

**ATTACHMENT D: LEAST BELL'S VIREO AND SOUTHWESTERN WILLOW  
FLYCATCHER SURVEY REPORT**

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# Phoenix Biological Consulting

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August 16, 2016

Ms. Stacey Love  
Recovery Permit Coordinator  
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Carlsbad, California 92011

Subject: Results of Focused Presence/Absence Least Bell's Vireo and Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Surveys for the Southern California Edison's Eldorado-Lugo-Mohave Series Capacitor Project (ELMSCP), San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Love,

This Letter Report presents the results of focused surveys to determine the presence or absence of the least Bell's vireo (LBVI; *Vireo bellii pusillus*) and southwestern willow flycatcher (SWFL; *Empidonax traillii extimus*) within four pre-determined survey locations of the Eldorado-Lugo-Mohave Series Capacitor Project (ELMSCP), located in San Bernardino County, California and Clark County, Nevada.

## **Introduction:**

Southern California Edison Company (SCE) is proposing to construct two new mid-line series capacitors and make other improvements to increase capacity and power flow along three of SCE's existing 500 kilovolt (kV) transmission lines in San Bernardino County, California and Clark County, Nevada, for the Eldorado-Lugo-Mohave Series Capacitor Project (ELMSCP).

Phoenix Biological Consulting conducted protocol-level surveys for the federally endangered least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) and southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) within four pre-determined survey locations of the ELMSCP in accordance with the United States (U.S.) Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) survey protocols for each species (USFWS 2001, Sogge et al. 2010). Surveys were conducted by Ryan Young who maintains the required experience and necessary 10(a)(1)(A) recovery permit (number 062121-6) issued pursuant to the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA). Surveys were initiated on April 20<sup>th</sup> and completed on July 19, 2016. No southwestern willow flycatchers or least Bell's vireos were visually or aurally detected during the surveys. This report summarizes the field methods and results of the protocol-level surveys for least Bell's vireo and southwestern willow flycatcher

## **Survey Locations and Description:**

Four riparian habitat sites along the alignment were previously identified by Insignia Environmental personnel as potential LBVI and SWFL habitat. Focused surveys were initiated by Phoenix during the 2016 spring survey period within these four sites. The four sites are located along the western end of the ELMSCP Southern California Edison (SCE) project as shown in Attachment A: Regional Map – Survey and Project Areas. The entire project consists of 2,511 acres. The four sites are numerically numbered from

1-4; Site 1 on the western end and Site 4 on the eastern end. Maps of the survey areas are included in Attachment D: Topographic Maps of the Survey Areas and Attachment E: Aerial Maps of the Survey Areas. Work in the vicinity of the four survey areas will include installation of optical ground wire on existing Lattice Steel Towers (LSTs) (all four sites) and installation of a new 500 kV LST (Site 3). Construction activities are not anticipated to directly disturb the four survey areas.

The habitat within the four sites varied in canopy cover and understory. Additionally, the width of the drainages and amount of water present varied as well. Canopy, understory, and the amount of water present for each site is described in Table 1: Site 1-4 Site Descriptions. Site 1 is situated within the Mojave River and the habitat consisted of limited cottonwood canopy (*Populus fremontii*) and mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*). Sites 2-4 appear to be spring-fed drainages that connect downstream within the Arrastre Canyon. Dominant species in sites 2-4 include mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), and red willow (*Salix laevigata*), desert almond (*Prunus fasciculata*) and Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii* ssp. *fremontii*) trees.

**Table 1: Site 1-4 Site Descriptions**

Site	Acres	Water Present?	Dominant Canopy	Dominant Understory	Comments
1	1.0	Initially, yes but water was absent by the third site visit.	Absent	Mulefat	Mojave River. Heavily disturbed (OHV trails). Water present during first 3 visits.
2	0.5	No	Absent	Desert almond	Tributary to Arrastre Canyon. Limited connectivity and proximity to other habitat. No water present.
3	6.5	Yes but not continuous. Isolated springs within canyon.	Red Willow Cottonwood	Mulefat	Tributary to Arrastre Canyon. Limited connectivity and proximity to other habitat. Limited water present near spring.
4	1.5	Yes but not continuous. Isolated springs within canyon.	Red Willow Cottonwood	Mulefat	Arrastre Canyon. Limited connectivity and proximity to other habitat. Water present, sporadically at springs.

Representative site photos are included in Attachment G: Site Photos.

**Species Background:**

**Southwestern Willow Flycatcher**

The willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*) is a State-listed endangered species, whereas only the southwestern subspecies (*E.t. extimus*) is federally listed as Endangered (USFWS 1995). This survey focused on the southwestern willow flycatcher because it is the only subspecies that nests in Southern California. However, migrants of all the subspecies may occur in the area during spring and fall

migration, so multiple visits to the survey area are required to determine if individuals observed during the first surveys are nesting birds.

The willow flycatcher was formerly a common summer resident in suitable habitat throughout California (Grinnell and Miller 1944). It has now been extirpated as a breeding bird from most of its California range, and is seriously threatened in Southern California primarily because of habitat loss and degradation, and brood parasitism by brown-headed cowbirds (*Molothrus ater*) (Garrett and Dunn 1981; USFWS 1995). The population of southwestern willow flycatcher in California is estimated to be about 172 territories at 96 sites (Durst et al. 2008). Within the Coastal California Recovery Unit, the population is estimated at 120 territories at 73 sites (Durst et al. 2008). The southwestern willow flycatcher population has not shown the same recovery that the least Bell's vireo has shown in response to riparian habitat restoration and cowbird control (Kus 2011).

The willow flycatcher closely resembles other *Empidonax* flycatcher species in California, but the indistinct (or completely lacking) eye ring, broader and longer bill, and generally lighter appearance through the breast and throat help to distinguish it from other species. Although it cannot be used to formally identify the species, identification of the species' vocalizations is the best form of identification in the field. The southwestern willow flycatcher is a migratory bird, occurring in this region only during the breeding season (late May to early August). The male arrives later in the spring than most migrants, usually in mid- to late May or early June. Nests are constructed in thickets of trees and shrubs in a fork or horizontal branch between 3 and 15 feet above the ground.

The southwestern willow flycatcher breeds in riparian habitats along rivers, streams, or other wetlands in floodplains and broader canyons, preferring dense riparian thickets near surface water (Sogge et al. 2010), often with adjacent open areas for foraging. Vegetation structure, composition, and extent vary widely, but generally include extensive areas dominated by dense stands of willows (*Salix* spp.), mule fat, or other tree species (including tamarisk [*Tamarix* sp.] in some areas), usually with a scattered cottonwood (*Populus* sp.) overstory (USFWS 1995). These riparian areas provide both nesting and foraging habitat. Southwestern willow flycatchers will nest in areas with suitable habitat regardless of the elevation (from sea level to high mountains).

