

**SOUTHWESTERN WILLOW FLYCATCHER
(*Empidonax traillii extimus*)
FOCUSED SURVEY REPORT
FOR THE SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC
CLEVELAND NATIONAL FOREST
MASTER SERVICES PERMIT PROJECT
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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SECTION 1.0 – INTRODUCTION

1.1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Cleveland National Forest (CNF) is requesting an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) be prepared for the issuance of a Master Special Use Permit to the San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E). The Master Special Use Permit would cover the operations and maintenance of the existing electric distribution and transmission lines, appropriate access roads, and facilities within the Trabuco, Palomar, and Descanso Ranger Districts of the CNF. The existing facilities are needed to supply power to local communities, residents, and government-owned facilities located within and adjacent to the CNF. The CNF is also analyzing operational and equipment upgrades and improvements to the existing lines. The Master Special Use Permit would also include conditions necessary for resource protection. Chambers Group, Inc (Chambers Group) has conducted biological surveys including focused sensitive wildlife species surveys and focused surveys for rare plants along the distribution and transmission line Rights of Way (ROW) within the CNF (Project Area¹). The survey results will be submitted by SDG&E to the CNF in support of the EIS to help analyze potential impacts to sensitive species within the Project Area. The Project Area includes approximately 167 linear miles of 12 transmission and distribution lines and includes the associated access roads and work areas. In addition to the data gathered from the Chambers Group surveys, the United States Forest Service (USFS) Biological Assessment/Biological Evaluation (BA/BE) for the CNF will be used to support this effort and report analysis.

The objective of this study was to determine the presence or absence of southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*; SWFL) and suitable SWFL habitat within the proposed Project Area.

1.2. SURVEY AREA

Chambers Group conducted focused SWFL surveys within the Project Area. Chambers Group biologists conducted a helicopter survey of the Project Area to determine where species specific surveys should be conducted (see Section 2.1 for Habitat Assessment). Areas identified as SWFL “suitable” habitat within CNF models were included in the review.

The Survey Area is a 150-foot buffer around transmission/distribution pole centerlines and was extended to a 250-foot radius around each pole where the overhead line makes an angle greater than 2 degrees. The additional buffer is to include potential additional work space that is typically required during operation and maintenance work at angle points within the overhead lines.

Survey Areas were identified first by geographical locations within the county and were also referenced by the associated transmission/distribution line. These areas were then further refined to individual drainages that were surveyed and are graphically depicted on an accompanying aerial mapbook. One master mapbook was created for the entire Project Area; however, due to its size only the relevant mapbook pages are included in this report. Appendix A contains maps showing the Survey Areas.

¹ A complete Mapbook and description of the entire Project Area can be submitted upon request.

1.3. SOUTHWESTERN WILLOW FLYCATCHER NATURAL HISTORY

The southwestern willow flycatcher is a state and federally listed endangered species (CDFG 2005, USFWS 1995). Critical habitat for the southwestern willow flycatcher was designated in 1997 (USFWS 1997). The SWFL is a migratory bird, occurring in this region only during the breeding season (late May to early August) and is the only subspecies of willow flycatcher that nests in southern California. This species breeds in riparian habitat along rivers, streams, and other wetlands, primarily in floodplains and broader canyons. It prefers dense riparian thickets near surface water (Sogge et al. 1997), 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* sp.), mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), 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. SWFL will nest in areas with suitable habitat regardless of the elevation (from sea level to high mountains). Nest parasitism by brown-headed cowbirds (Harris et al. 1987, Whitfield and Sogge 1999) and habitat degradation (Sedgwick 2000) have negatively impacted this species.

SECTION 2.0 – METHODOLOGY

2.1. HABITAT ASSESSMENT

The purpose of the SWFL habitat assessment was to determine the presence potential for SWFL within the Project Area. SWFL are obligate riparian breeders that nest in dense riparian vegetation near standing water, including cottonwood-willow stands, *Baccharis* thickets near water, and even coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) stands with a riparian understory. Surface water is usually present in or immediately adjacent to nesting locations (Tibbitts et al. 1994). Vegetation composition of suitable SWFL breeding habitat varies greatly at different known locations. The documented breeding pairs of up to 40 (personal communication with CNF) along the San Luis Rey River (a canyon rather than a typical flood plain) occur in coast live oak woodlands with species of willow, alder and ash canopy with cattail and bulrush understory components near the water edge. Along the Santa Ana River, breeding pairs are found primarily in dense willows with a successional shrubby understory such as mule fat, tamarisk and stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*) along the banks of the river.

Chambers Group biologists conducted a helicopter survey of the Project Area to determine where species specific surveys (Survey Areas) should be conducted. SWFL habitat suitability was assessed during this helicopter flyover. All drainages, washes, creeks, and rivers, both permanent and temporary that intersect the Project ROWs were reviewed for the presence of suitable dense riparian thickets near water necessary for breeding. Handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) units and aerial maps were used to outline portions of the Project Area that would be surveyed during the 2010 SWFL focused surveys. In addition, to areas identified by Chambers' biologists, modeled data supplied by the CNF was also reviewed. Areas identified as SWFL "suitable" habitat within CNF models were included in the focused surveys.

Areas classified as potential SWFL habitat were further assessed during the first round of focused surveys. The biologists continued surveys in locations with a mature willow and riparian woodland canopy and a dense understory of riparian vegetation suitable for breeding. Observations were recorded on standardized field data sheets. Notes were made on the general vegetation types, species observed, and the potential for SWFL to occur on site. Plant communities and associations were determined in accordance with the categories set forth in Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf (1995). Plant nomenclature follows that of *The Jepson Manual, Higher Plants of California* (Hickman 1993).

2.2. FOCUSED SURVEYS

Permitted biologist Kris Alberts (TE 039640-2.1) conducted five focused SWFL surveys according to the USFWS survey guidelines (USFWS 2000). To determine distribution and abundance, presence/absence surveys were conducted at all suitable and potential riparian habitats within the Survey Area.

Presence/absence surveys were conducted according to the USFWS July 11, 2000, revised protocol for project-related surveys and the general guidelines described by Sogge et al. (1997). All potential SWFL habitat and riparian areas within the Survey Area were visited five times: one visit during Period 1 (May 15 through 31), one visit during Period 2 (June 1 through 21), and three visits during Period 3 (June 22 through July 17). Each visit was at least five days apart. All surveys were conducted under optimal conditions and during early morning hours when bird activity was at a peak. Please see Appendix A for Survey Areas, Appendix B for species observed during the survey efforts, and Appendix C for the SWFL survey data table, and Appendix D for photos of the Survey Areas.

The surveying biologist methodically moved through the Survey Area and, when feasible and appropriate, walked within potential habitat patches. If a singing SWFL was not heard in an area after one to two minutes, the permitted biologist played a taped vocalization for 15 to 30 seconds and observed the area for responding flycatchers. This was repeated every 20 to 30 meters (60 to 100 feet). If a flycatcher was detected, tape playing was discontinued.

If a SWFL was detected, observations were recorded and plotted, and GPS readings of the location were recorded during the surveys. Behavior, number, location of paired or unpaired birds, age, and sex were noted if possible. The biologist also checked for leg bands when possible; and if present, the color combination of the bands was recorded. Bird locations and territories were mapped directly onto aerial satellite images.

The Lake Henshaw and upper San Luis Rey River Survey Area is designated as CNF-designated “occupied” SWFL habitat; therefore, focused surveys for SWFL were not conducted at these sites. According to data provided by CNF (personal communication with CNF), up to 40 pairs have been historically documented within 3 miles of the San Luis Rey River below the Lake Henshaw dam. Although surveys for SWFL were not specifically conducted along the San Luis Rey River below the Henshaw Dam, a full suite of least Bell’s vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) focused surveys was completed at these Survey Areas, and incidental observations of SWFL were recorded and are presented in the Results section.

SECTION 3.0 – RESULTS

3.1. HABITAT ASESMENT

Habitat types found within the Project Area included Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest, Mulefat Scrub, Coastal Sage Scrub, Chamise Chaparral, California Sycamore Woodland, and Riparian Forest with dominant plant species including arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), black willow (*Salix gooddingii*), narrowleaf willow (*Salix exigua*), red willow (*Salix laevigata*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), and understory plant species including mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), stinging nettle, blackberry bush (*Rubus discolor*), California rose (*Rosa californica*), mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*), golden yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), fiddleneck (*Amsinckia* sp), and non-native plants including eupatory (*Ageratina adenophora*), tamarisk (*Tamarix* sp.), shortpod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), and tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*). Potential SWFL breeding habitat (Survey Areas) observed within the Project Area was found along or in the vicinity of Lake Henshaw and upper San Luis Rey River, Loveland Reservoir, Barrett Lake, Kitchen Creek, Pine Valley Creek, Samatagama Creek, and Sweetwater River near Descanso, and along various roads within the CNF. These areas hosted a mature riparian canopy with an understory of riparian shrubs adjacent to flowing water. Table 1 lists the habitat types found within the Survey Areas and the potential for SWFL to occur in the area.

3.2. FOCUSED SURVEYS

Focused surveys for SWFL were conducted between May 11 and July 28, 2010. Surveys were conducted by permitted biologist Kris Alberts and accompanied by the following biologists: Paul Morrissey, Linette Lina, Laurie Gorman, Rob Fletcher, Saraiah Skidmore, Shannan Shaffer, Leslie Buena, and Damien Edwards.

Surveys were conducted at least five times for all survey segments. Three additional surveys for SWFL (incidental observations) were conducted in concurrence with the LBVI surveys at all locations (Chambers Group 2011). However, audio playback recordings were not used during the three additional surveys. Please see Appendix A for Survey Areas and Appendix C for the SWFL survey data table.

