BUSBY
Biological Services

September 28, 2015

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

RE: 2015 LEAST BELL'S VIREO SURVEY SUMMARY REPORT FOR THE ENCINCA HUB PORTION OF THE PROPOSED SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY SYCAMORE TO PEÑASQUITOS 230 kV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Ms. Love:

This letter report summarizes the results of the 2015 focused, protocol-level, presence/absence surveys for the federally and state-listed endangered least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) for the Encina Hub portion of the proposed Sycamore to Peñasquitos 230 Kilovolt (kV) Transmission Line Project (Proposed Project). Busby Biological Services, Inc. (BBS) was contracted by Chambers Group, Inc. (Chambers) to conduct these surveys on behalf of the San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) to evaluate the potential impacts of the Encina Hub portion of the Proposed Project in the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California (Appendix A: Figures 1 and 2).

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A brief summary of the Proposed Project and least Bell's vireo are provided in this section.

Proposed Project Location and Description

The Encina Hub portion of the Proposed Project is in the southern portion of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute San Luis Rey topographic quadrangle (USGS 1968) in the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California (Appendix A: Figures 1 and 2). The Encina Hub contains gently sloping to moderately sloping topography, with elevations ranging from approximately 240 feet above mean sea level (amsl) to 40 feet amsl. Land use within the Encina Hub consists primarily of undeveloped land and natural preserve lands. Adjacent land use includes a municipal golf course, hotels, agriculture, and additional undeveloped land and preserve lands. The Encina Hub is dominated by the following vegetation communities: Diegan coastal sage scrub, disturbed Diegan coastal sage scrub, disturbed habitat, and bare ground. Other vegetation communities present in smaller proportions include southern riparian scrub, southern willow scrub, mulefat scrub, nonnative grassland, native grassland, ornamental, and developed lands. An unnamed ephemeral drainage in the southwestern portion of Encina Hub runs north to connect with a riparian corridor in an unnamed canyon drainage within the northeastern portion of Encina Hub.

The Proposed Project includes construction of a new, approximately 16.7-mile 230 kV transmission line between the existing SDG&E Sycamore Canyon and Peñasquitos substations; the consolidation of two existing 69 kV power lines onto new double-circuit, steel structures that would replace existing, predominantly wood structures; and re-routing at the Encina and Mira Mesa Hubs. An existing San Luis Rey–Mission 230 kV transmission line would be removed from service at the Encina Hub to create an open position for the proposed new 230-kV transmission line. The following steps would occur to reconfigure the 230 kV transmission lines at Encina Hub portion of the Proposed Project:

- Remove jumpers between existing towers
- Transfer the existing conductor between towers
- Install jumpers from towers
- Install new conductor from tower between three existing towers
- Install dead ends assemblies, dampers and spacers on existing towers

All new transmission line facilities would be located within existing SDG&E Right-of-Way or within franchise position within existing public roadways, and the entire Proposed Project is located within San Diego County (Appendix A: Figures 1 and 2).

Brief Survey Area Explanation

Focused least Bell's vireo surveys were conducted for the Proposed Project within all suitable habitats within and adjacent to the current Proposed Project alignment. Because the Encina Hub portion of the Proposed Project is located in a geographically distinct location and is not within the immediate vicinity of the main alignment portion of the Proposed Project (Appendix A: Figure 1), two separate least Bell's vireo survey summary reports were prepared for the spring 2015 surveys, one for the least Bell's vireo surveys conducted at Encina Hub and one for the least Bell's vireo surveys conducted along the main alignment. This report focuses on the results of the focused least Bell's vireo surveys conducted at the Encina Hub portion of the Proposed Project.

Least Bell's Vireo Species Information

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

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

By the time least Bell's vireo was listed by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) in 1984 it had been extirpated from much of is former range and was restricted to eight counties south from Santa Barbara with just 300 pairs statewide (Unitt 2004). Declines were caused by wide spread clearing of riparian habitat combined with brood parasitism by brown-headed cowbirds (*Molothrus ater*) whose increase in California was as dramatic as the species' decline. Currently, with restriction of habitat destruction, extensive cowbird trapping and protection from the endangered species act, populations have recovered in some areas of cismontane southern California and populations are expanding into former ranges; the northernmost sighting being from Santa Clara County, California (Brown 1993, Kus 2002). San Diego County holds the largest breeding population of least Bell's vireo in the state, where it is a fairly common breeder in appropriate habitats, primarily in the coastal lowlands (Unitt 2004).