On October 19, 2005, the USFWS published a Final Rule designating critical habitat for the southwestern willow flycatcher (USFWS 2005). This Final Rule designates 120,824 acres in Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah as critical habitat. Of that, 17,212 acres were designated in Kern, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties, California. Following lawsuits, the USFWS recently proposed a revised critical habitat designation on August 15, 2011. This revised critical habitat covers 2,090 stream miles in California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico (USFWS 2011). The proposed rule used a slightly different methodology to designate critical habitat. For example, it includes areas that are considered essential for the recovery of the species even if they were not occupied at the time of the species' listing. The survey area is not located within designated critical habitat.

#### **Least Bell's Vireo:**

The least Bell's vireo is a State and federally listed Endangered species. This subspecies was once widespread throughout the Central Valley and other low elevation riverine areas of California (Grinnell and Miller 1986). The widespread loss of riparian habitat and brood parasitism by the brown-headed cowbird are the major causes of the decline of this species (Garrett and Dunn 1981). About 76 percent

of the U. S. population is found in just 5 localities. The breeding population in California has increased dramatically because of brown-headed cowbird trapping efforts in breeding areas, and they are thought to be expanding their current range (USFWS 1998). Continued cowbird control and exotic plant removal in riparian areas are considered necessary for the foreseeable future in order to continue this increasing trend (USFWS 2006).

The least Bell's vireo is a small grayish songbird with indistinct wing bars and facial markings. It is a very vocal species, and can be easily detected from some distance by its unique song, which is given repeatedly. The least Bell's vireo is migratory and only occurs in this region during the breeding season. The males arrive sometime in late March to April and establish breeding territories, and the females arrive shortly thereafter. Nests are constructed (usually in willow trees) only about three to four feet off the ground where the female will lay typically three to four eggs. The least Bell's vireo usually returns to the wintering grounds sometime in August to September. Preferred habitat is willow riparian woodland that supports dense understory thickets of scrubby willows and mule fat, especially within three to six feet of the ground (USFWS 1998).

On February 2, 1994, the USFWS issued their final determination of critical habitat for the least Bell's vireo (USFWS 1994), identifying approximately 37,560 acres as critical habitat in Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego Counties. The survey area is located outside designated critical habitat for this species.

### **Survey Methodology:**

Prior to conducting the focused survey, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB, CDFW 2016) and other references were reviewed to determine if and to what extent the southwestern willow flycatcher and least Bell's vireo are known to occur in the project region. The records indicate occurrences at ten miles for LBVI and sixteen miles for SWFL from the survey areas. A map depicting CNDDDB occurrences is provided in Attachment F: CNDDDB Database Search Results.

Focused survey areas were selected based on a habitat assessment conducted for the entire 343-mile project area. The habitat assessment was conducted on February 22 through 24, 2016, and covered areas within 1,000 feet (500 feet on either side) of the entire Proposed Project alignment. Insignia Environmental biologists Makela Mangrich and Larry Butcher flew above the alignment in a helicopter moving at low speeds. Riparian areas were identified and mapped nests within tower sites were noted, as well as the general characteristics of drainage features.

All focused surveys were conducted by Ryan Young (USFWS permit No. TE 062121-6; CDFW Memorandum of Understanding [MOU]). Survey methods followed the guidelines developed by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), as described below. The focus of the surveys was on the detection and identification of the target species, but all wildlife incidentally observed or detected was documented. A list of the species observed during the surveys is provided in Attachment B: Wildlife Compendium.

The USFWS protocol for the southwestern willow flycatcher requires a total of five surveys, with the first survey conducted between May 15 and May 31; the second and third surveys between June 1 and June 24; and the fourth and fifth surveys between June 25 and July 17 (Sogge et. al. 2010; USFWS 2000). The USFWS protocol for the least Bell's vireo requires that at least eight surveys be conducted from April

10 to July 31 with a ten-day interval between each site visit (USFWS 2001). Dates, times and weather data for the focused surveys conducted are shown in Tables 2 through 5.

**TABLE 2 - AREA 1  
SURVEY DATES, TIMES, AND WEATHER CONDITIONS**

Date	Survey No.	Time		Weather Conditions*					
		Start	End	Temp (°F)		Winds (mph)		Cloud Cover	
				Start	End	Start	End	Start	End
04/20/16	LBVI (1)	06:00	06:30	56	58	5	4	0	0
05/08/16	LBVI (2)	09:00	09:30	72	74	2	2	0	0
05/23/16	LBVI (3), SWFL (1)	07:50	08:15	59	60	3	3	0	0
06/05/16	LBVI (4), SWFL (2)	10:00	10:30	88	90	4	4	5	5
06/15/16	LBVI (5), SWFL (3)	07:30	08:00	68	69	3	3	0	0
06/25/16	LBVI (6), SWFL (4)	10:15	10:45	82	83	4	4	0	0
07/06/16	LBVI (7), SWFL (5)	07:00	07:30	67	68	5	5	0	0
07/19/16	LBVI (8)	10:00	10:30	91	92	7	7	0	0

°F: degrees Fahrenheit; mph: miles per hour; LBVI: least Bell's vireo; SWFL: southwestern willow flycatcher.  
\* Temperature and wind speed measured with Kestrel 2000.

**TABLE 3 - AREA 2  
SURVEY DATES, TIMES, AND WEATHER CONDITIONS**

Date	Survey No.	Time		Weather Conditions*					
		Start	End	Temp (°F)		Winds (mph)		Cloud Cover	
				Start	End	Start	End	Start	End
04/20/16	LBVI (1)	07:00	07:15	60	62	4	3	0	0
05/08/16	LBVI (2)	08:10	08:30	64	66	5	5	0	0
05/23/16	LBVI (3), SWFL (1)	08:45	09:00	60	63	3	3	0	0
06/05/16	LBVI (4), SWFL (2)	09:20	09:35	85	85	3	3	5	5
06/15/16	LBVI (5), SWFL (3)	08:25	08:40	77	78	4	4	0	0
06/25/16	LBVI (6), SWFL (4)	09:40	10:00	82	83	4	4	0	0
07/06/16	LBVI (7), SWFL (5)	08:00	08:25	76	78	5	5	0	0
07/19/16	LBVI (8)	09:00	09:30	89	91	7	7	0	0

°F: degrees Fahrenheit; mph: miles per hour; LBVI: least Bell's vireo; SWFL: southwestern willow flycatcher.  
\* Temperature and wind speed measured with Kestrel 2000.