Table 1: Suitable Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Habitat Within Survey Area

Location (Map Page)	Nearby Feature	Habitat Type(s)	Suitable SWFL Habitat?	Brown-headed Cowbirds Observed	Other Sensitive Species Observed
006	CA-76, La Jolla Band of Indians Area	Black, red and arroyo willow and southern coast live oak riparian forest	Yes	Multiple	southwestern willow flycatcher, yellow warbler
007	North end of Reservation La Jolla and west of Lake Henshaw	Black, red and arroyo willow and southern coast live oak riparian forest	Yes	multiple	southwestern willow flycatcher, yellow warbler

*Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (Empidonax traillii extimus) Focused Survey Report for the
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Location (Map Page)	Nearby Feature	Habitat Type(s)	Suitable SWFL Habitat?	Brown-headed Cowbirds Observed	Other Sensitive Species Observed
008	West of Lake Henshaw Dam	Black, red and arroyo willow and southern coast live oak riparian forest	Yes	multiple	southwestern willow flycatcher, least Bell's vireo (early migrant), Ca spotted owl, yellow warbler
010	West Bank of Lake Henshaw	Black willow riparian forest	Suitable	multiple	willow flycatcher, yellow warbler
039	Samagatuma Creek east of SR 79 along Old Hwy 80/Guatay	Southern coast live oak and young willow riparian forest with a grassland understory, and residential areas throughout	Yes with marginal areas	multiple	yellow warbler
040	Los Terrenitos Area	Southern coast live oak riparian forest with burned oaks and emergent willow and sycamore	Future	none	orange throated whiptail
046	Japatul Rd	Southern mixed chaparral	Not suitable in accessible areas, surveys not conducted on properties with no trespassing signs	none	None
047	Loveland Reservoir, Sweetwater River (center inlet), and Taylor Creek (east inlet)	Mixed-Series black, red and arroyo willow riparian forest	Yes	multiple	3 LBVI pair locations, yellow warbler, yellow breasted chat
051	Lawson Peak Trail, Lyons Valley Rd	Southern coast live oak, red willow and sycamore riparian forest with grassland understory	Yes	multiple	None
052	Barrett Lake	Southern coast live oak riparian forest, black and red willow, and tamarisk riparian forest	Yes	multiple	None

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Location (Map Page)	Nearby Feature	Habitat Type(s)	Suitable SWFL Habitat?	Brown-headed Cowbirds Observed	Other Sensitive Species Observed
053	Skye Valley Rd/Forest Route 17504, east of Barrett Lake	Southern coast live oak and willow riparian forest, tamarisk woodland	Marginal (only surveyed once due to non-compliance of private landowner)	None	None
068	Mile 6.5 Bridge on Buckman Springs Road	Black willow and southern coast live oak riparian forest with mule fat, grassland, and nettle understory	Yes	multiple	yellow warbler
069	I-8 and Kitchen Creek Rd	Thin mixed willow and cottonwood riparian forest with open canopy	Not SWFL Suitable but surveyed during LBVI	none	yellow warbler
075	Traverses Old Hwy 80, I-8, and Kitchen Creek Rd	Mature black willow and cottonwood riparian forest with arroyo willow, rose, and nettle understory and open canopy	Yes	none	yellow warbler
076	Buckman Springs Rd, just north of Morena Stokes Valley Rd	Black willow and southern coast live oak riparian forest with mule fat, grassland, and nettle understory	Yes, with marginal areas to north	multiple	yellow warbler
078	I-8 and Old Buckman Springs Rd	Mostly narrow southern coast live oak and cottonwood riparian forest with open canopy and willow understory	Yes (marginal)	none	yellow warbler, Lawrence's goldfinch
079	Old Hwy 80 north of map 78, north end of map 79 excluded due to CNF Eagle Closure Area	Southern coast live oak riparian forest, arroyo willow and sycamore understory, open canopy (Eagle Closure Area to the north not surveyed)	Yes	none	yellow warbler, Lawrence's goldfinch
091	Samagatuma Creek east of SR 79 along Old Hwy 80/Guatay	Southern coast live oak riparian forest with a grassland understory and residential areas throughout	Yes	none	yellow warbler
094	Pine Valley Creek	Mature riparian black willow forest with mulefat and rose understory	Yes	multiple	yellow warbler, Lawrence's goldfinch, partially unarmored three-spine stickleback fish

3.2.1 San Luis Rey River - Lake Henshaw Area

Surveys were conducted within the upper San Luis Rey River and adjacent to Lake Henshaw along Transmission Line (TL) 682, along the west bank of and downstream of the Lake Henshaw Dam (Maps MS-006 through 008). The Survey Area for TL 682 runs along State Route (SR) 76 and the San Luis Rey River and works its way around to an unknown drainage feature inlet on the western bank of Lake Henshaw. Suitable SWFL habitat was identified in these areas. The eastern survey areas on Map MS-006, and along the upper portions of the San Luis Rey River downstream of the dam (Maps MS-007 and -008), were designated as CNF “occupied” SWFL habitat; therefore focused surveys for SWFL were not conducted in these areas. However, a full suite of LBVI focused surveys were completed within these areas, and incidental observations of SWFL were recorded. The Survey Areas downstream of the Lake Henshaw Dam were characterized by southern coast live oak and black, red and arroyo willow riparian forest with a dense canopy surrounded by chamise chaparral, grassland understory, and residential areas. In addition, a thin black willow riparian area along the west bank of Lake Henshaw (Map MS-010) was also considered suitable habitat during the initial habitat assessments; willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*, unspecified subspecies; WIFL) was observed in this area on May 11 during LBVI/SWFL focused surveys, and May 18 during arroyo toad (*Anaxyrus californicus*) focused surveys. Based on the early observations within the breeding season, these observations were believed to be a migrant WIFL. WIFL was positively identified on June 2 and 11 during SWFL surveys at the north inlet of Lake Henshaw and west of the Henshaw Dam. No other WIFL were observed during the survey efforts.

Chambers Group biologists identified 10 locations for breeding SWFL in the CNF “occupied” areas (Maps MS -007 and -008) during the least Bell’s vireo focused surveys, and 2 additional breeding locations just west of the “occupied” areas (Map MS-006), an area designated as “suitable” for SWFL by both CNF models and Chambers Group habitat assessments. The two additional SWFL locations were located on privately owned land immediately to the west of CNF land. SWFL were observed and heard fitzbewing and whitting during the surveys from as early as June 2, 2010. Parent birds were observed feeding fledglings in late June and early July. Throughout July, several families of SWFL were observed during the surveys. Near the end of July, more whitting than fitzbewing was heard, which is typical for this species later in the breeding season. Since protocol-level surveys were not conducted within the “occupied” areas, it is possible that only a small portion of the SWFL population was captured during the survey efforts.

Sensitive species observed in this Survey Area included yellow warblers (*Dendroica petechia*), one yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*), and raptor species including red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), Cooper’s hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), and sharp shinned hawk (*Accipiter striatus*). One LBVI was observed on May 10, 2010, singing continually during a diurnal arroyo toad assessment for this Project. However, no LBVI were observed or detected in this area during the formal LBVI surveys. Based on the early observation within the breeding season, this observation was believed to be a migrant LBVI. Details on LBVI observations can be found in the *Least Bell’s Vireo Focused Survey Report for the San Diego Gas & Electric CNF Master Services Permit Project, San Diego County, California, 2010*. Brown-headed cowbirds (*Molothrus ater*; BHCO) were prevalent within the Survey Area, especially the western area near the La Jolla Band of Indians campground area.

3.2.2 Descanso Area

Surveys were conducted within portions of Samagatuma Creek along Old Highway 80 just east of SR 79 (Maps MS-039 and MS-091). The creek follows the north side of Old Highway 80 on privately owned

lands. Much of the northern extent of the roadside is fenced (barbed wire, chain link, and metal rail); and concrete k-rails are occasional, making access to the riparian corridor difficult throughout. Regardless, several access points to the riparian corridor were available via private driveways. This Survey Area is characterized by a southern coast live oak riparian forest with a grassland understory and residential areas throughout. Sensitive species observed during the surveys included yellow warblers and raptor species such as Cooper's hawk and red-tailed and red shouldered hawks. The Survey Areas were considered suitable habitat for SWFL, consistent with CNF modeled data. No SWFL were observed during the surveys. BHCO were observed within the western portion of the Survey Areas during the surveys.

Surveys were also conducted north of where the SR-79 connects to the Interstate 8 (I-8) in the Los Terrenitos area (as depicted on Map MS-040). This area was characterized by southern coast live oak riparian forest with burned oaks and emergent willow and sycamore. This area was considered marginal habitat for SWFL during the survey efforts due to the emergent vegetation recovering from a recent fire. In addition to numerous bird species (Please see Appendix B for wildlife species list), an orange-throated whiptail and red-tailed hawk were observed during the surveys. SWFL were not observed in this area, but surveys are recommended in this area in the future as the vegetation recovers and transitions into more suitable SWFL habitat.

3.2.3 Loveland Reservoir Area

Surveys were conducted within the Sweetwater River and Taylor Creek inlet into Loveland Reservoir along areas that intersected with TL 625. A few drainages in the area were considered not suitable for SWFL during the initial survey effort. Three small unnamed drainage features to the west of the Sweetwater River inlet (Map MS-047) and an unnamed drainage feature to the southeast of Taylor Creek along Japatul Road between Arabian Avenue and Hidden Glen Road (Map MS-046) were primarily southern coast live oak riparian forest and chamise chaparral habitats with no willows or dense riparian understory present; these areas were not considered suitable SWFL habitat. Although a small area southeast of the Loveland Reservoir (Map MS-046) was identified as "suitable" by the CNF models and appeared to host a few willow species, this area was inaccessible due to non-compliant owners (several no trespassing signs with the words Sunrise depicted). However, this area was observed from the road as highly disturbed due to the land owner developments near Taylor Creek, lowering the potential for SWFL to successfully breed (if present) in the immediate area. Surveys were conducted at the Sweetwater and Taylor Creek inlets into Loveland Reservoir, within Sweetwater Authority owned lands. Three LBVI pair locations were observed within the Loveland Reservoir inlets along Sweetwater River and Taylor Creek. Details on LBVI observations can be found in the *Least Bell's Vireo Focused Survey Report for the San Diego Gas & Electric CNF Master Services Permit Project, San Diego County, California, 2010*. Other sensitive species observed included yellow warblers and yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*). In addition, red-tailed hawks and many BHCO were observed. No SWFL were observed during the survey effort in this area.

3.2.4 Barrett Lake Area

Surveys were conducted within Wilson Creek along TL 625 and Barrett Lake Road (Map MS-051). The Survey Areas were located within southern coast live oak riparian forest with a dense canopy and non-native grassy fields with scattered stands of poison oak. Several California chorus frogs (*Pseudacris cadaverina*) and Pacific chorus frogs (*Pseudacris regilla*) were identified. Sensitive species included a western pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata pallida*) observed in a tributary to the east, a coast patch-

nosed snake (*Salvadora hexalepis*) along Skye Valley Road, and a Cooper's hawk. This area was considered suitable SWFL habitat, and CNF models also identified the southern area along Barrett Lake Road off Lyon's Valley Road as "suitable" habitat for SWFL; however, no SWFL were detected during the surveys at these locations.