METHODS

A habitat assessment and focused, protocol-level, least Bell's vireo surveys were performed within suitable habitat located within the Encina Hub portion of the Proposed Project and within a 500-foot buffer of the Encina Hub (Appendix A: Figures 2 and 3). The methods used for the habitat assessment and focused, protocol-level surveys are presented in this section.

Habitat Assessment Methods

Prior to initiating the focused, protocol-level, least Bell's vireo surveys at the Encina Hub, a qualified biologist conducted a focused habitat assessment to identify locations of suitable habitat for the species both within and adjacent to the Encina Hub.

Initially, historical occurrence data for least Bell's vireo that have been reported from within 5 miles of the Encina Hub was evaluated prior to conducting the habitat assessment field survey for least Bell's vireo. A Geographic Information Systems (GIS) specialist generated a map from the most recent version of the CDFW *California Natural Diversity Database* (CNDDB; CDFW 2014) and other databases identifying reported least Bell's vireo detections within a 5-mile buffer of the Encina Hub to allow the qualified biologist to view the historic distribution of least Bell's vireo within the vicinity of the Encina Hub.

Next, a qualified biologist conducted a field habitat assessment within the Encina Hub and 500-foot buffer to identify potential least Bell's vireo habitat. The field habitat assessment was conducted by assessing the vegetation communities on foot to gain a closer look at the plant species composition within the potentially suitable habitat.

Polygons of suitable habitat were hand-drawn onto high-resolution aerial field maps. The polygons on these field maps were later screen-digitized in the office by a GIS specialist using ArcGIS software. Finally, survey boundaries were adjusted and potentially suitable least Bell's vireo habitat was either added or eliminated from the survey area through closer investigation on foot during this first of eight of focused, protocol-level least Bell's vireo surveys.

Focused Least Bell's Vireo Survey Methods

Qualified BBS biologists conducted protocol-level surveys for the least Bell's vireo in accordance with the current USFWS survey protocol, titled *Least Bell's Vireo Survey Guidelines* (2001). Eight surveys were conducted at least 10 days apart between the protocol survey window of April 10 to July 31. All surveys were conducted between approximately dawn and 11:00 am and avoided periods of adverse weather conditions (e.g., excessively hot or cold temperatures, high winds, steady rain, dense fog, and other inclement weather conditions) that would impede detection of the least Bell's vireo. Surveyors slowly walked throughout the suitable habitat within the survey area and used visual and auditory cues to detect the least Bell's vireo. Various routes were utilized to conduct an unbiased survey of the potentially suitable habitat within the survey area, while taking care not to disturb sensitive habitat or potential nest areas. No more than approximately 3 linear kilometers (50 hectares) of suitable habitat was surveyed per day.

For each least Bell's vireo detection, surveyors recorded the approximate location electronically using a hand-held Global Positioning Systems (GPS) device and by hand onto a high-resolution aerial image of the survey area. Surveyors also estimated the age, sex, and number of individuals detected and included notes about each detection. In addition, surveyors recorded other wildlife species observed directly or detected indirectly by sign, including scat, tracks, calls, and other evidence. Surveyors specifically recorded numbers and locations of parasitic brown-headed cowbirds and sensitive species within and adjacent to least Bell's vireo territories to report to USFWS.

RESULTS

The results of the habitat assessment and focused, protocol-level least Bell's vireo surveys are presented in this section.

Habitat Assessment Results

BBS biologist Laurie Gorman conducted a field habitat assessment for least Bell's vireo within and adjacent to the Encina Hub during fall 2014. The initial assessment of potentially suitable least Bell's vireo habitat within the Encina Hub and a 500-foot buffer was further refined by BBS biologist Darin Busby through closer investigation on foot during the first focused, protocol-level least Bell's vireo survey. A total of approximately 12.52 acres of potentially suitable least Bell's vireo habitat was surveyed within the 500-foot buffer adjacent to the Encina Hub (Appendix A: Figure 3).

