start	0610	52	0-1	10	0	
			End	1100	78	3-7	0	0	
3	1	5/8/15	Start	0600	52	0-1	100	0	Darin Busby
			End	0845	51	0-2	100	0	
	2	5/11/15	Start	0600	57	0-1	100	0	
			End	1100	71	0-3	20	0	
	3	5/12/15	Start	0545	58	0-1	100	0	
			End	1100	73	0-2	15	0	
4	1	5/21/15	Start	0600	59	0-1	100	0	Darin Busby & Laurie Gorman
			End	1100	65	1-4	100	0	
	2	5/22/15	Start	0600	60	3-5	80	0	
			End	1100	68	3-8	80	0	
	3	5/26/15	Start	0545	62	0-1	100	0	
			End	1100	70	0-1	100	0	
5	1	6/2/15	Start	0615	62	0-1	100	0	Darin Busby
			End	1045	75	3-7	0	0	
	2	6/3/15	Start	0545	61	0-1	100	0	
			End	1045	72	3-5	30	0	
	3	6/9/15	Start	0600	68	2-3	100	0	
			End	1015	75	3-5	50	0	
6	1	6/15/15	Start	0615	66	0-1	100	0	Laurie Gorman
			End	1100	68	3-6	100	0	
	2	6/16/15	Start	0610	65	0-2	100	0	
			End	1100	73	1-5	2	0	
	3	6/24/15	Start	0600	66	0-1	100	0	
			End	1100	75	1-4	0	0	

Attachment 2 – Survey Conditions (Continued)

Survey Round #	Day #	Date	Time		Weather				Surveyors
					Temp	Wind	Clouds	Precip	
					(°F)	(mph)	(%)		
7	1	7/1/15	Start	0550	69	0-1	95	0	Laurie Gorman
			End	1100	81	0-2	85	0	
	2	7/2/15	Start	0615	68	0-1	100	0	
			End	1100	73	0-2	100	0	
	3	7/8/15	Start	0645	67	0-1	100	0	
			End	1100	71	0-3	50	0	
8	1	7/23/15	Start	0615	69	0-1	100	0	Darin Busby
			End	1100	78	3-7	25	0	
	2	7/24/15	Start	0600	66	0	100	0	
			End	1030	77	3-5	0	0	
	3	7/27/15	Start	0630	67	0-1	100	0	
			End	1100	76	3-8	10	0	

ATTACHMENT 3 – Wildlife Species Detected

Attachment 3 - Wildlife Species Detected

INVERTEBRATES		
Class Insecta		Insects
Order Lepidoptera		Butterflies
Family Danaidae		Milkweed Butterflies
	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch Butterfly
Family HesperIIDae		Firetips and Skippers
	<i>Pyrgus communis</i>	Common Checkered-skipper
Family Lycaenidae		Harvesters, Coppers, Hairstreaks, and Blues
	<i>Plebejus acmon</i>	Acmon Blue
Family Pieridae		White Butterflies
	<i>Anthocharis sara</i>	Sara's Orangetip
	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Cabbage White
Family Riodinidae		Metalmarks
	<i>Apodemia virgulti</i>	Behr's Metalmark
Class Sauropsida		Reptiles
Order Squamata		Snakes and Lizards
Family Phrynosomatidae		Spiny Lizards
	<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	Common Side-blotched Lizard
VERTEBRATES		
Class Aves		Birds
Order Galliformes		Gallinaceous Birds
Family Odontophoridae		New World Quail
	<i>Callipepla californica</i>	California Quail
Family Accipitridae		Hawks, Kites, Eagles, and Allies
	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's Hawk
	<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>Columba livia</i>	Rock Pigeon
	<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
	<i>Calypte costae</i>	Costa's Hummingbird
	<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	Allen's Hummingbird
Order Piciformes		Woodpeckers and Allies
Family Picidae		Woodpeckers
	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	Acorn Woodpecker
	<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Woodpecker

Attachment 3 - Wildlife Species Detected (Continued)

Order Passeriformes		Perching Birds
Family Tyrannidae		Tyrant Flycatchers
	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	Western Wood-Pewee
	<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>	Pacific-slope Flycatcher
	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Black Phoebe
	<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's Phoebe
	<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	Ash-throated Flycatcher
	<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cassin's Kingbird
Family Vireonidae		Vireos
	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	Warbling Vireo
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
	<i>Hirundo pyrrhonota</i>	Cliff Swallow
Family Paridae		Chickadees and Titmice
	<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	Oak Titmouse
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>Dendroica coronata</i>	Yellow-rumped Warbler
	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Common Yellowthroat
	<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	Wilson's Warbler
	<i>Icteria virens</i>	Yellow-breasted Chat

Attachment 3 - Wildlife Species Detected (Continued)

Family Emberizidae		Emberizids
	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	Spotted Towhee
	<i>Pipilo crissalis</i>	California Towhee
	<i>Aimophila ruficeps</i>	Rufous-crowned Sparrow
	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Song Sparrow
Family Cardinalidae		Cardinals and Allies
	<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>	Black-headed Grosbeak
	<i>Passerina caerulea</i>	Blue Grosbeak
Family Icteridae		Blackbirds
	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Red-winged Blackbird
	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Brown-headed Cowbird
	<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>	Hooded Oriole
Family Fringillidae		Fringilline and Cardueline Finches and Allies
	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	House Finch
	<i>Carduelis psaltria</i>	Lesser Goldfinch
Family Passeridae		Old World Sparrows
	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow
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
Family Felidae		Cats
	<i>Felis rufus</i>	Bobcat
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	4/14/15	YEWA	SSC	1	32.962612	-117.167205
3	5/8/15	YBCH	SSC	1	32.925586	-117.054804
4	5/22/15	YEWA	SSC	1	32.962538	-117.167683
6	6/15/15	CAGN	FT; SSC	1	32.959788	-117.169334
7	7/2/15	CAGN	FT; SSC	1	32.959354	-117.169291
7	7/2/15	YEWA	SSC	1	32.945424	-117.104945

*Species Codes: YBCH = yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*); 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