Surveys were conducted in the Pine Valley Creek inlet and unnamed creeks that empty into Barrett Lake along Skye Valley Road as depicted on Map MS-052 and portions of Map MS-053. Survey Areas were located within a series of five small unnamed tributaries to the Cottonwood Creek basin area, just north of Barrett Lake and downstream of Camp Barrett Juvenile Detention Facility. Drainages were surveyed from west to east along Skye Valley Road. Although five drainage features exist in this area, three small unnamed drainages at the eastern end of the Survey Area (Map MS-053) were located on private property and were not visited during after the first assessment due to non-compliance from the land owner. Only two drainage features to the west of the property were surveyed. The first Survey Area was located immediately downstream of the Camp Barrett Juvenile Detention Facility on City of San Diego owned lands. This area was southern coast live oak and black and red willow riparian forest with sparse tamarisk, as well as mule fat and annual grassland in the understory. The second Survey Area immediately to the east was located on City and CNF lands along the southern end of Pine Valley Creek in the northeastern reach of the Barrett Lake inlet and does not maintain a typical riparian corridor throughout its extent. This area along the drainage (east side of Map MS-052) was characterized as a lacustrine community (lake) with red willow and tamarisk along the lake edge and an annual grassland understory. These two Survey Areas (as depicted on Map MS-052) were considered suitable SWFL habitat, and CNF "suitable" habitat models exist in the Pine Valley Creek inlet. No SWFL were observed or detected, nor were detected during arroyo toad surveys within the same areas. Multiple BHCO were observed during the surveys at these locations.

3.2.5 Kitchen Creek Areas

Surveys were conducted in three main areas. The first Survey Area was located along Buckman Springs Road south of Old Highway 80 along Kitchen Creek on CNF lands and surveyed in one linear stretch (Maps MS-068 and -076). This area was suitable SWFL habitat with black willow and southern coast live oak riparian forest with mule fat, grassland, and nettle understory. The second Survey Area was along Kitchen Creek between Old Highway 80 and I-8 approximately 1.65 miles upstream on private lands (Map MS-075). This suitable SWFL habitat area was mature black willow and southern coast live oak riparian forest with mule fat, grassland, nettle, and California rose understory.

The third Survey Area was approximately 1.5 miles to the east of Survey Area one located on private lands along Kitchen Creek near I-8 (Map MS-069). Habitat in this location was thin willow and cottonwood riparian forest with an open canopy. This area was considered unsuitable SWFL habitat by CNF modeled data; however, a full suite of focused surveys for LBVI was conducted at this location.

Yellow warblers and red-tailed and red-shouldered hawks were observed during the surveys. Multiple BHCO were also observed in these Survey Areas. No SWFL were detected within these Survey Areas.

3.2.6 Cottonwood Creek Areas

Surveys were conducted along Old Hwy 80 and I-8 just north of Buckman Springs Road (Map MS-078). This southern section of the Survey Area was considered marginal SWFL habitat with mostly narrow southern coast live oak and cottonwood riparian forest with an open canopy and narrow willow

understory. Surveys continued north along Old Hwy 80 (Map MS-079) within CNF lands. The habitat transitioned into more suitable SWFL habitat, and although most areas were narrow, areas with wider southern coast live oak and cottonwood riparian forest with arroyo willow and sycamore understory habitats were scattered along the Survey Areas. The northern section of this Survey Area and continuing north along Cottonwood Creek was not surveyed due to the Glenn Cliff eagle closure area. Sensitive species including yellow warbler, Lawrence's goldfinch (*Carduelis lawrencei*), and raptors such as red-shouldered hawks were observed in the area. SWFL were not detected at these Survey Areas.

3.2.7 Pine Valley Creek Area

This area was located on private lands and SWFL suitable habitat with mature black willow and cottonwood riparian forest with mule fat, nettle, and California rose understory. Much of the area along Old Hwy 80 to the south is thin (no dense vegetation canopy or understory) and marginal SWFL habitat. More suitable habitat exists to the west near the Pine Creek Road Bridge. Sensitive species observed included yellow warblers, Lawrence's goldfinch, and partially unarmored three-spine stickleback fish (*Gasterosteus aculeatus microcephalus*). Red-shouldered hawks and multiple BHCO were also detected during the surveys. SWFL were not detected at this Survey Area.

SECTION 4.0 – CONCLUSIONS

Chambers Group biologists identified 10 locations for breeding pairs of SWFL in the CNF “occupied” areas downstream of the Henshaw Dam. An additional two breeding locations were observed just west of the “occupied” areas on Map MS-006, an area designated as “suitable” for SWFL by both CNF models and Chambers Group habitat assessments. Since protocol-level surveys were not conducted within the “occupied” areas, it is possible that only a small portion of the SWFL population was captured during the survey efforts. No other SWFL were observed within the Survey Areas. Several observations of BHCO were made within the Survey Areas (Table 1). Future surveys are recommended in the Los Terrenitos area which was considered marginal SWFL habitat due to post-fire recovery.

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1994 A survey protocol for the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*). Technical Report NPS/NAUCPRS/NRTR-94/04. Colorado Plateau Research Station, Northern Arizona Univ., Flagstaff, Arizona.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
1995 Endangered and threatened wildlife and plants; Final rule determining endangered status for the southwestern willow flycatcher. Federal Register 60: 10694-10715.

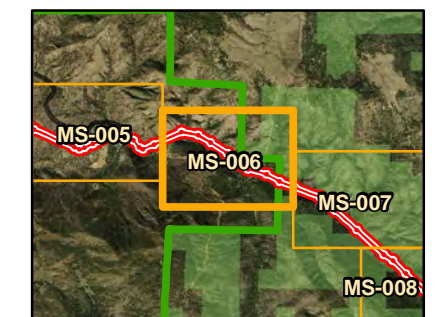
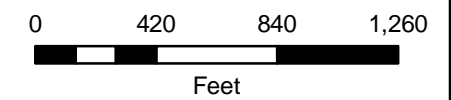


APPENDIX A – SURVEY AREA MAPS

Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Survey Sites











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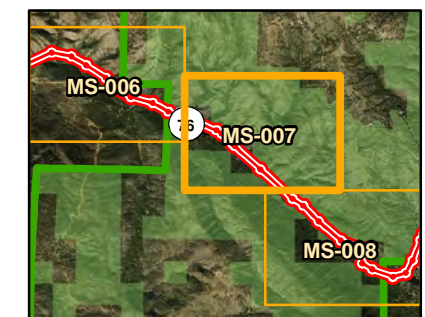
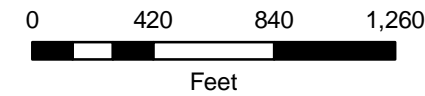
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-  CNF Occupied Habitat
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-  CNF Managed Lands



Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Survey Sites











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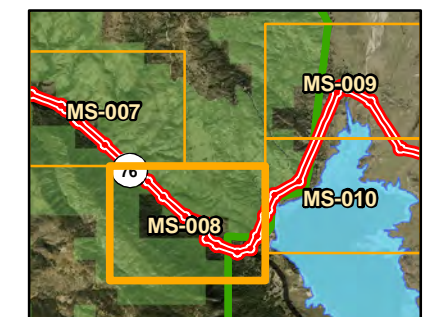
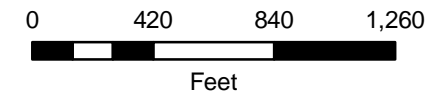
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Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Survey Sites

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Identified SWFL Locations


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 Outside CNF Occupied Habitat


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 Not Suitable Habitat

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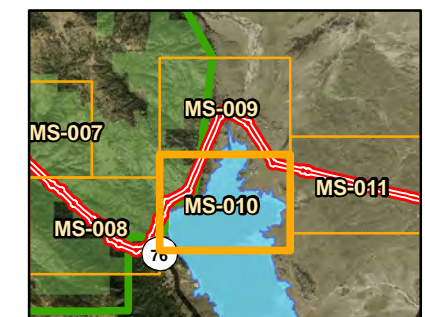
 Cleveland National Forest
Congressional District Boundary

 CNF Managed Lands



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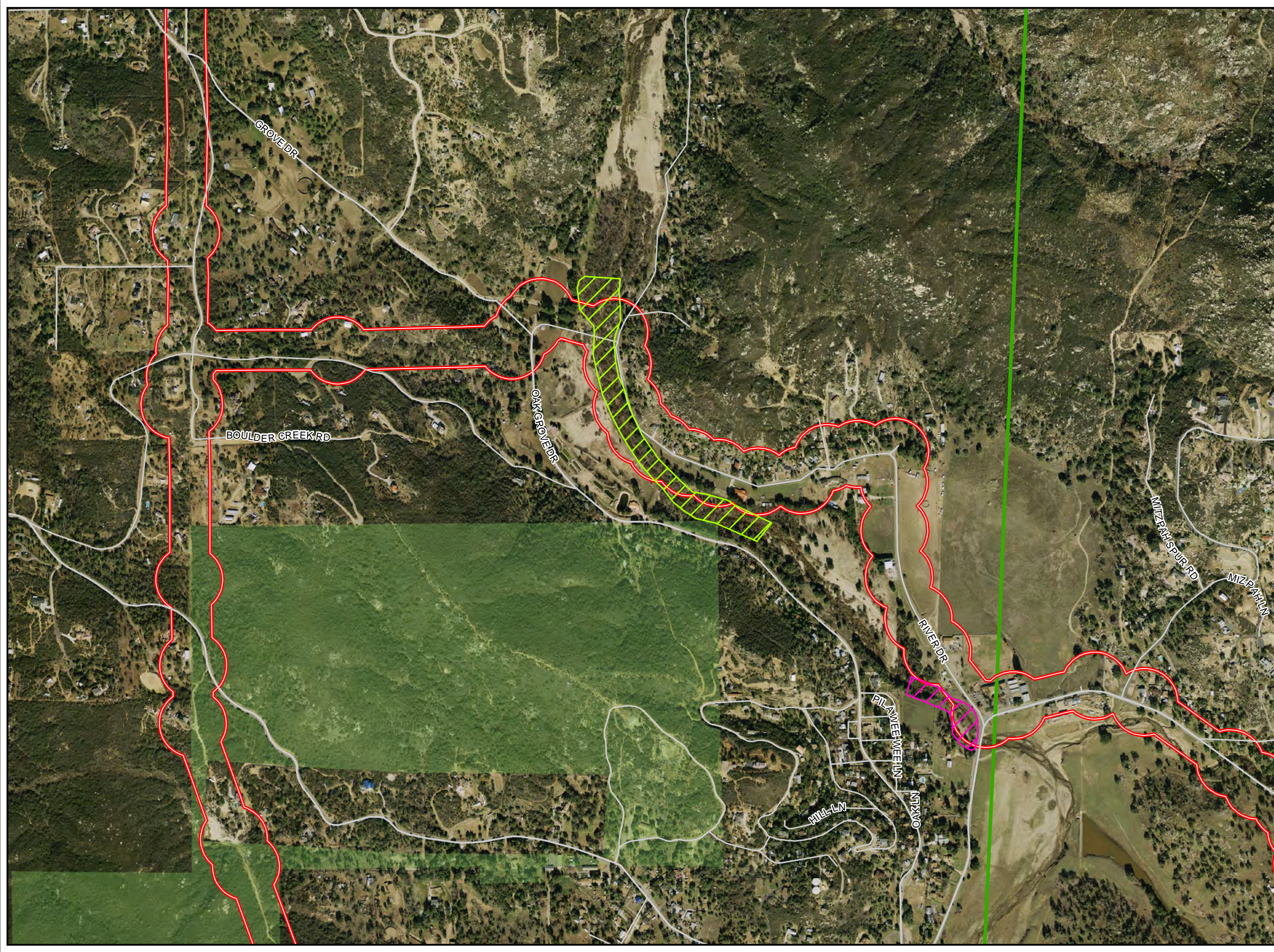
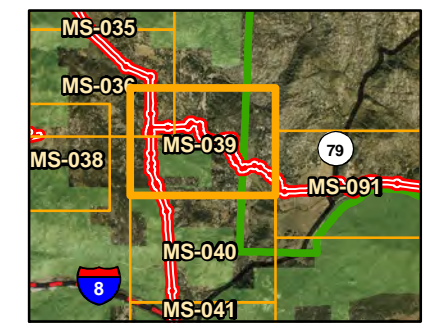
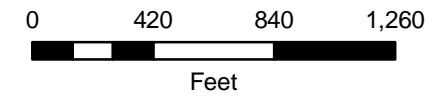
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Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Survey Sites