Potentially suitable habitat for the least Bell's vireo that required surveys was present along an unnamed ephemeral drainage located in the 500-foot survey buffer north of the Proposed Project site. As part of the Agua Hedionda Watershed, this ephemeral drainage is tributary to Agua Hedionda Creek and is approximately 0.3 mile upstream of Agua Hedionda Lagoon. The potentially suitable habitat for the least Bell's vireo consisted of southern riparian scrub, southern willow scrub, and mulefat scrub. Within the survey area, the vegetation communities listed above have a closed canopy dominated by willows (*Salix* spp.) and/or mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) ranging in height from approximately 5 to 15 feet and a dense shrub and herbaceous understory dominated by California bulrush (*Schoenoplectus californicus*), broadleaf cattail (*Typha latifolia*), and/or coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*).

Vegetation communities excluded from the focused, protocol-level least Bell's vireo surveys because they were determined through field reconnaissance not to contain suitable habitat for the species include various upland vegetation communities, such as coastal sage scrub, chaparral, grassland, bare ground, developed lands, ornamental vegetation, and disturbed habitat.

Focused Least Bell's Vireo Survey Results

A total of eight protocol-level focused least Bell's vireo surveys were conducted within approximately 12.52 acres of potentially suitable habitat between April 14 and July 10, 2015 (Appendix A: Figure 3). Each survey took one day to complete because the habitat was easily accessible and contiguous throughout the survey area. All surveys were conducted during appropriate weather conditions by qualified biologists Darin Busby (TE-115373-3) and Laurie Gorman (TE-233367-2). Appendix B provides a summary of survey conditions, including survey times, weather conditions, and name of surveyor.

No least Bell's vireos were detected during the 2015 focused, protocol-level least Bell's vireo surveys conducted at the Encina Hub.

A total of 64 wildlife species were detected either during the focused least Bell's vireo surveys or incidentally during access to and from the survey area (Appendix C). Of these 64 species, the coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) is listed as federally threatened by the USFWS and as a Species of Special Concern by the CDFW, and the yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*), yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia*), and the Clark's marsh wren (*Cistothorus palustris clarkae*) are considered Species of Special Concern by the CDFW. Appendix D provides GPS locations of sensitive species detected during the focused surveys. In addition, four brown-headed cowbird detections were recorded during the focused surveys, including two male brown-headed cowbirds that were detected during the first survey and one male brown-headed cowbird that was detected during the fourth and fifth surveys. Table 1 below summarizes these detections.

Table 1. Summary of Brown-headed Cowbird Detections

BHCO* Detection #	Survey #	GPS Location (NAD 83, Zone 11S)	
		Northing	Easting
1	1	33.133938	-117.304673
2	1	33.137920	-117.307232
3	4	33.137283	-117.307923
4	5	33.134243	-117.305190

*BHCO: brown-headed cowbird

Detection locations of sensitive species and brown-headed cowbirds are depicted on an aerial map of the survey area in Figure 4 of Appendix A. It should be noted that the list of sensitive species presented in Appendix D and locations of sensitive species presented in Figure 4 of Appendix A were either detected during the focused least Bell's vireo surveys or incidentally during access to and from the survey area and may reflect repeated detections of the same individuals of a species from one survey to the next. Therefore, these Appendices are intended to show the type and general location of sensitive species detected, not quantity of individuals present.

SUMMARY

No least Bell's vireos were detected during the 2015 focused, protocol-level least Bell's vireo surveys conducted at the Encina Hub.