**TABLE 4 - AREA 3**  
**SURVEY DATES, TIMES, AND WEATHER CONDITIONS**

Date	Survey No.	Time		Weather Conditions*					
		Start	End	Temp (°F)		Winds (mph)		Cloud Cover	
				Start	End	Start	End	Start	End
04/20/16	LBVI (1)	07:20	08:05	67	69	0	3	0	0
05/08/16	LBVI (2)	07:40	08:05	59	61	3	3	0	0
05/23/16	LBVI (3), SWFL (1)	09:02	09:45	65	66	4	4	0	0
06/05/16	LBVI (4), SWFL (2)	08:25	09:15	80	82	4	4	5	5
06/15/16	LBVI (5), SWFL (3)	08:45	09:15	76	78	5	5	0	0
06/25/16	LBVI (6), SWFL (4)	08:30	09:30	83	85	3	3	0	0
07/06/16	LBVI (7), SWFL (5)	08:35	09:15	83	84	4	4	0	0
07/19/16	LBVI (8)	08:00	08:55	86	87	7	7	0	0

°F: degrees Fahrenheit; mph: miles per hour; LBVI: least Bell's vireo; SWFL: southwestern willow flycatcher.  
 \* Temperature and wind speed measured with Kestrel 2000.

**TABLE 5 - AREA 4**  
**SURVEY DATES, TIMES, AND WEATHER CONDITIONS**

Date	Survey No.	Time		Weather Conditions*					
		Start	End	Temp (°F)		Winds (mph)		Cloud Cover	
				Start	End	Start	End	Start	End
04/20/16	LBVI (1)	08:52	9:30	73	83	3	3	0	0
05/08/16	LBVI (2)	07:00	07:30	53	55	1	1	0	0
05/23/16	LBVI (3), SWFL (1)	09:55	10:45	71	73	3	3	0	0
06/05/16	LBVI (4), SWFL (2)	07:30	08:15	73	75	3	3	0	5
06/15/16	LBVI (5), SWFL (3)	09:25	10:15	78	80	5	5	0	0
06/25/16	LBVI (6), SWFL (4)	07:00	08:00	74	76	5	5	0	0
07/06/16	LBVI (7), SWFL (5)	09:30	10:15	84	84	4	4	0	0
07/19/16	LBVI (8)	07:00	07:45	83	84	5	5	0	0

°F: degrees Fahrenheit; mph: miles per hour; LBVI: least Bell's vireo; SWFL: southwestern willow flycatcher.  
 \* Temperature and wind speed measured with Kestrel 2000.



**Survey Results:**

No southwestern willow flycatchers or least Bell's vireos were visually or aurally detected during the focused surveys. Based on the lack of records for the area and the negative survey results reported here, the southwestern willow flycatcher and least Bell's vireo appear to be absent as breeders at this time. The habitat within sites 1 and 2 appear to be lacking sufficient canopy, size and available water to sustain breeding pairs of either species. Sites 3 and 4 appear to be of sufficient size and canopy cover but are absent of special status species for unknown reasons. Water and invertebrate availability may be the limiting resource. Regardless, all sites should be surveyed in subsequent years, if necessary. Willow Flycatcher Survey and Detection Forms required by the protocol are included in Attachment C: Willow Flycatcher Survey and Detection Forms.

**Other Observations:**

No other sensitive species were observed during the ELMSCP field surveys.

Brown-headed cowbirds were not observed within the riparian habitat in any of the four survey areas.

Phoenix Biological Consulting appreciates the opportunity to assist on this project. If you have any comments or questions, please call Ryan Young at (949) 887-0859

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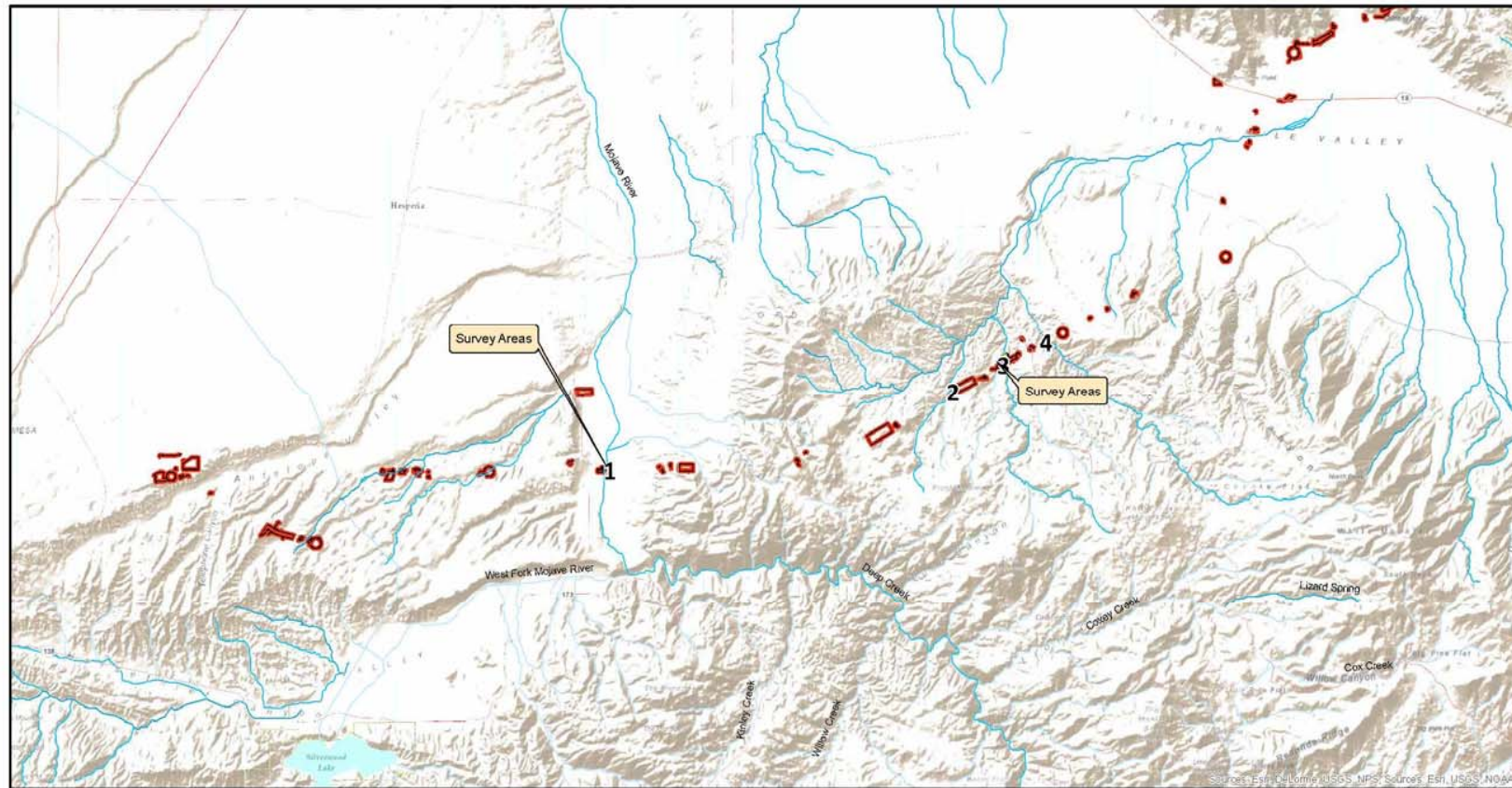
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## ATTACHMENT A – REGIONAL MAP