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Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Survey Sites

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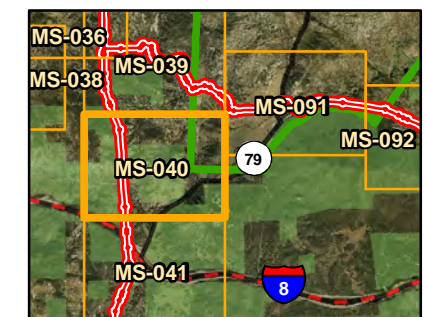
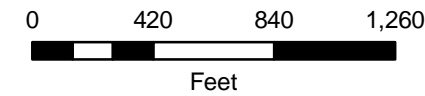
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- Cleveland National Forest Congressional District Boundary

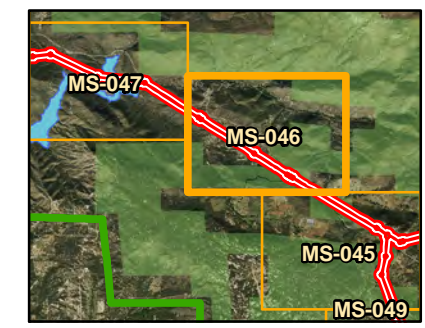
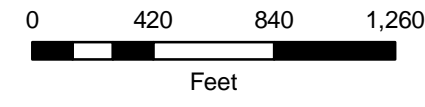
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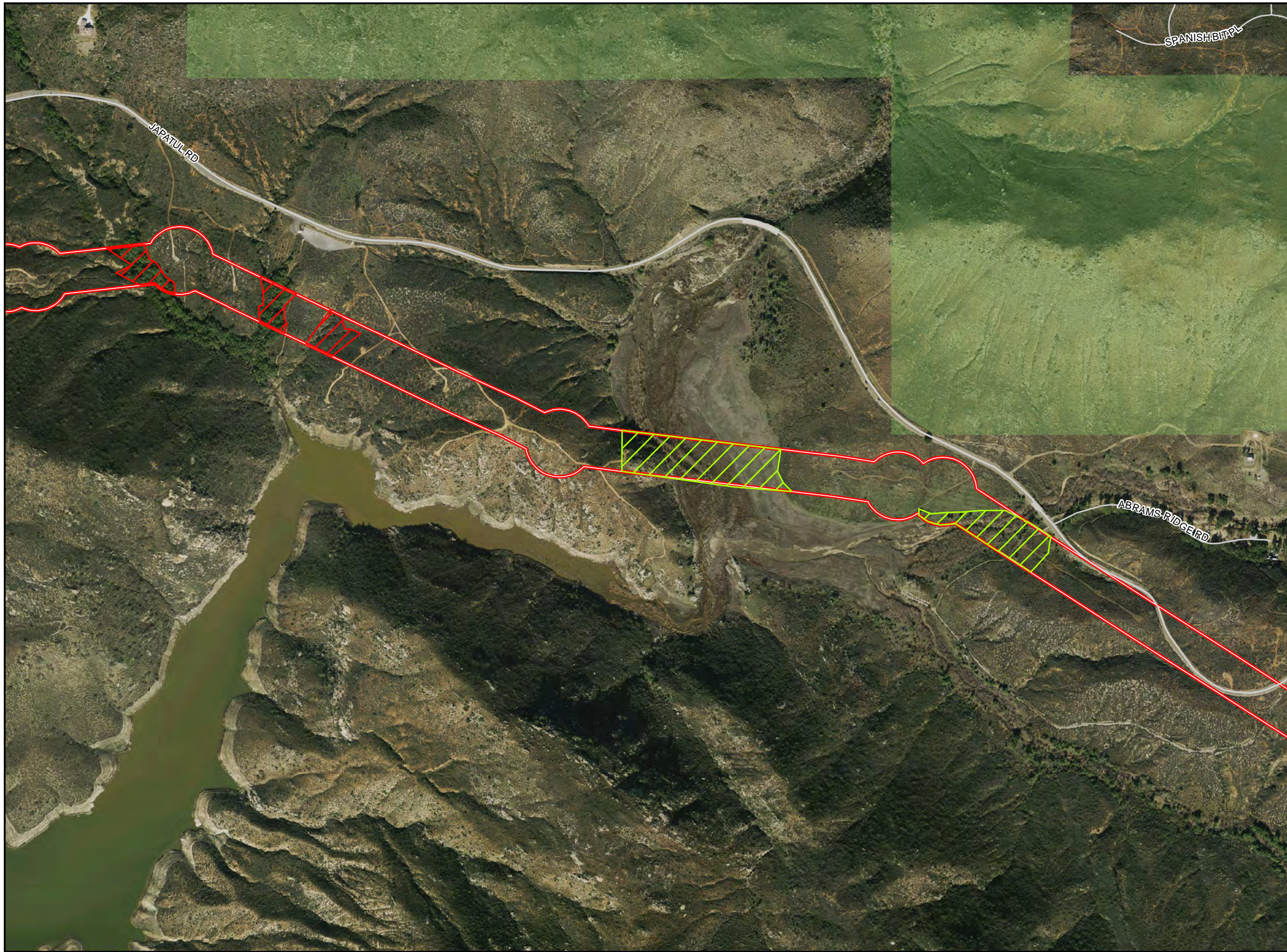
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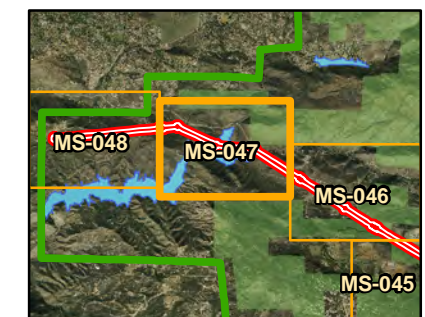
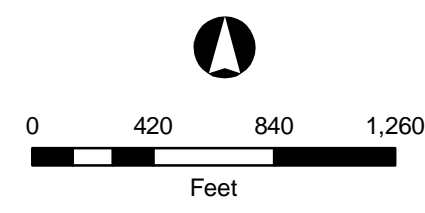


Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Survey Sites













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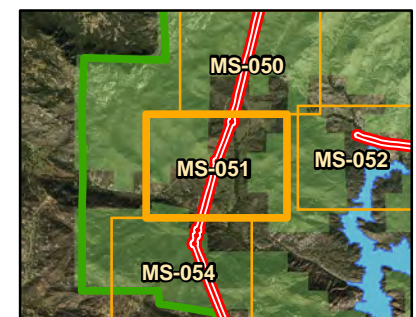
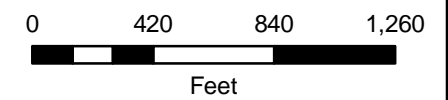
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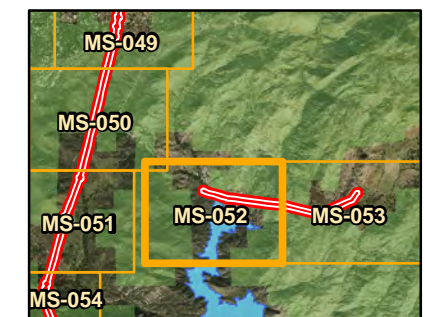
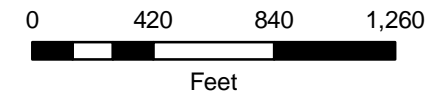


Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Survey Sites













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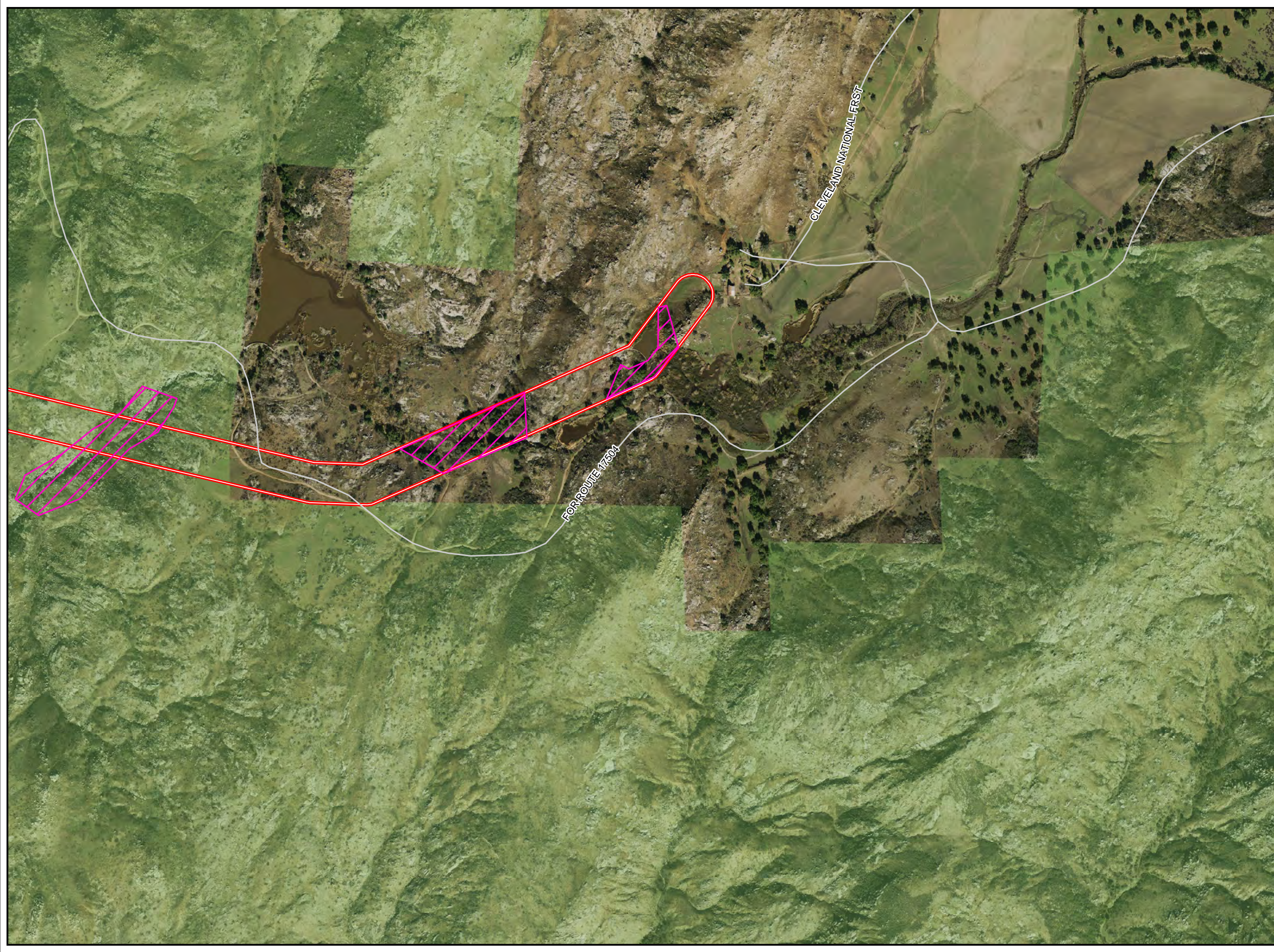
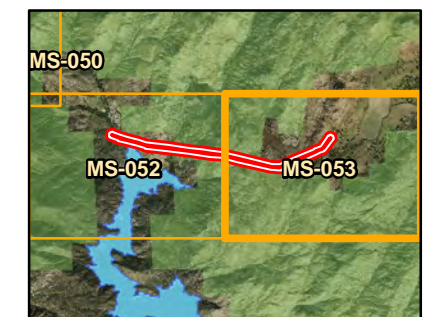
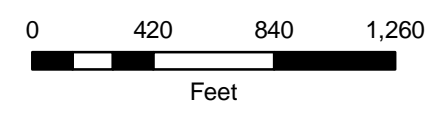
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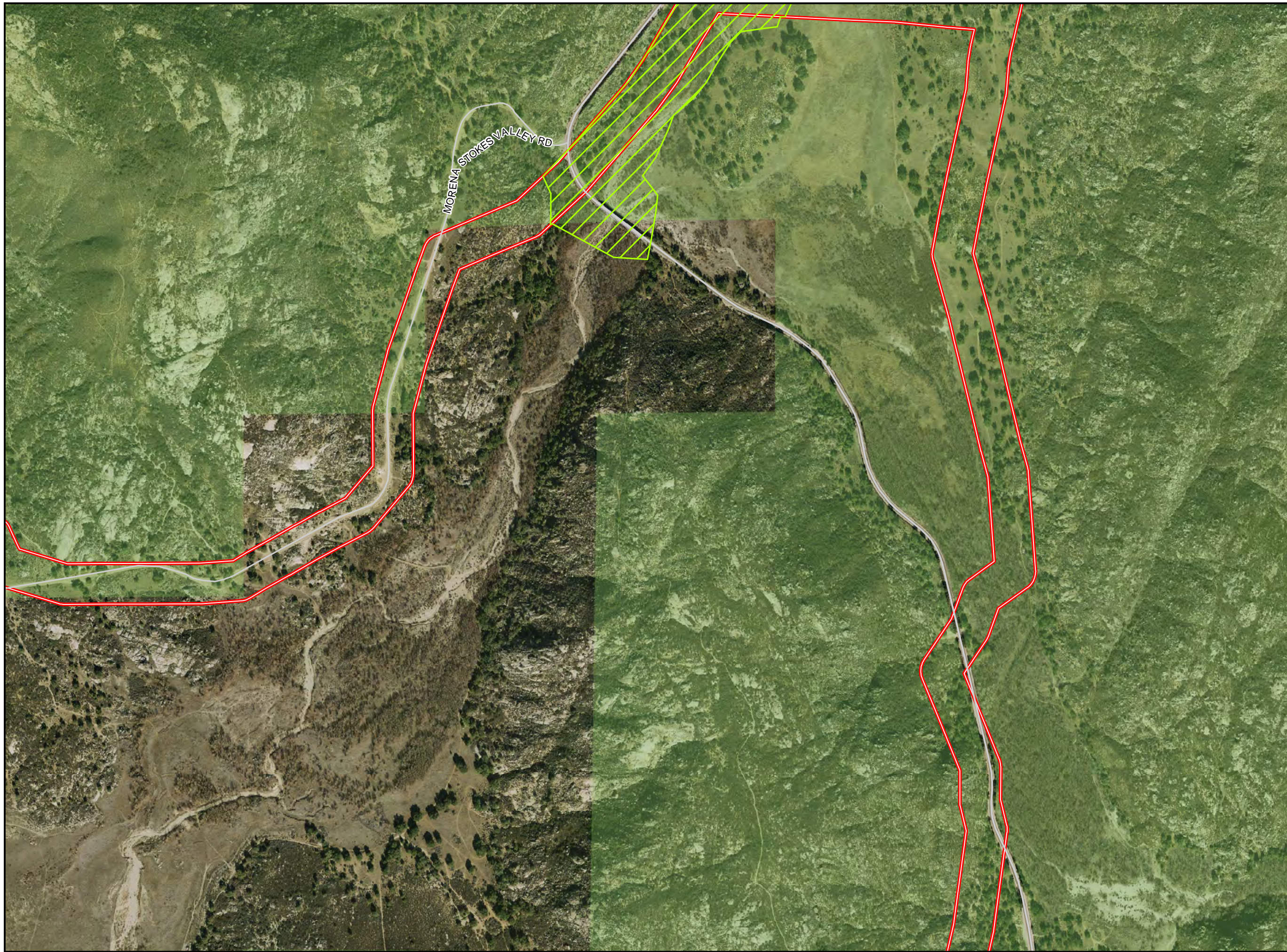
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Survey Sites

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Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Survey Sites



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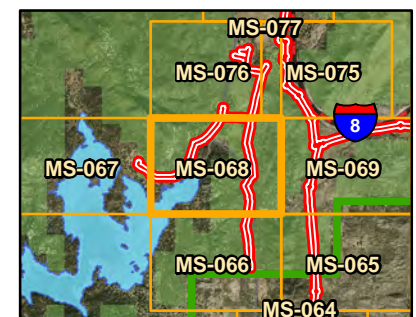
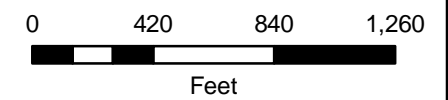
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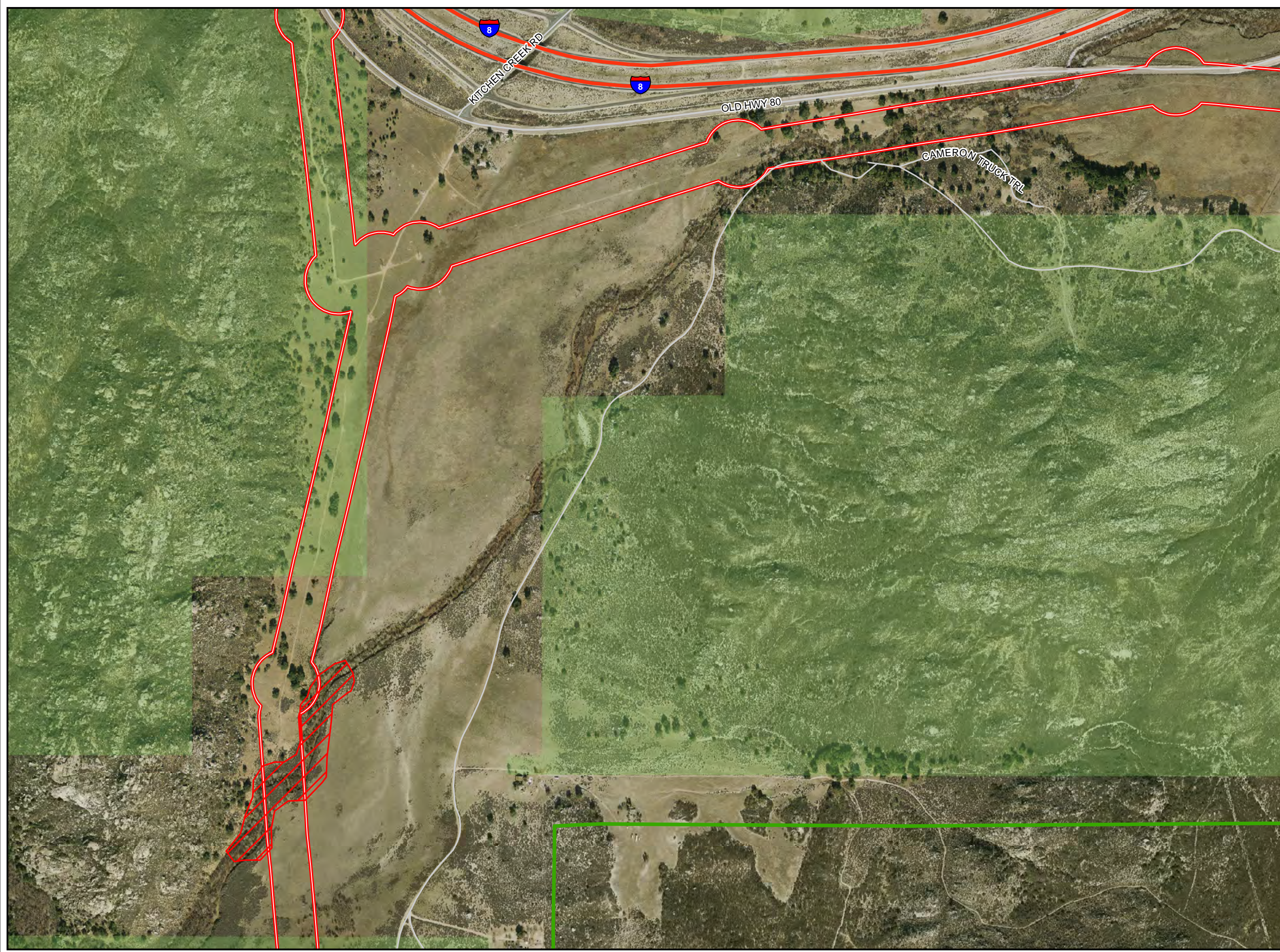
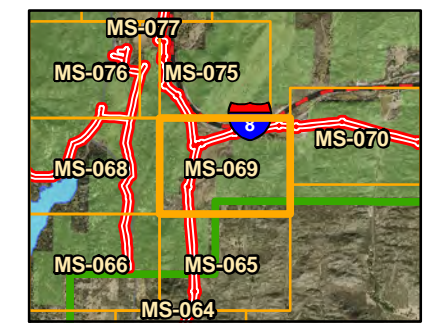
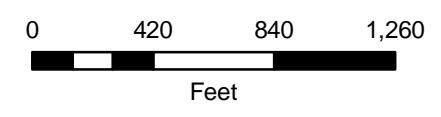
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Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Survey Sites