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

Sincerely,

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

cc: Paul Morrissey, Chambers
Joshua Taylor, TRC
Elisha Back, TRC
Robert Fletcher, SDG&E

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Figures
Appendix B: Survey Conditions
Appendix C: Wildlife Species Detected
Appendix D: Incidental Sensitive Species Detected

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PROJECT BIOLOGIST SIGNATURE PAGE

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

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

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

APPENDIX A – Figures

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Sycamore to Peñasquitos 230 kV Transmission Line Project

Project Location Map

Figure 1

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

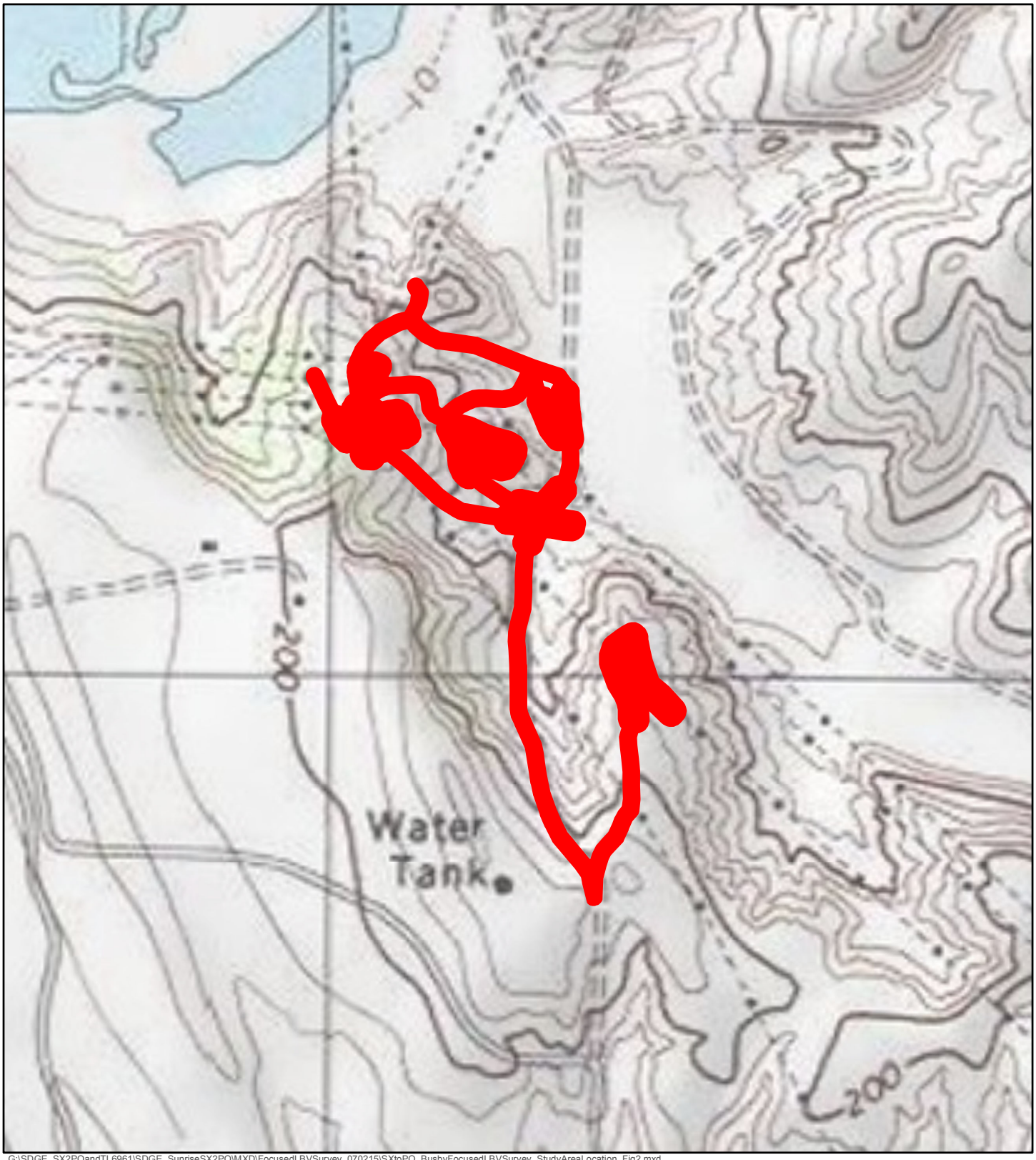
0 2 4 6 Miles

N W E S

7/2/2015

TRC

SDGE A Sempra Energy utility



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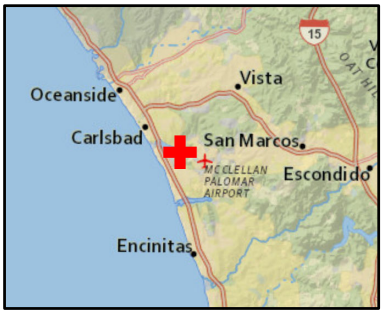