**Legend**

- Survey Areas
- ELMSCP Potential Disturbance Limits

Source: CNDDB, ESRI ArcGIS, Insignia, SCE, 2016

**Regional Map - Survey and Project Areas**

0 1 2 4 6 Miles

0 2 4 8 12 Kilometers

Vicinity Map

Project Site

Source: Esri, DeLorme, USGS, NPS, Source: Esri, USGS, NOAA

**ATTACHMENT B WILDLIFE COMPENDIUM**

**WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED DURING LEAST BELL'S VIREO/SOUTHWESTERN WILLOW  
FLYCATCHER SURVEYS SPRING/SUMMER 2016**

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SPECIES PRESENT AT SITE			
		Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>	<b>AMPHIBIA</b>				
<b>Treefrogs and Allies</b>	<b>Hylidae</b>				
Pacific treefrog	<i>Hyla regilla</i>	-	-	x	-
<b>REPTILES</b>	<b>REPTILIA</b>				
<b>Spiny Lizards, Horned Lizards, etc.</b>	<b>Phrynosomatidae</b>				
Western fence lizard	<i>Sceloporus occidentalis biseriatus</i>	-	x	x	x
Side-blotched lizard	<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	-	x	x	x
<b>Whiptail Lizards</b>	<b>Teiidae</b>				
Western whiptail	<i>Cnemidophorus tigris</i>	-	-	-	-
<b>BIRDS</b>	<b>AVES</b>				
<b>Hawks, Eagles and Kites</b>	<b>Accipitridae</b>				
Cooper's hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	-	-	x	-
Red-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	x	-	x	x
<b>Falcons</b>	<b>Falconidae</b>				
American kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	-	-	x	x
<b>Quail</b>	<b>Odontophoridae</b>				
California quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>	x	x	x	x
<b>Pidgeons and Doves</b>	<b>Columbidae</b>				
Eurasian collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	x	x	x	x
Mourning dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	x	x	x	x
<b>Swifts</b>	<b>Apodidae</b>				
White-throated swift	<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>	x	x	x	x
<b>Hummingbirds</b>	<b>Trochilidae</b>				
Anna's hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>	x	-	x	x
Costa's hummingbird	<i>Calypte costae</i>	-	-	-	x
Allen's hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	-	-	x	x
<b>Woodpeckers</b>	<b>Picidae</b>				
Nuttall's woodpecker	<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>	-	-	x	-
Hairy woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	-	-	x	x
Northern flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	-	-	x	x
<b>Tyrant Flycatchers</b>	<b>Tyrannidae</b>				
Western wood-pewee	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	-	-	x	-
Black phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	-	-	x	x
Say's phoebe	<i>Sayornis saya</i>	-	-	x	-
Ash-throated flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	x	x	x	x
Western kingbird	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	x	-	x	-
<b>Vireos</b>	<b>Vireonidae</b>				
Warbling vireo (migrant)	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	-	-	x	x
<b>Jays and Crows</b>	<b>Corvidae</b>				
Western scrub-jay	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	-	x	x	x
Common raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	x	x	x	x
<b>Swallows</b>	<b>Hirundinidae</b>				

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SPECIES PRESENT AT SITE			
AMPHIBIANS	AMPHIBIA	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4
Violet-green swallow	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	x	x	x	-
Northern rough-winged	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	x	x	x	-
<b>Titmice and Chickadees</b>	<b>Paridae</b>				
Oak (Plain) titmouse	<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	-	x	x	-
<b>Bushtits</b>	<b>Aegithalidae</b>				
Bushtit	<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	x	x	x	X
<b>Wrens</b>	<b>Troglodytidae</b>				
Rock wren	<i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>	-	-	x	x
Canyon wren	<i>Catherpes mexicanus</i>	-	-	X	x
Bewick's wren	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	-	-	X	X
<b>Bluebirds and Thrushes</b>	<b>Turdidae</b>				
Western bluebird	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>	-	-	x	x
American robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	x	-	X	x
<b>Mockingbirds and Thrashers</b>	<b>Mimidae</b>				
Northern mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottis</i>	x	x	x	x
California thrasher	<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>	X	x	x	x
<b>Starlings</b>	<b>Sturnidae</b>				
European starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	x	x	x	x
<b>Wood Warblers</b>	<b>Parulidae</b>				
Yellow warbler (migrant)	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	-	-	x	x
Yellow-rumped warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	-	-	x	X
Wilson's warbler (migrant)	<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	-	-	x	x
<b>Tanagers</b>	<b>Thraupidae</b>				
Western tanager	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>	-	-	x	-
<b>Towhees and Sparrows</b>	<b>Emberizidae</b>				
Spotted towhee	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	-	x	x	x
California towhee	<i>Pipilo crissalis</i>	-	x	x	x
Song sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	x	x	x	x
Lincoln's sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	-	x	-	-
Dark-eyed junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	--	-	x	-
<b>Blackbirds and Orioles</b>	<b>Icteridae</b>				
Scotts oriole	<i>Icterus parisorum</i>	-	x	x	-
Hooded oriole	<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>	-	-	x	-
Bullock's oriole	<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	-	-	x	x
<b>Finches</b>	<b>Fringillidae</b>				
House finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	x	x	x	x
Lesser goldfinch	<i>Carduelis psaltria</i>	-	-	x	x
<b>MAMMALS</b>	<b>MAMMALIA</b>				
<b>Squirrels</b>	<b>Sciuridae</b>				
California ground squirrel	<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>	x	x	x	x
<b>Pocket Gophers</b>	<b>Geomysidae</b>				
Botta's pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	x	x	x	x
<b>Old World Rats and Mice</b>	<b>Muridae</b>				
Dusky-footed woodrat (nest)	<i>Neotoma fuscipes</i>	-	-	x	x
<b>Dogs, Wolves and Foxes</b>	<b>Canidae</b>				
Coyote (scat, tracks)	<i>Canis latrans</i>	x	x	x	x

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SPECIES PRESENT AT SITE			
AMPHIBIANS	AMPHIBIA	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4
<b>Raccoons</b>	<b>Procyonidae</b>				
Common raccoon (tracks)	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	x	-	x	x
- = Absent, x = Present					