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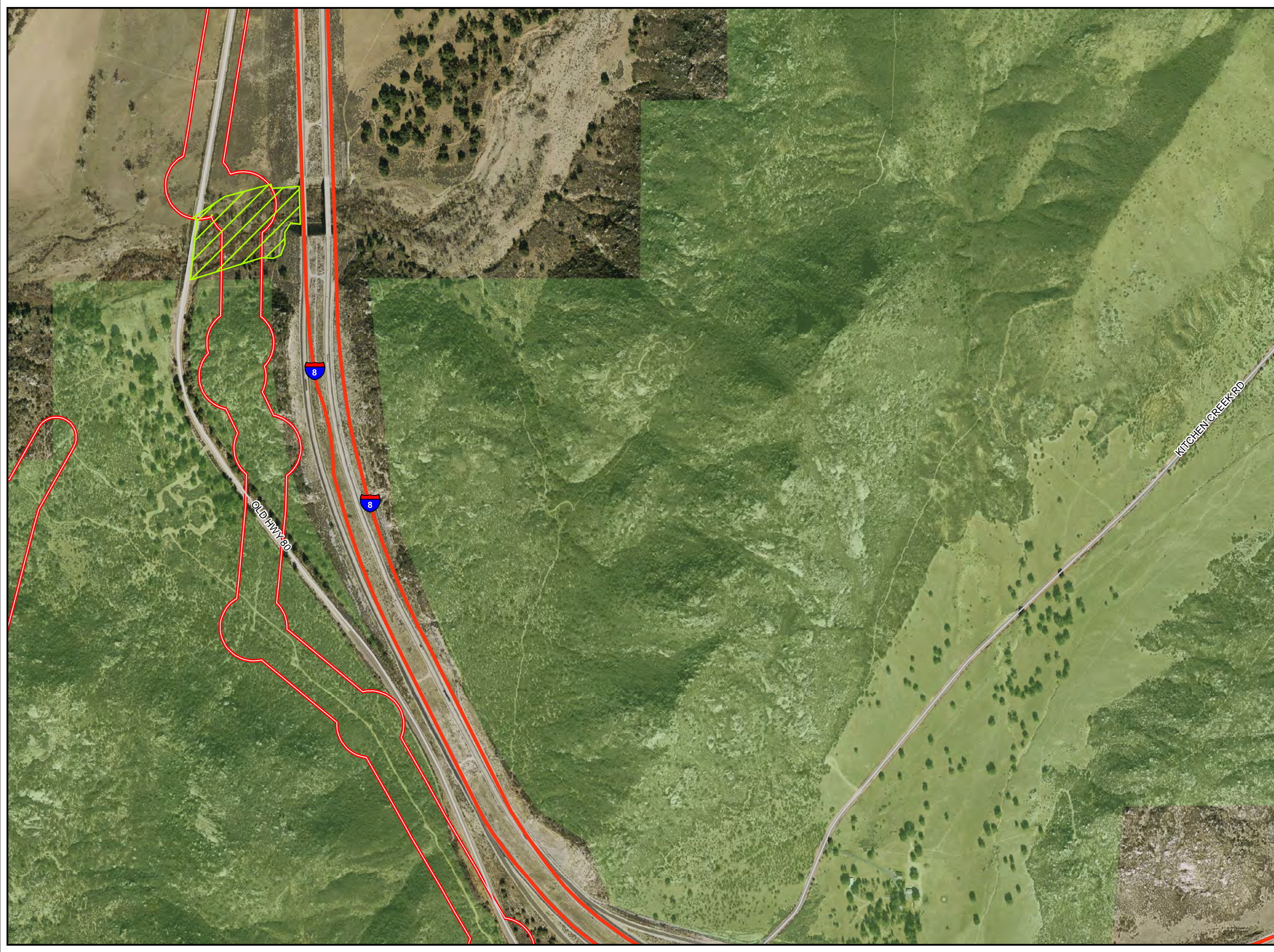
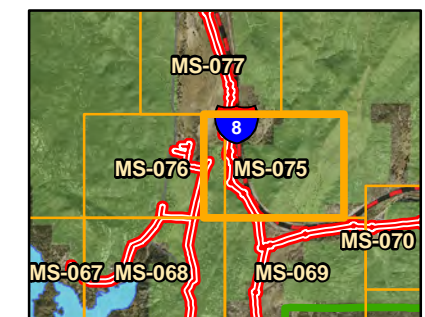
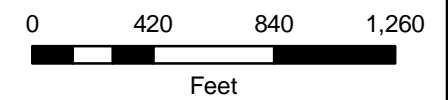
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Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Survey Sites











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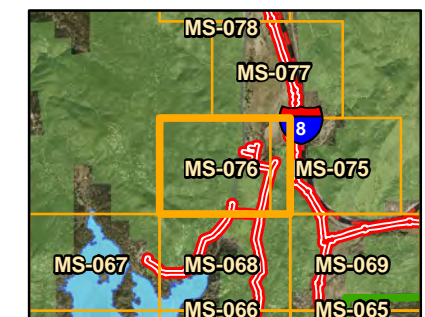
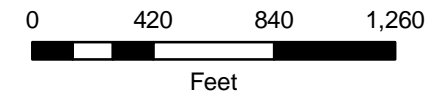
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Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Survey Sites











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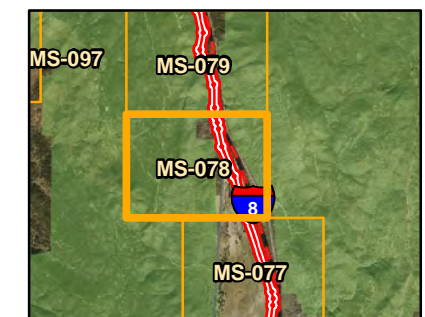
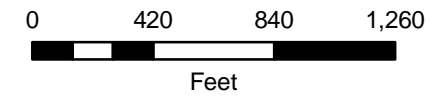
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Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Survey Sites











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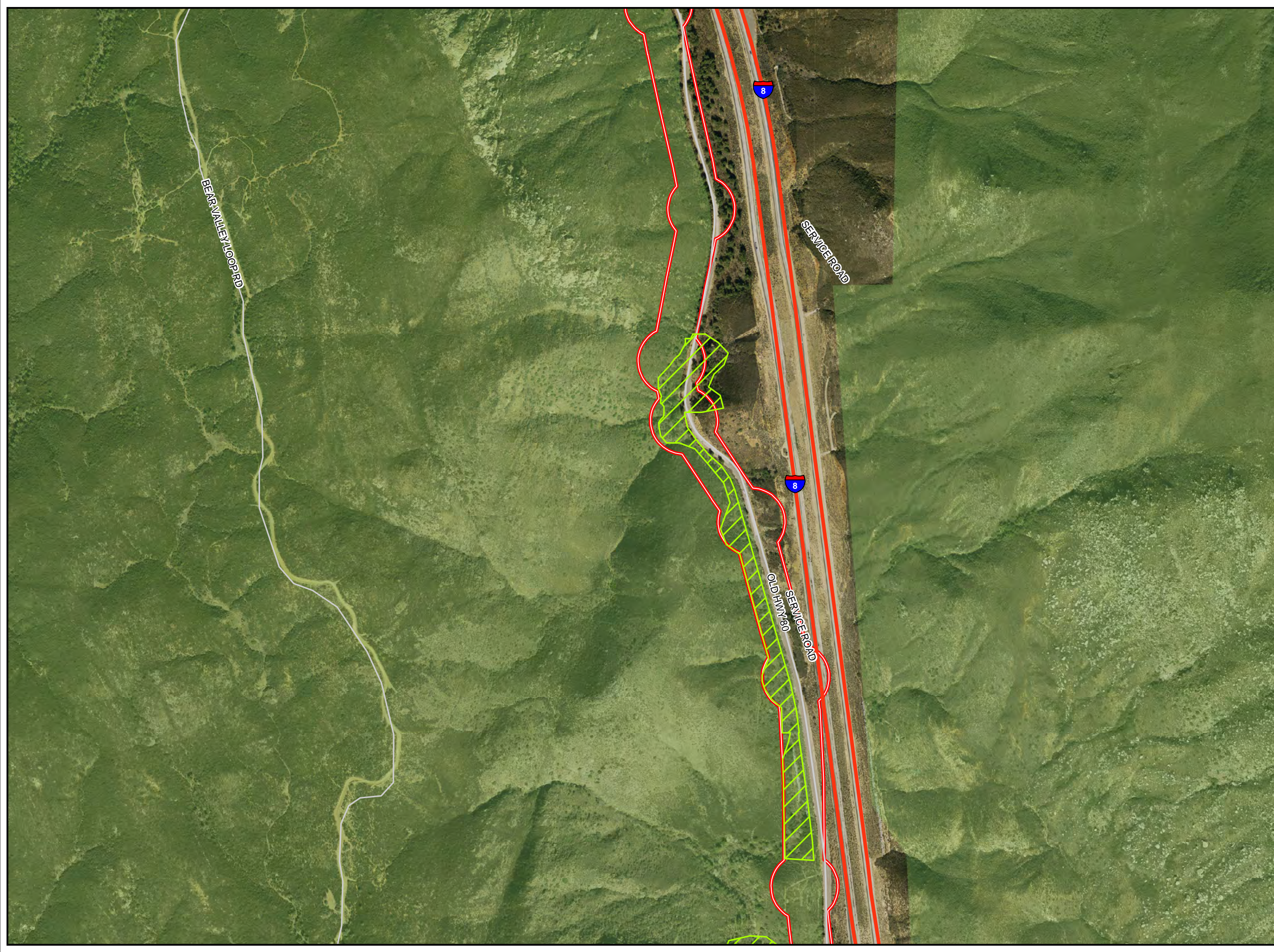
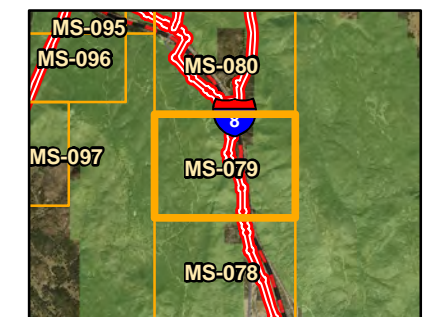
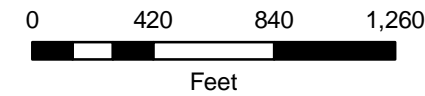
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Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Survey Sites