Sycamore to Peñasquitos 230 kV Transmission Line Project

Encina Hub Project Area

Figure 2

Encina Hub Project Area

N
W E
S

0 0.07 0.14 0.21 Miles

TRC

SDGE

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A Sempra Energy utility

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Sycamore to Peñasquitos 230 kV Transmission Line Project

Survey Area Map - Encina Hub

Figure 3

Potential Least Bell's Vireo Habitat

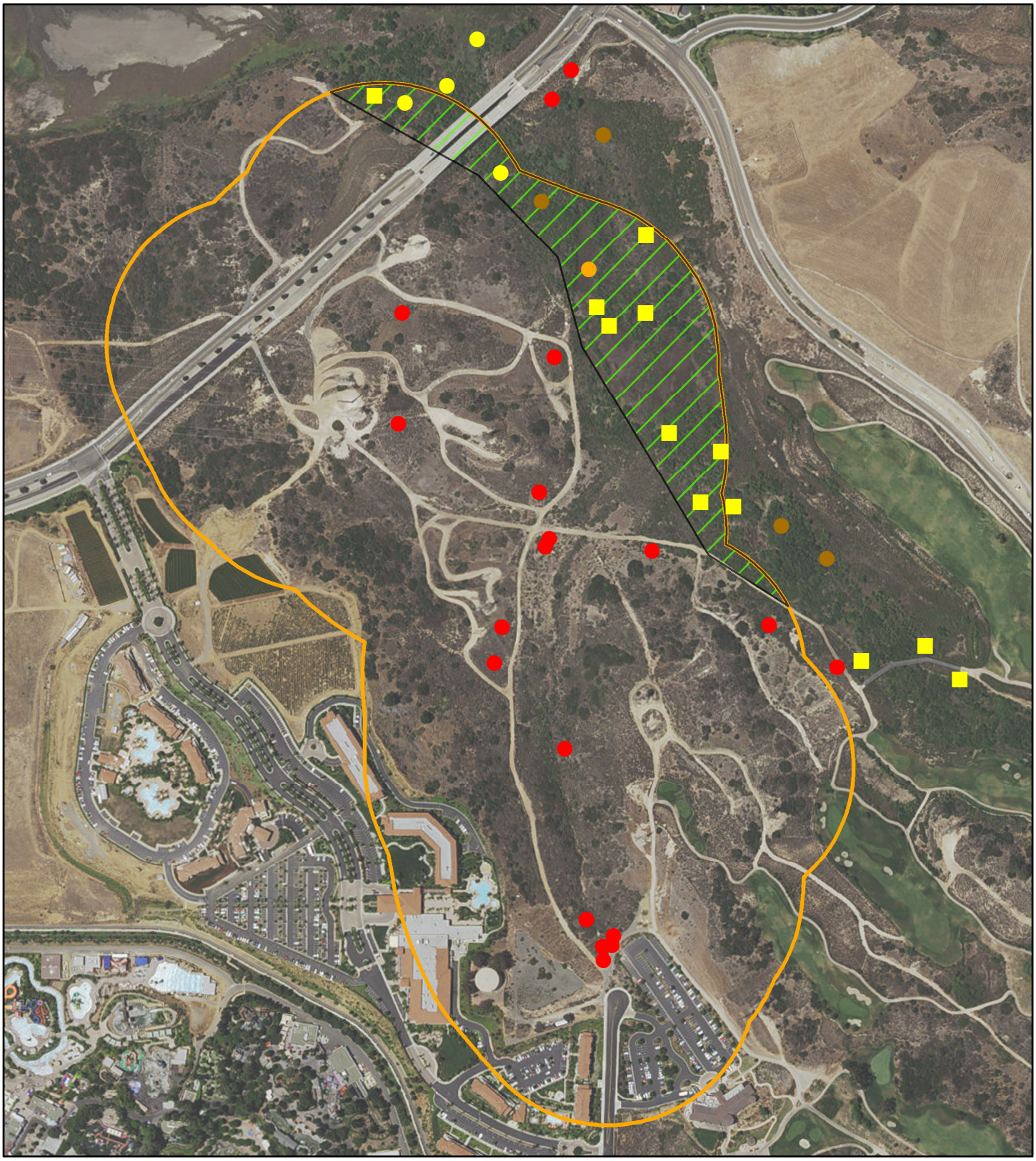
500ft Buffer

0 300 600 900 Feet

7/9/2015

TRC

SDGE Sempra Energy utility



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Species Detections

Brood Parasite

- Brown-headed Cowbird

Sensitive Species

- Clark's Marsh Wren
- Coastal California Gnatcatcher
- Yellow Warbler
- Yellow-breasted Chat
- Potential Least Bell's Vireo Habitat
- 500ft Buffer

0 300 600 900 Feet

Sycamore to Peñasquitos 230 kV Transmission Line Project

Species Detection Map - Encina Hub

Figure 4

TRC

SDGE A Sempra Energy utility

7/13/2015

APPENDIX B – Survey Conditions

Appendix B – Survey Conditions

Survey #	Date	Time		Weather				Surveyors
				Temp (°F)	Wind (mph)	Clouds (%)	Precip	
1	4/14/15	Start	0705	66	0-1	100	0	Darin Busby
		End	0900	71	0-3	10	0	
2	4/24/15	Start	0800	60	0-1	100	0	Laurie Gorman
		End	1100	61	0-1	100	0	
3	5/5/15	Start	0630	62	0-1	100	0	Laurie Gorman
		End	1100	67	0-3	100	0	
4	5/22/15	Start	0715	62	0-5	92	0	Laurie Gorman
		End	1055	69	0-4	30	0	
5	6/2/15	Start	0615	62	0-1	100	0	Laurie Gorman
		End	1100	70	0-4	10	0	
6	6/15/15	Start	0610	60	0-1	100	0	Darin Busby
		End	0930	65	1-3	50	0	
7	6/25/15	Start	0720	71	0-1	100	0	Laurie Gorman
		End	1100	79	1-5	10	0	
8	7/10/15	Start	0650	66	0-2	90	0	Laurie Gorman
		End	1055	71	1-5	65	0	