**ATTACHMENT C  
WILLOW FLYCATCHER SURVEY AND DETECTION FORM**

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

Site Name: Site 1 EHMSCP State: CA County: San Bernardino  
 USGS Quad Name: Lake Arrowhead Elevation: 928 (meters)  
 Creek, River, or Lake Name: Mojave River  
 Is copy of USGS map marked with survey area and WIFL sightings attached (as required)? Yes  No   
 Survey Coordinates: Start: E 477724 N 3802714 UTM Datum: NAD 84 (See instructions)  
 Stop: E 477678 N 3802554 UTM Zone: 11

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 # Observer(s) (Full Name)	Date (m/d/y) Survey Time	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	UTM E	UTM N
Survey # 1 Observer(s): Ryan Young	Date: 5/23/16 Start: 7:50 Stop: 8:15 Total hrs: 0.5	/	/	/	N	/				
Survey # 2 Observer(s): Ryan Young	Date: 6/5/16 Start: 10:00 Stop: 10:30 Total hrs: 0.50	/	/	/	N	/				
Survey # 3 Observer(s): Ryan Young	Date: 6/15/16 Start: 07:30 Stop: 08:00 Total hrs: 0.50	/	/	/	N	/				
Survey # 4 Observer(s): Ryan Young	Date: 6/25/16 Start: 10:15 Stop: 10:45 Total hrs: 0.50	/	/	/	N	/				
Survey # 5 Observer(s): Ryan Young	Date: 7/6/16 Start: 07:00 Stop: 07:30 Total hrs: 0.50	/	/	/	N	/				
<b>Overall Site Summary</b> 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: <u>2.5</u>		Total Adult Residents <u>0</u>	Total Pairs <u>0</u>	Total Territories <u>0</u>	Total Nests <u>0</u>	Were any WIFLs 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: Ryan Young Date Report Completed: 7/22/16  
 US Fish & Wildlife Service Permit #: TE-062121 State Wildlife Agency Permit #: SC-006701

**Submit form to USFWS and State Wildlife Agency by September 1st. Retain a copy for your records.**



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

Reporting Individual Ryan Young Phone # 499 887 0859  
 Affiliation Phoenix Biological Consulting E-mail ryan.young@yahoo.com  
 Site Name Site 1- EIMSCP Date report Completed 7/22/16  
 Was this site surveyed in a previous year? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_ Unknown   
 Did you verify that this site name is consistent with that used in previous yrs? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_ Not Applicable   
 If name is different, what name(s) was used in the past? \_\_\_\_\_  
 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) Private  
 Length of area surveyed: < 1 (km)

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

- Native broadleaf plants (entirely or almost entirely, > 90% native)  
 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.

Baccharis salicifolia Salix Gooddingii Populus spp. Tamarix spp.

Average height of canopy (Do not include a range): 2 (meters)

- Attach the following: 1) copy of USGS quad/topographical map (REQUIRED) of survey area, outlining survey site and location of WIFL detections;  
 2) sketch or aerial photo showing site location, patch shape, survey route, location of any detected WIFLs or their nests;  
 3) photos of the interior of the patch, exterior of the patch, and overall site. Describe any unique habitat features in Comments.

Comments (such as start and end coordinates of survey area if changed among surveys, supplemental visits to sites, unique habitat features.  
 Attach additional sheets if necessary.

Water was present during initial visits but site was dry by 3rd visit. Habitat is sparse and lacking upper canopy.

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

Territory Number	All Dates Detected	UTM E	UTM N	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)

Attach additional sheets if necessary

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

Site Name: Site 2-ELMSCP State: CA County: San Bernardino  
 USGS Quad Name: Apple Valley South Elevation: 1,250 (meters)  
 Creek, River, or Lake Name: Unnamed Creek

Is copy of USGS map marked with survey area and WIFL sightings attached (as required)? Yes  No   
 Survey Coordinates: Start: E 0486714 N 3804650 UTM Datum: NAD83 (See instructions)  
 Stop: E 0486697 N 3804723 UTM Zone: 11

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 # Observer(s) (Full Name)	Date (m/d/y) Survey Time	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, Diorhabda 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	UTM E	UTM N				
Survey # 1 Observer(s): Ryan Young	Date: 5/23/16 Start: 8:45 Stop: 9:00 Total hrs: 0.25	/	/	/	N	/	/	/	/	/				
Survey # 2 Observer(s): Ryan Young	Date: 6/5/16 Start: 09:20 Stop: 09:35 Total hrs: 0.25	/	/	/	N	/	/	/	/	/				
Survey # 3 Observer(s): Ryan Young	Date: 6/15/16 Start: 8:25 Stop: 8:40 Total hrs: 0.25	/	/	/	N	/	/	/	/	/				
Survey # 4 Observer(s): Ryan Young	Date: 6/25/16 Start: 09:40 Stop: 10:00 Total hrs: 0.25	/	/	/	N	/	/	/	/	/				
Survey # 5 Observer(s): Ryan Young	Date: 7/6/16 Start: 08:00 Stop: 08:25 Total hrs: 0.25	/	/	/	N	/	/	/	/	/				
<b>Overall Site Summary</b> 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 Adult Residents	Total Pairs	Total Territories	Total Nests	Were any WIFLs color-banded? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								
Total survey hrs: <u>1.25</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	If yes, report color combination(s) in the comments section on back of form and report to USFWS.								

Reporting Individual: Ryan Young Date Report Completed: 7/22/16  
 US Fish & Wildlife Service Permit #: TE-062121-6 State Wildlife Agency Permit #: SC-006701

**Submit form to USFWS and State Wildlife Agency by September 1st. Retain a copy for your records.**

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

Reporting Individual Ryan Yorns Phone # 949 882 0853  
 Affiliation Phoenix Biological Consulting E-mail ryan.yorns@pbcon.com  
 Site Name Site 2 - Palm Springs Date report Completed 5/22/16  
 Was this site surveyed in a previous year? Yes  No  Unknown   
 Did you verify that this site name is consistent with that used in previous yrs? Yes  No  Not Applicable   
 If name is different, what name(s) was used in the past? \_\_\_\_\_  
 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) Bureau of Land Management

Length of area surveyed: < 1 (km)

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

- Native broadleaf plants (entirely or almost entirely, > 90% native)  
 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.

Salix Goodingii, Populus spp., Tamarix spp.

Average height of canopy (Do not include a range): 1 (meters)

- Attach the following: 1) copy of USGS quad/topographical map (REQUIRED) of survey area, outlining survey site and location of WIFL detections;  
 2) sketch or aerial photo showing site location, patch shape, survey route, location of any detected WIFLs or their nests;  
 3) photos of the interior of the patch, exterior of the patch, and overall site. Describe any unique habitat features in Comments.

Comments (such as start and end coordinates of survey area if changed among surveys, supplemental visits to sites, unique habitat features).

Attach additional sheets if necessary.

Habitat is likely too small, isolated and without water for WIFL or YBCU to breed.