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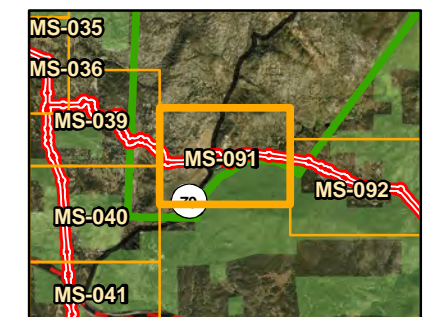
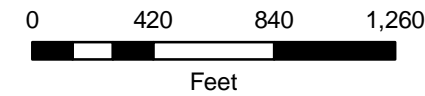
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Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Survey Sites

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 Survey Area


 CNF Occupied Habitat


Identified SWFL Locations


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Assessed Habitat


 Suitable Habitat

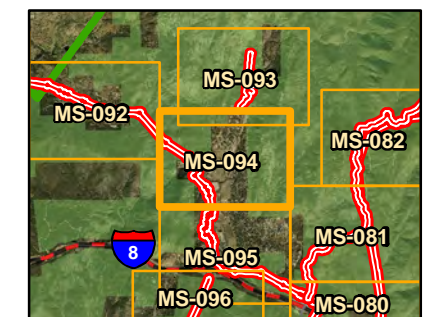
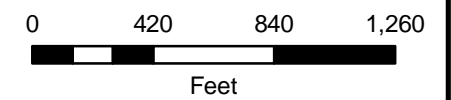
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 Cleveland National Forest Congressional District Boundary

 CNF Managed Lands





APPENDIX B – WILDLIFE SPECIES LIST



APPENDIX A – SURVEY AREA MAPS

Scientific Name	Common Name
CLASS ACTINOPTERYGII	RAY-FINNED FISHES
CENTRARCHIDAE	SUNFISH
<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>	largemouth bass
<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>	bluegill
CYPRINIDAE	CYPRINIDS
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	common carp
GASTEROSTEIDAE	stickleback fish
<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus microcephalus</i>	partially armored threespine stickleback
POECILIIDAE	MOSQUITOFISH, MOLLIES & SWORDTAILS
<i>Gambusia affinis</i>	mosquito fish
CLASS AMPHIBIA	AMPHIBIANS
BUFONIDAE	TRUE TOADS
<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>	arroyo toad
<i>Anaxyrus boreas halophilus</i>	California toad
HYLIDEA	TREE FROGS AND THEIR ALLIES
<i>Pseudacris regilla</i>	Pacific chorus frog
<i>Pseudacris cadaverina</i>	California chorus frog
PELOBATIDAE	SPADEFoot TOADS AND RELATIVES
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	western spadefoot
RANIDAE	TRUE FROGS
<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	bullfrog
BUFONIDAE	TRUE TOADS
<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>	arroyo toad
CLASS AVES	BIRDS
ACCIPITRIDAE	HAWKS, KITES, EAGLES
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	sharp-shinned hawk
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's Hawk
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	red-tailed hawk
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	red-shouldered hawk
AEGITHALIDAE	LONG-TAILED TITS & BUSHTITS
<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	bushtit
ANATIDAE	DABBLING DUCKS
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	mallard
ARDEIDAE	HERONS & EGRETS
<i>Ardea alba</i>	great egret
CARDINALIDAE	CARDINALS
<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>	black-headed grosbeak

*Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (Empidonax traillii extimus) Focused Survey Report for the
San Diego Gas & Electric CNF Master Services Permit Project
San Diego County, California*

Scientific Name	Common Name
CATHARTIDAE	NEW WORLD VULTURES
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	turkey vulture
CHARADRIIDAE	PLOVERS
<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	killdeer
COLUMBIDAE	PIGEONS & DOVES
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	mourning dove
CORVIDAE	JAYS, MAGPIES, & CROWS
<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	western scrub jay
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow
<i>Corvus corax</i>	common raven
<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>	Steller's jay
EMBERIZIDAE	EMBERIZIDS
<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	dark-eyed junco (Oregon var.)
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	song sparrow
<i>Pipilo crissalis</i>	California towhee
<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	spotted towhee
FRINGILLIDAE	FINCHES
<i>Carduelis lawrencei</i>	Lawrence's goldfinch
<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	purple finch
<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	lesser goldfinch
<i>Spinus tristis</i>	American goldfinch
HIRUNDINIDAE	SWALLOWS
<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	tree swallow
<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	violet-green swallow
ICTERIDAE	BLACKBIRDS & ORIOLES
<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	red-winged blackbird
<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>	great-tailed grackle
<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	Bullock's oriole
<i>Molothrus ater</i>	brown-headed cowbird
MIMIDAE	MOCKINGBIRDS & THRASHERS
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	northern mockingbird
<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>	California Thrasher
ODONTOPHORIDAE	NEW WORLD QUAIL
<i>Callipepla californica</i>	California quail
PARIDAE	TITS & CHICKADEES
<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	oak titmouse
PARULIDAE	NEW WORLD WARBLERS
<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	yellow-rumped warbler
<i>Dendroica townsendi</i>	Townsend's Warbler
<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	yellow warbler

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Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	common yellowthroat
<i>Vermivora celata</i>	orange-crowned warbler
<i>Icteria virens</i>	yellow-breasted chat
PHASIANIDAE	UPLAND GAME BIRDS
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	wild turkey
PICIDAE	WOODPECKERS
<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	northern flicker
<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	acorn woodpecker
<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's woodpecker
PODICIPEDIDAE	GREBES
<i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i>	Clark's grebe
<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	western grebe
PTILOGONATIDAE	SILKY FLYCATCHERS
<i>Phainopepla nitens</i>	phainopepla
SITTIDAE	NUTHATCH
<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	white-breasted nuthatch
STURNIDAE	STARLINGS
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European starling
TIMALIIDAE	BABLERS
<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	wrenit
TROCHILIDAE	HUMMINGBIRDS
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird
<i>Calypte costae</i>	Costa's hummingbird
<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	Allen's Hummingbird
TROGLODYTIDAE	WRENS
<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's wren
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	house wren
TURDIDAE	THRUSHES
<i>Sialia mexicana</i>	western bluebird
TYRANNIDAE	TYRANT FLYCATCHERS
<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	Western wood-pewee
<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>	Pacific-slope flycatcher
<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	willow flycatcher
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	southwestern willow flycatcher
<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	ash-throated flycatcher
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	black phoebe
<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	western kingbird
VIREONIDAE	VIREOS
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	least Bell's vireo
<i>Vireo huttoni</i>	Hutton's vireo

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Scientific Name	Common Name
CLASS MAMMALIA	MAMMALS
CANIDAE	DOGS
<i>Canis latrans</i>	coyote (tracks, scat)
CERVIDAE	DEER
<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	mule deer
CRICETIDAE	WOODRATS & PACKRATS
	unid. woodrats (dens)
HERTEROMYIDEA	KANGAROO RATS
<i>Dipodomys</i> sp.	kangaroo rat
LEPORIDAE	HARES & RABBITS
<i>Lepus californicus</i>	black-tailed jackrabbit
<i>Sylvilagus auduboni</i>	cottontail
MEPHITIDAE	SKUNKS
<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	striped skunk
PROCYONIDAE	RACOONS
<i>Procyon lotor</i>	raccoon (tracks)
SCIURIDAE	SQUIRRELS
<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel
CLASS REPTILIA	REPTILES
COLUBRIDAE	COLUBRIDS
<i>Diadophis punctatus similis</i>	San Diego ring-necked snake
<i>Lampropeltis getula californiae</i>	California kingsnake
<i>Masticophis lateralis lateralis</i>	California striped racer
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i>	patch-nosed snake
PHRYNOSOMATIDAE	ZEBRA-TAILED, EARLESS, FRINGE-TOED, SPINY, TREE, SIDE-BLOTCHED, AND HORNED LIZARD
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis occidentalis</i>	northwestern fence lizard
<i>Sceloporus orcutti</i>	granite spiny lizard
<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	common side-blotched lizard
VIPERIDAE	VIPERS
<i>Crotalus mitchellii pyrrhus</i>	southwestern speckled rattlesnake
<i>Crotalus helleri</i>	southern Pacific rattlesnake



APPENDIX C – SWFL HABITAT SURVEY RESULTS



APPENDIX C – SWFL HABITAT SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Pass	Date and Time (hours)	Location (Map Page)	SWFL Observed	Weather Conditions	Surveyors
Period 1: May 15 - 31					
Pass 1	May 10 0630 - 1115	51, 52, 53 at Loveland Reservoir and Barrett Lake	0	Temp: 57 – 77°F Winds: 0-2 mph Cloud cover: 0%	Shannan Shaffer and Leslie Buena
Pass 1	May 11 0720 - 1148	6, 7, 8, 10, 68, 69, 78, 79	0	Temp: 53 – 63°F Winds: 1-7 mph Cloud cover: 85 - 90% with slight drizzle	Kris Alberts, Paul Morrissey, and Damien Edwards
Pass 2: 51, 52 Pass 1: 47	May 20	47, 51, 52	0	NA	Shannan Shaffer
Pass 1 and 2	May 25 0700 – 1220	6, 7, 8, 10, 75, 79, 94	0	Temp: 39 – 71°F Winds: 1-5 mph Cloud cover: 0 – 2%	Kris Alberts, Paul Morrissey and Saraiah Skidmore
<i>Additional Surveys for SWFL Conducted During LBVI Surveys</i>					
Pass 2	May 12 0730 - 1215	75, 78, 94	0	Temp: 54 – 68°F Winds: 1-7 mph Cloud cover: 0%	Paul Morrissey and Damien Edwards
Pass 2	May 24 0700 - 1155	68, 69, 78, 79	0	Temp: 37 – 71°F Winds: 1-5 mph Cloud cover: 0 – 3%	Paul Morrissey
Period 2: June 1 – 21					
Pass 3	June 2 0705 – 1230	6, 7, 8, 10	SWFL identified at 12 locations within “occupied” areas only	Temp: 56 – 80°F Winds: 1-5 mph Cloud cover: 20 - 30%	Kris Alberts and Laurie Gorman