APPENDIX C – Wildlife Species Detected

Appendix C - Wildlife Species Detected

INVERTEBRATES		
Class: Insecta		**Insects**
Order: Lepidoptera		**Butterflies**
Family Papilionidae		**Parnassians and Swallowtails**
	Papilio eurymedon	Pale Swallowtail
Family Nymphalidae		**Brush-footed Butterflies**
	Danaus gilippus	Striated Queen
Class: Sauropsida		**Reptiles**
Order: Squamata		**Snakes and Lizards**
Family Phrynosomatidae		**Spiny Lizards**
	Uta stansburiana	Common Side-blotched Lizard
VERTEBRATES		
Class: Aves		**Birds**
Order Galliformes		**Gallinaceous Birds**
Family Odontophoridae		**New World Quail**
	Callipepla californica	California Quail
Order Ciconiiformes		**Herons, Ibises, Storks, American Vultures, and Allies**
Family Ardeidae		**Herons, Bitterns, and Allies**
	Ardea herodias	Great Blue Heron
	Ardea alba	Great Egret
	Butorides virescens	Green Heron
Family Accipitridae		**Hawks, Kites, Eagles, and Allies**
	Buteo jamaicensis	Red-tailed Hawk
Order Gruiformes		**Rails, Gallinules, and Coots**
Family Rallidae		**Rails, Gallinules, and Coots**
	Porzana Carolina	Sora
Order Charadriiformes		**Shorebirds, Gulls, Auks, and Allies**
Family Laridae		**Gulls, Terns, and Skimmers**
	Larus occidentalis	Western Gull
Order Columbiformes		**Pigeons and Doves**
Family Columbidae		**Pigeons and Doves**
	Zenaida macroura	Mourning Dove
Family Cuculidae		**Cuckoos and Roadrunners**
	Geococcyx californianus	Greater Roadrunner
Order Apodiformes		**Swifts and Hummingbirds**
Family Apodidae		**Swifts**
	Aeronautes saxatalis	White-throated Swift
Family Trochilidae		**Hummingbirds**
	Calypte anna	Anna's Hummingbird
	Calypte costae	Costa's Hummingbird
	Selasphorus sasin	Allen's Hummingbird