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

Territory Number	All Dates Detected	UTM E	UTM N	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)

Attach additional sheets if necessary

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

Site Name: Site 3-ECMSCP State: CA County: San Bernardino  
 USGS Quad Name: Apple Valley South Elevation: 1,187 (meters)  
 Creek, River, or Lake Name: Unnamed Creek

Is copy of USGS map marked with survey area and WIFL sightings attached (as required)? Yes  No   
 Survey Coordinates: Start: E 0488017 N 3805234 UTM Datum: WGS84 (See instructions)  
 Stop: E 0488093 N 3805628 UTM Zone: 11

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 # Observer(s) (Full Name)	Date (m/d/y) Survey Time	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	UTM E	UTM N
Survey # 1 Observer(s): <u>Ryan Young</u>	Date: <u>5/23/16</u> Start: <u>9:05</u> Stop: <u>9:45</u> Total hrs: <u>0.75</u>	1	1	1	N	/				
Survey # 2 Observer(s): <u>Ryan Young</u>	Date: <u>6/5/16</u> Start: <u>08:25</u> Stop: <u>09:15</u> Total hrs: <u>0.75</u>	1	1	1	N	/				
Survey # 3 Observer(s): <u>Ryan Young</u>	Date: <u>6/15/16</u> Start: <u>8:45</u> Stop: <u>9:15</u> Total hrs: <u>0.5</u>	1	1	1	N	/				
Survey # 4 Observer(s): <u>Ryan Young</u>	Date: <u>6/25/16</u> Start: <u>08:30</u> Stop: <u>09:30</u> Total hrs: <u>1.0</u>	1	1	1	N	/				
Survey # 5 Observer(s): <u>Ryan Young</u>	Date: <u>7/6/16</u> Start: <u>8:35</u> Stop: <u>9:15</u> Total hrs: <u>0.75</u>	1	1	1	N	/				
<b>Overall Site Summary</b> 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 Adult Residents	Total Pairs	Total Territories	Total Nests	Were any WIFLs color-banded? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Total survey hrs: <u>3.75</u>		<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	If yes, report color combination(s) in the comments section on back of form and report to USFWS.				

Reporting Individual: Ryan Young Date Report Completed: 7/22/16  
 US Fish & Wildlife Service Permit #: 0 TE-062121-6 State Wildlife Agency Permit #: SC-006701

**Submit form to USFWS and State Wildlife Agency by September 1st. Retain a copy for your records.**

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

Reporting Individual Ryan Young Phone # 949 887 0859  
 Affiliation Phoenix Biological Consulting E-mail ryan.young@pbcon.com  
 Site Name Site 3 - ELMGCP Date report Completed 7/22/16  
 Was this site surveyed in a previous year? Yes  No  Unknown   
 Did you verify that this site name is consistent with that used in previous yrs? Yes  No  Not Applicable   
 If name is different, what name(s) was used in the past? \_\_\_\_\_  
 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) Private

Length of area surveyed: < 1 (km)

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

- Native broadleaf plants (entirely or almost entirely, > 90% native)  
 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.

Salix Goodingii, Populus spp., Tamarix spp.

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

- Attach the following: 1) copy of USGS quad/topographical map (REQUIRED) of survey area, outlining survey site and location of WIFL detections;  
 2) sketch or aerial photo showing site location, patch shape, survey route, location of any detected WIFLs or their nests;  
 3) photos of the interior of the patch, exterior of the patch, and overall site. Describe any unique habitat features in Comments.

Comments (such as start and end coordinates of survey area if changed among surveys, supplemental visits to sites, unique habitat features).

Attach additional sheets if necessary.

*Suitable habitat in length and width. However, lack of surface water may be impediment for WIFL.*

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

Territory Number	All Dates Detected	UTM E	UTM N	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)

Attach additional sheets if necessary

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

Site Name: Site 4- ELMSCP State: CA County: San Bernardino  
 USGS Quad Name: Fifteenmile Valley Elevation: 1,250 (meters)  
 Creek, River, or Lake Name: Artastre Canyon  
 Is copy of USGS map marked with survey area and WIFL sightings attached (as required)? Yes X No       
 Survey Coordinates: Start: E 0489226 N 3805885 UTM Datum: WGS84 (See instructions)  
 Stop: E 0489062 N 3806071 UTM Zone: 11

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 # Observer(s) (Full Name)	Date (m/d/y) Survey Time	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	UTM E	UTM N
<b>Survey # 1</b> Observer(s): Ryan Young	Date: 5/23/16 Start: 9:55 Stop: 10:45 Total hrs: 0.75	/	/	/	N	/	/	/	/	/
<b>Survey # 2</b> Observer(s): Ryan Young	Date: 6/5/16 Start: 0730 Stop: 08:15 Total hrs: 0.75	/	/	/	N	/	/	/	/	/
<b>Survey # 3</b> Observer(s): Ryan Young	Date: 6/15/16 Start: 09:25 Stop: 10:15 Total hrs: 0.75	/	/	/	N	/	/	/	/	/
<b>Survey # 4</b> Observer(s): Ryan Young	Date: 6/25/16 Start: 07:00 Stop: 08:00 Total hrs: 1.0	/	/	/	N	/	/	/	/	/
<b>Survey # 5</b> Observer(s): Ryan Young	Date: 7/6/16 Start: 9:30 Stop: 10:15 Total hrs: 0.75	/	/	/	N	/	/	/	/	/
<b>Overall Site Summary</b> 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: <u>4.0</u>		Total Adult Residents <u>0</u>	Total Pairs <u>0</u>	Total Territories <u>0</u>	Total Nests <u>0</u>	Were any WIFLs color-banded? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>(X)</u> If yes, report color combination(s) in the comments section on back of form and report to USFWS.				

Reporting Individual: Ryan Young Date Report Completed: 7/22/16  
 US Fish & Wildlife Service Permit #: 062121-06 State Wildlife Agency Permit #: SC-006701

**Submit form to USFWS and State Wildlife Agency by September 1st. Retain a copy for your records.**

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

Reporting Individual Ryan Young Phone # 949 887 0851  
 Affiliation Phoenix Biological Consulting E-mail ryanryoung@yahoo.com  
 Site Name site 4 Date report Completed 0 7/22/16  
 Was this site surveyed in a previous year? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_ Unknown X  
 Did you verify that this site name is consistent with that used in previous yrs? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_ Not Applicable A  
 If name is different, what name(s) was used in the past? \_\_\_\_\_  
 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 X Municipal/County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Tribal \_\_\_\_\_ Private \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of Management Entity or Owner (e.g., Tonto National Forest) Bureau of Land Management

Length of area surveyed: < 1 Km (km)

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

- X Native broadleaf plants (entirely or almost entirely, > 90% native)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 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.