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Survey Pass	Date and Time (hours)	Location (Map Page)	SWFL Observed	Weather Conditions	Surveyors
Pass 4	June 10 0745 - 1255	68, 69, 75, 78, 79, 94; (Pass 1: 39, 40, 91)	0	Temp: 63 – 73°F Winds: 0 - 4 mph Cloud cover: 0%	Kris Alberts and Paul Morrissey
Pass 4	June 11 0620 – 1300	6, 7, 8, 10	SWFL identified at 13 locations (maps 6, 7, 8), 2 locations in “suitable” habitat, west of “occupied” areas, WIFL identified on Map 10	Temp: 53 – 66°F Winds: 2 - 10 mph Cloud cover: 0 - 75% no precipitation	Kris Alberts, Laurie Gorman
Pass 3: 47; Pass 4: 51, 51, 52, 68, 69, 75, 76, 78, 79	June 15 0614 - 1300	47, 51, 52, 68, 69, 75, 76, 78, 79	0	Temp: 64 – 74°F Winds: 0-2 mph Cloud cover: 0 %	Kris Alberts
Pass 2: 39, 40, 91; Pass 4: 47; Pass 4: 76, 79, 79, 94	June 16 0642 - 1213	39, 40, 47, 76, 79, 91, 94	0	Temp: 60 – 77°F Winds: 0-3 mph Cloud cover: 0 - 15%	Kris Alberts

Additional Surveys for SWFL Conducted During LBVI Surveys

Pass 3	June 3 0630 – 1115	68, 69, 78, 79	0	Temp: 56 – 82°F Winds: 0 - 2 mph Cloud cover: 0%	Paul Morrissey
Pass 3	June 4 0645 - 1100	75, 78, 79, 94	0	Temp: 62 – 79°F Winds: 0 - 6 mph Cloud cover: 0%	Paul Morrissey and Laurie Gorman
Pass 2: 47 Pass 3: 51, 52	June 11 0620 – 1110	47, 51, 52	0	Winds: 2 – 3 mph Cloud cover: 0 %	Shannan Shaffer

Period 3: June 22 – July 17

Pass 5	June 23 0655 - 1240	6, 7, 8, 10	SWFL identified at 13 locations (maps 6, 7, 8), 2 locations in “suitable” habitat, west of “occupied” areas	Temp: 63 – 87°F Winds: 0 - 10 mph Cloud cover: 0 %	Kris Alberts, Linette Lina
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Survey Pass	Date and Time (hours)	Location (Map Page)	SWFL Observed	Weather Conditions	Surveyors
Pass 3: 39, 40, 91; Pass 5: 47; Pass 5: 51, 52	June 24 0618 - 1150	39, 40, 47, 51, 52, 91	0	Temp: 64 – 87°F Winds: 0 - 3 mph Cloud cover: 0 %	Kris Alberts
Pass 5	June 25 0640 - 1050	68, 69, 75, 76, 78, 79, 94	0	Temp: 64 – 78°F Winds: 1 - 3 mph Cloud cover: 0 %	Kris Alberts and Paul Morrissey
Pass 4*: 39, 40, 91; Pass 6*: 47, 51, 52	June 28 0650 - 1125	39, 40, 47, 51, 52, 91	0	Temp: 66 – 79°F Winds: 0 - 3 mph Cloud cover: 0 - 100% with no precipitation	Kris Alberts
Pass 6*	June 29 0642 - 1055	68, 69, 75, 76, 78, 79, 94	0	Temp: 62 – 82°F Winds: 0 – 6 mph Cloud cover: 0 %	Kris Alberts
Pass 6	July 6 0645 - 1242	6, 7, 8, 10	SWFL identified at 13 locations (maps 6, 7, 8), 2 locations in “suitable” habitat, west of “occupied” areas	Temp: 57 – 77°F Winds: 2 – 6 mph Cloud cover: 0 %	Kris Alberts, Paul Morrissey, Linette Lina, Laurie Gorman, Rob Fletcher
Pass 5: 39, 40, 91; Pass 7: 47, 51, 52	July 13 0620-1220	39, 40, 47, 51, 52, 91	0		Kris Alberts and Paul Morrissey
Pass 7: 68, 69, 75, 76, 78, 79, 94; Pass 6*: 91	July 14 0609 - 1109	68, 69, 75, 76, 78, 79, 91, 94	0	Temp: 67 – 87°F Winds: 0 – 2 mph Cloud cover: 10 %	Kris Alberts
Pass 7	July 16 0540 - 1210	6, 7, 8, 10	0	Temp: 69 – 93°F Winds: 1 – 5 mph Cloud cover: 0 - 2%	Kris Alberts, Laurie Gorman, Linette Lina, Rob Fletcher

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Survey Pass	Date and Time (hours)	Location (Map Page)	SWFL Observed	Weather Conditions	Surveyors
Pass 6: 39, 40 Pass 7*: 91	July 20 0630 - 1115	39, 40, 91	0	Temp: 66 – 81°F Winds: 1 – 2 mph Cloud cover: 10 - 15%	Paul Morrissey
Pass 8	July 26 0550 - 1055	6, 7, 8, 10	SWFL identified at 13 locations (maps 6, 7, 8), 2 locations in “suitable” habitat, west of “occupied” areas	Temp: 64 – 80°F Winds: 1 – 3 mph Cloud cover: 0%	Kris Alberts, Laurie Gorman, Linette Lina, Rob Fletcher
Pass 7: 39, 40; Pass 8: 47, 51, 52	July 27 0634 - 1120	39, 40, 47, 51, 52	0	Temp: 58 – 80°F Winds: 1 – 3 mph Cloud cover: 0%	Kris Alberts
Pass 8: 68, 69, 75, 76, 79, 91, 94	July 28 0641 - 1121	68, 69, 75, 76, 79, 91, 94	0	Temp: 60 – 81°F Winds: 0 – 3 mph Cloud cover: 0 - 10%	Kris Alberts



APPENDIX D – SWFL SURVEY AREA PHOTOS



APPENDIX D – SURVEY PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1.

This photo was taken facing east along the southern end of Pine Valley Creek in the northeastern reach of the Barrett Lake inlet within Cottonwood Creek Basin on Map 052. This photo depicts suitable SWFL habitat along the banks of Barrett Lake.



Photo 2.

This photo was taken facing northeast on Map 047 looking towards the Taylor Creek inlet from the Loveland Reservoir. Three pairs of LBVI were found in this area, including two pairs in the riparian habitat by the bridge in the background.



Photo 3.

This photo was taken facing southeast depicting suitable SWFL habitat along Buckman Springs Road (Map 068). Habitat included black willow and southern coast live oak riparian forest with mule fat, grassland, and nettle understory.



Photo 4.

This photo was taken along Kitchen Creek near I-8 on Map 069. Habitat in this location was identified as thin willow and cottonwood riparian forest with an open canopy. This area was considered not suitable SWFL habitat; however, this area was surveyed during the LBVI surveys. No SWFL were detected.



Photo 5.

This photo was taken along the upper San Luis Rey River along TL 682 on Map 008. Habitat in this location was identified as black, red and arroyo willow and southern coast live oak riparian forest. Southwestern willow flycatchers were observed this year in this known SWFL “occupied” location.

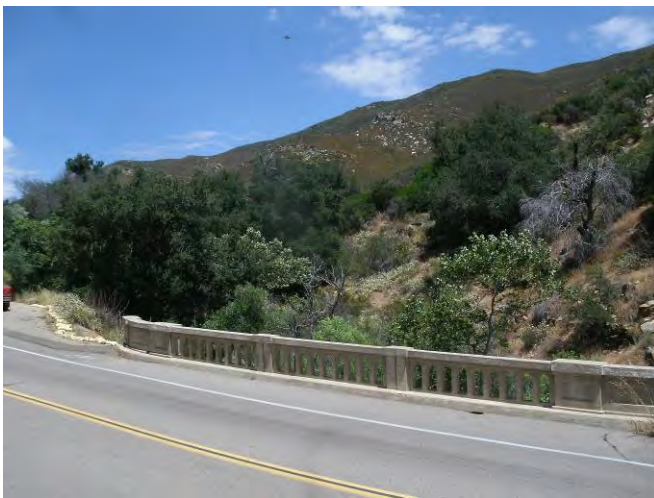


Photo 6.

This photo was taken along the northern survey area of Map 079, identified as marginal SWFL habitat within Cottonwood Creek with mostly narrow southern coast live oak and cottonwood riparian forest with an open canopy and narrow willow understory.



Photo 7.

This photo was taken at the western end of Map 094 near the Pine Creek Road Bridge, an area identified as SWFL suitable habitat with mature black willow and cottonwood riparian forest with mule fat, nettle, and California rose understory.



Photo 8.

This photo was taken along Map 091, within portions of the Samagatuma Creek along Old Highway 80 just east of SR 79. Much of the northern extent of the roadside is fenced, making access to the riparian corridor difficult throughout. This survey area was characterized by a southern coast live oak riparian forest with a grassland understory and residential areas throughout.



Photo 9.

This photo was taken on Map 040 in the Los Terrenitos area. This area was characterized by southern coast live oak riparian forest with burned oaks and emergent willow and sycamore, and was identified as marginal habitat for SWFL due to the emergent vegetation recovering from a recent fire. Surveys are recommended for this area in the future.



APPENDIX E – SIGNATURE PAGE



**SOUTHWESTERN WILLOW FLYCATCHER
(*Empidonax traillii extimus*)
FOCUSED SURVEY REPORT
FOR THE SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC
CLEVELAND NATIONAL FOREST
MASTER SERVICES PERMIT PROJECT
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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February 2011

The undersigned certify this report to be a complete and accurate account of the findings and conclusions of focused surveys for southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) conducted during the spring of year 2010, within suitable SWFL habitat on the San Diego Gas & Electric Cleveland National Forest Master Services Permit Project, San Diego County, California.

Kris Alberts

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)



SIGNATURE

March 8, 2011

DATE

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ADDRESS