Appendix C - Wildlife Species Detected (Continued)

Order Piciformes		**Woodpeckers and Allies**
Family Picidae		**Woodpeckers**
	Picoides nuttallii	Nuttall's Woodpecker
	Colaptes auratus	Northern Flicker
Order Passeriformes		**Perching Birds**
Family Tyrannidae		**Tyrant Flycatchers**
	Contopus sordidulus	Western Wood-Pewee
	Empidonax difficilis	Pacific-slope Flycatcher
	Sayornis nigricans	Black Phoebe
	Tyrannus vociferans	Cassin's Kingbird
Family Vireonidae		**Vireos**
	Vireo huttoni	Hutton's Vireo
Family Corvidae		**Crows and Jays**
	Aphelocoma californica	Western Scrub-Jay
	Corvus brachyrhynchos	American Crow
	Corvus corax	Common Raven
Family Hirundinidae		**Swallows**
	Stelgidopteryx serripennis	Northern Rough-winged Swallow
	Hirundo pyrrhonota	Cliff Swallow
Family Aegithalidae		**Bushtits**
	Psaltriparus minimus	Bushtit
Family Troglodytidae		**Wrens**
	Thryomanes bewickii	Bewick's Wren
	Troglodytes aedon	House Wren
	Cistothorus palustris clarkae	Clark's Marsh Wren
Family Sylviidae		**Gnatcatchers**
	Polioptila caerulea	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
	Polioptila californica	Coastal California Gnatcatcher
Family Turdidae		**Thrushes**
	Catharus guttatus	Hermit Thrush
Family Timaliidae		**Babblers**
	Chamaea fasciata	Wrentit
Family Mimidae		**Mockingbirds and Thrashers**
	Mimus polyglottos	Northern Mockingbird
	Toxostoma redivivum	California Thrasher
Family Sturnidae		**Starlings**
	Sturnus vulgaris	European Starling
Family Ptilogonatidae		**Silky-flycatchers**
	Phainopepla nitens	Phainopepla
Family Parulidae		**Wood-Warblers**
	Vermivora celata	Orange-crowned Warbler
	Dendroica petechia	Yellow Warbler
	Geothlypis trichas	Common Yellowthroat
	Wilsonia pusilla	Wilson's Warbler
	Icteria virens	Yellow-breasted Chat

Appendix C - Wildlife Species Detected (Continued)

Family Emberizidae		**Emberizids**
	Pipilo maculatus	Spotted Towhee
	Pipilo crissalis	California Towhee
	Aimophila ruficeps	Rufous-crowned Sparrow
	Melospiza melodia	Song Sparrow
Family Cardinalidae		**Cardinals and Allies**
	Pheucticus melanocephalus	Black-headed Grosbeak
	Passerina caerulea	Blue Grosbeak
	Passerina amoena	Lazuli Bunting
Family Icteridae		**Blackbirds**
	Agelaius phoeniceus	Red-winged Blackbird
	Molothrus ater	Brown-headed Cowbird
Family Fringillidae		**Fringilline and Cardueline Finches and Allies**
	Carpodacus mexicanus	House Finch
	Carduelis psaltria	Lesser Goldfinch
Family Estrildidae		**Estrildid Finches**
	Lonchura puntulata	Scaly-breasted Munia
Class: Mammalia		**Mammals**
Order Lagomorpha		**Rabbits, Hares, and Pikas**
Family Leporidae		**Rabbits and Hares**
	Sylvilagus audubonii	Desert Cottontail
Order Rodentia		**Rodents**
Family Sciuridae		**Squirrels and Chipmunks**
	Spermophilus beecheyi	California Ground Squirrel
Family Muridae		**Mice, Rats, and Voles**
	Neotoma lepida	Desert Woodrat
Order Carnivora		**Carnivores**
Family Canidae		**Dogs and foxes**
	Canis familiaris	Domestic Dog
	Canis latrans	Coyote
Family Procyonidae		**Raccoons and Relatives**
	Procyon lotor	Raccoon
Order Artiodactyla		**Even-toed Ungulates**
Family Cervidae		**Deer and Elk**
	Odocoileus hemionus	Mule Deer