Salix Gooddingii, Populus spp., Tamarix

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

- Attach the following: 1) copy of USGS quad/topographical map (REQUIRED) of survey area, outlining survey site and location of WIFL detections;  
 2) sketch or aerial photo showing site location, patch shape, survey route, location of any detected WIFLs or their nests;  
 3) photos of the interior of the patch, exterior of the patch, and overall site. Describe any unique habitat features in Comments.

Comments (such as start and end coordinates of survey area if changed among surveys, supplemental visits to sites, unique habitat features).  
 Attach additional sheets if necessary.

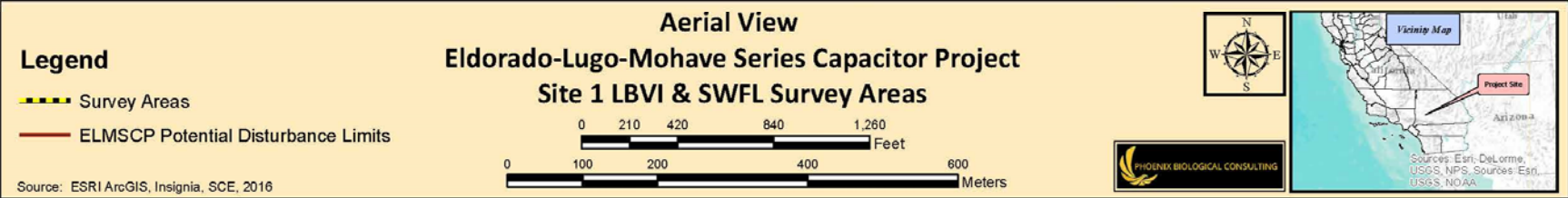
Habitat is a narrow patch of riparian habitat. Somewhat isolated from other suitable habitat. Several springs along Arcastrre Canyon.

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

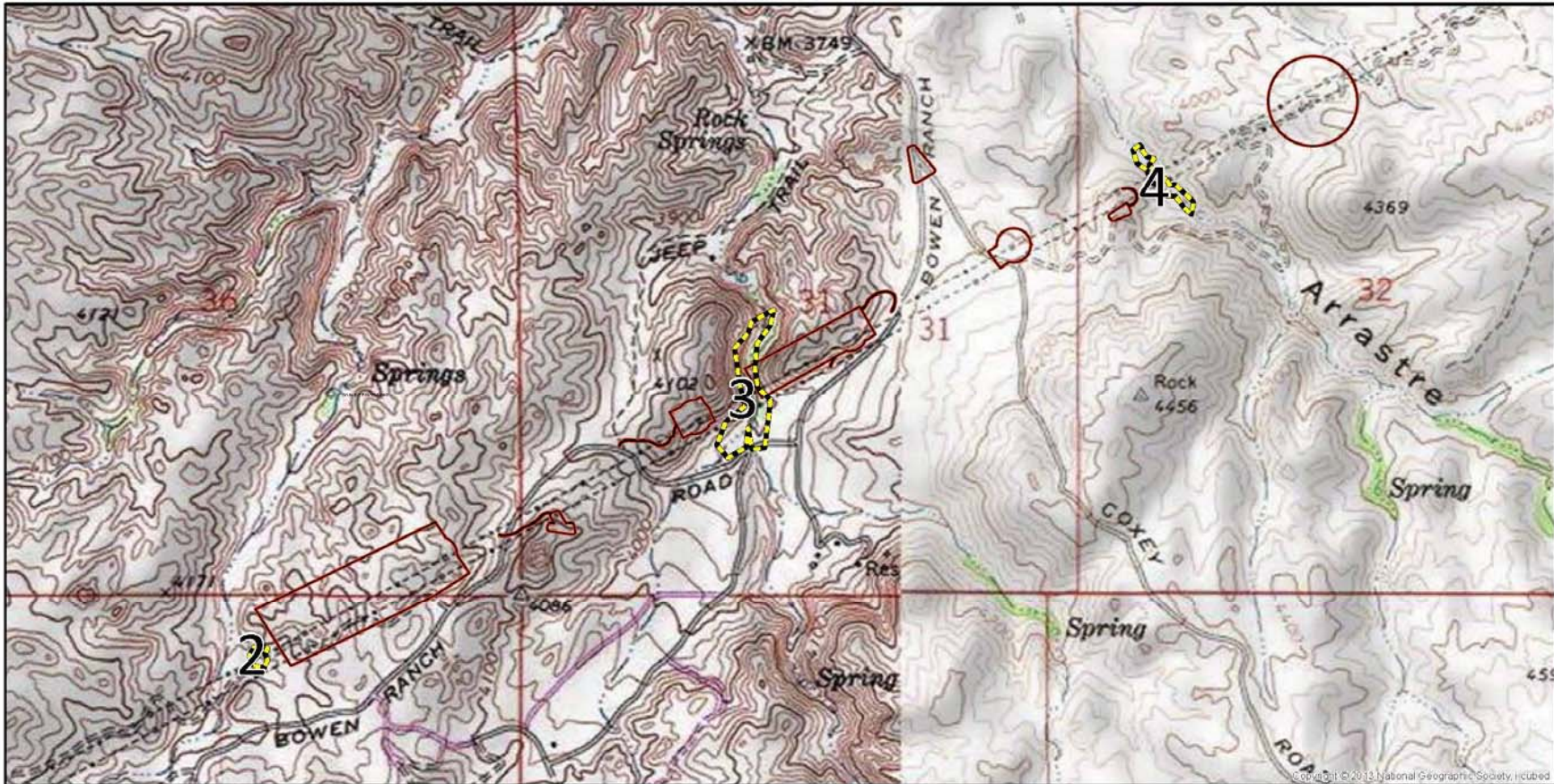
Territory Number	All Dates Detected	UTM E	UTM N	Pair Confirmed? Y or N	Nest Found? Y or N	Description of How You Confirmed Territory and Breeding Status (e.g., vocalization type, pair interactions, nesting attempts, behavior)

Attach additional sheets if necessary



ATTACHMENT D: TOPGRAPHIC MAPS OF SURVEY AREAS





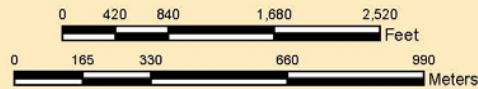


**Legend**

-  Survey Areas
-  ELMSCP Potential Disturbance Limits

Source: ESRI ArcGIS, Insignia, SCE, 2016

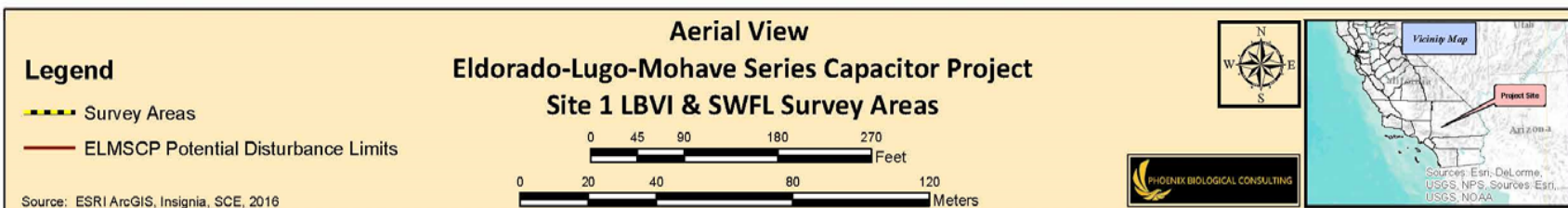
**Topographic View**  
**Eldorado-Lugo-Mohave Series Capacitor Project**  
**Sites 2-4 LBVI & SWFL Survey Areas**