APPENDIX D – Incidental Sensitive Species Detected

Appendix D – Incidental Sensitive Species Detected

Survey #	Date	Species Type*	Status**	# of Individuals	GPS Location (Decimal Degrees)	
					Northing	Easting
1	4/14/15	YBCH	SSC	1	33.134938	-117.305875
1	4/14/15	YBCH	SSC	3	33.136984	-117.306744
1	4/14/15	YEWA	SSC	1	33.137551	-117.308385
1	4/14/15	YBCH	SSC	1	33.138271	-117.309812
2	4/24/15	CAGN	FT, SSC	5	33.135170	-117.309507
2	4/24/15	YBCH	SSC	1	33.136291	-117.307291
2	4/24/15	YBCH	SSC	1	33.136120	-117.307146
2	4/24/15	CAGN	FT, SSC	5	33.130345	-117.307028
2	4/24/15	CMWR	SSC	1	33.136646	-117.307382
3	5/05/15	YBCH	SSC	1	33.134420	-117.305730
3	5/05/15	YEWA	SSC	1	33.138210	-117.309470
4	5/22/15	CAGN	FT, SSC	5	33.130242	-117.307146
4	5/22/15	CAGN	FT, SSC	1	33.132916	-117.308401
4	5/22/15	CAGN	FT, SSC	1	33.134098	-117.307795
4	5/22/15	YBCH	SSC	1	33.133121	-117.303557
4	5/22/15	YBCH	SSC	1	33.132804	-117.303166
4	5/22/15	CAGN	FT, SSC	1	33.133996	-117.306642
4	5/22/15	CAGN	FT, SSC	2	33.138538	-117.307602
4	5/22/15	YEWA	SSC	1	33.138818	-117.308664
5	6/02/15	YBCH	SSC	1	33.136246	-117.306738
5	6/02/15	CAGN	FT, SSC	1	33.134026	-117.307838
5	6/02/15	CAGN	FT, SSC	1	33.130113	-117.307141
5	6/02/15	CAGN	FT, SSC	1	33.136222	-117.309474
5	6/02/15	CAGN	FT, SSC	1	33.135812	-117.307758
5	6/02/15	YBCH	SSC	1	33.135112	-117.306460
5	6/02/15	YEWA	SSC	1	33.138377	-117.308997
6	6/15/15	YBCH	SSC	1	33.135112	-117.306460
6	6/15/15	YEWA	SSC	1	33.138377	-117.308997
6	6/15/15	CAGN	FT, SSC	1	33.135812	-117.307758
7	6/25/15	CAGN	FT, SSC	1	33.130257	-117.307043
7	6/25/15	CAGN	FT, SSC	1	33.133258	-117.308316
7	6/25/15	CAGN	FT, SSC	1	33.132110	-117.307597
7	6/25/15	YBCH	SSC	1	33.132968	-117.304276
7	6/25/15	CAGN	FT, SSC	2	33.132906	-117.304544
8	7/10/15	CAGN	FT, SSC	2	33.133302	-117.305312
8	7/10/15	CAGN	FT, SSC	2	33.134535	-117.307913
8	7/10/15	YBCH	SSC	1	33.134460	-117.306100
8	7/10/15	CAGN	FT, SSC	2	33.130499	-117.307334
8	7/10/15	CAGN	FT, SSC	2	33.138254	-117.307817

*Species Codes:

YBCH = yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*)
YEWA = yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia*)
CAGN = coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*)
CMWR = Clark's marsh wren (*Cistothorus palustris clarkae*)

**Status:

SSC = Species of Special Concern (CDFW)
FT = Federally Threatened (USFWS)