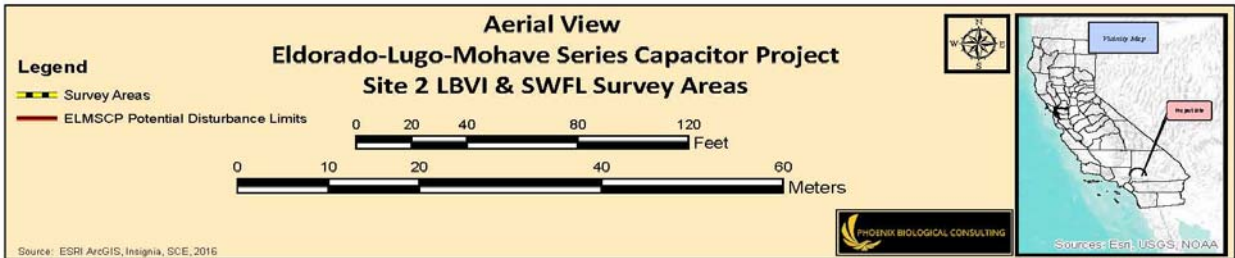


## ATTACHMENT E: AERIAL MAPS OF SURVEY AREA



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, Aero, GeoMapping, IGN, IGN, GeoEye, and GeoEye User Community

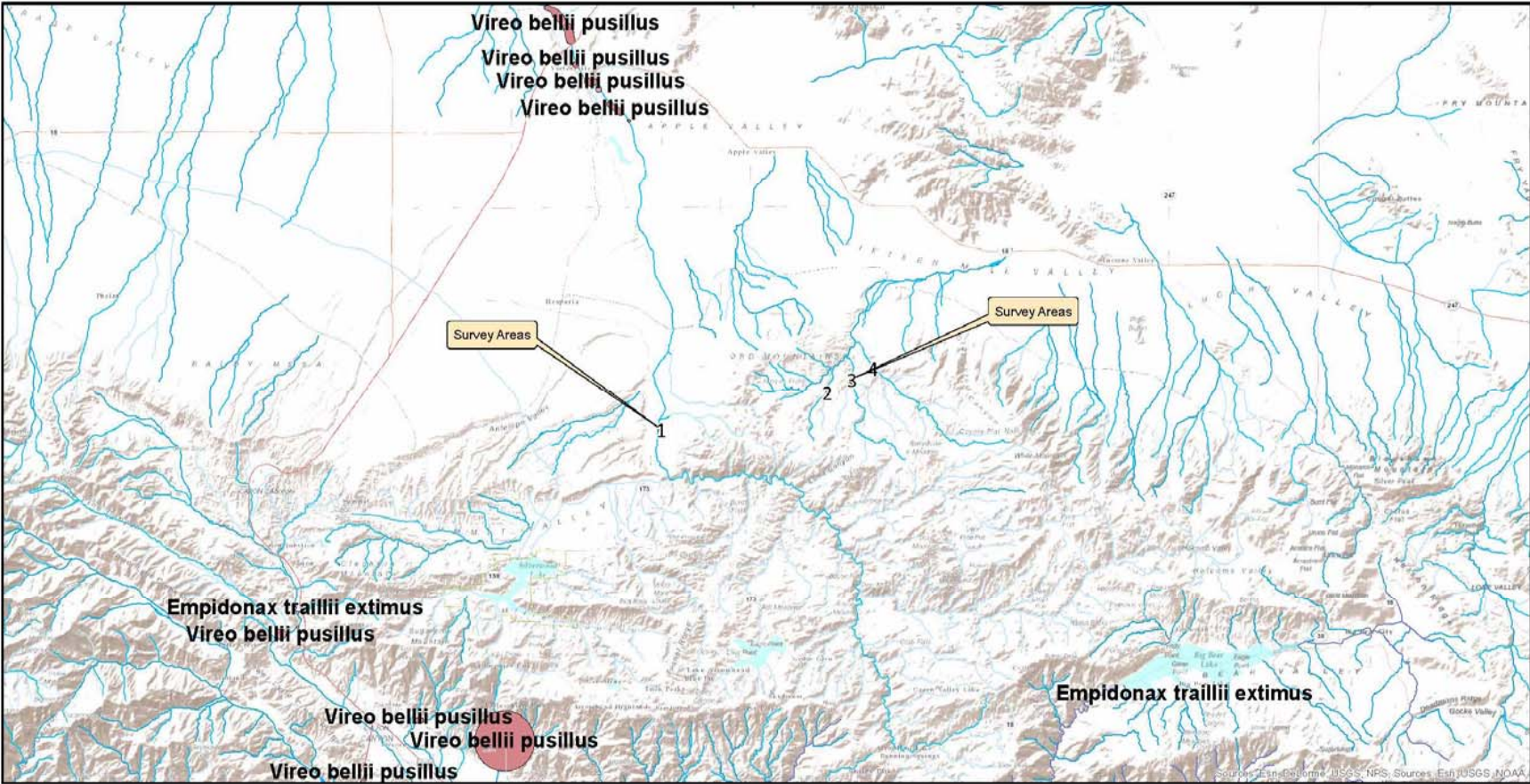








ATTACHMENT F: CNDDDB DATABASE SEARCH RESULTS



**Legend**

- Survey Areas
- E. t. extimus CNDDDB Records
- V. b. pusillus CNDDDB Records

Source: CNDDDB, ESRI ArcGIS, Insignia, SCE, 2016

**SWFL & LBVI CNDDDB Database Search Results for ELMSCP**

0 2.25 4.5 9 13.5 Miles

0 4.25 8.5 17 25.5 Kilometers

PHOENIX BIOLOGICAL CONSULTING

Vicinity Map

Project Site

Sources: Esri, DeLorme, USGS, NPS, Sources Esri, USGS, NOAA

**ATTACHMENT G: SITE PHOTOS**



Site 1. Facing South



Site 1. Facing West



Site 2. Facing west. Overview



Site 2. Facing South.





Site 3. Facing North. Overview.



Site 3. Facing North. Within Habitat



Site 4. Facing South. Within Habitat



Site 4. Facing North. Overview