

APPENDIX 2.1a

Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Report

**SOUTHWESTERN WILLOW FLYCATCHER PROTOCOL SURVEY
FOR THE LOMPOC VALLEY MOTORSPORTS PARK
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA**

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INTRODUCTION

BioResource Consultants, Inc., (BRC) has prepared this report to summarize the results of the protocol survey for the federally and state listed endangered southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*)

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project site is located within the city of Lompoc (City) on Lompoc Airport property. The Project site is approximately 38 acres and consists of three parcels (APN 093-450-012, APN 093-450-013, and APN 093-040-020), located at 34.667395°N, -120.466899°W, on the *Lompoc* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

The proposed Project includes the phased development of two park areas (Figure 2). The first park area would include an Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) recreation area, including a quarter-mile oval dirt track and a seven-acre multitrack OHV area, which would relocate the existing Kids Moto Fun Park. In addition, the OHV area would include a 2.3-acre low-speed trail-riding area open to motorcycles, quads, and mountain bikes. The second park area would include an International Hot Rod Association (IHRA)-sanctioned eighth-mile drag strip with grandstands and pit areas. The existing skydive landing area would be relocated to the west of the proposed entrance from George Miller Drive and a new skydive landing area will be located at the west end of the runway.

LIFE HISTORY

The southwestern willow flycatcher is a small migratory songbird that nests in riparian thickets in the southwestern United States (U.S.) and northern Mexico. It was listed as endangered by the State of California in 1991 and listed as endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in 1995 (USFWS 1995). Like other subspecies of willow flycatcher and *Empidonax* species, southwestern willow flycatchers are primarily aerial foragers, sallying from a perch to hawk insects from the air or hover-gleaning vegetation. Southwestern willow flycatchers are drab-colored, having olive-green and brown plumage on top with yellow and white underparts. Willow flycatchers are distinctive from other *Empidonax* species by their lack of an eye-ring, their larger bill, and subtle differences in plumage and body proportions, but they are primarily distinguished by their unique “fitz-bew” vocalization (Sedgwick 2000).

The southwestern willow flycatcher is one of four subspecies of willow flycatcher that breed in the U.S., although the subspecies are generally not distinguishable in the field except by geographic nesting location. The geographic breeding range of the southwestern willow flycatcher includes southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, southern Nevada and Utah, southwestern Colorado, western Texas, and northern Mexico near the U.S. border (Unitt 1987). Three willow flycatcher subspecies occur in California: *Empidonax traillii extimus* breeds in the southwestern third of the state, while *Empidonax traillii brewsteri* and *Empidonax traillii adastus* breed in the northern regions but are frequently encountered within the *E. t. extimus* breeding range during migration. All three subspecies of willow flycatcher are classified as endangered by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), although the federally-endangered designation applies only to the *E. t. extimus* subspecies.

Willow flycatchers winter throughout Central America (Styles and Skutch 1989, Howell and Webb 1995) and the southwestern subspecies' winter range may be concentrated within the Costa Rican Pacific lowlands (Paxton et al. 2011). Male southwestern willow flycatchers usually arrive on breeding territories by early to mid-May and establish territories before the arrival of females (USFWS 2002). Nesting takes place from late May to mid-August. Females build a 3-inch (7-centimeter) tall by 3-inch (7-centimeter) wide cup nest within a shrub or tree fork anywhere from 2 feet (ft.) (0.6 meters [m]) to 60 ft. (18 m) above the ground, depending on site characteristics. Three to four eggs are laid and incubation lasts 12 to 13 days. Young leave the nest 12 to 15 days after hatching. The parents will continue to feed their young for a further two weeks or so, during which time the fledglings may return to and leave the nest several times (Sogge et al. 2010). Southwestern willow flycatchers frequently renest after a nest fails and generally do not have more than one successful nest in a season, although 19% of pairs studied in a large New Mexico nesting population had two successful nests during one season (Ahlers and Moore 2009).

The southwestern willow flycatcher is a habitat specialist that nests in dense riparian vegetation with high canopy cover in the shrub or tree layer, high foliage density in the shrub layer (less than 12 ft. [4 m] tall), and either standing water or saturated soils present into the late spring or summer (USFWS 2002). Formerly wet sites that have dried up can support breeding flycatchers up to several years after having been inundated. Breeding sites range in elevation from near sea level up to 8,500 ft. (2,591 m) above mean sea level. Other key components include a dense tree or shrub layer at least 10 ft. (3 m) high with abundant green foliage and with or without a tall overhead canopy layer. Nest sites usually have a mosaic of layers and structural elements within a broad (greater than 30 ft. [9 m] wide) floodplain. Linear strips of riparian vegetation less than 30 ft. (9 m) wide generally do not support breeding southwestern willow flycatchers unless they are located adjacent to other patches or strips within a greater mosaic of riparian vegetation (Sogge and Marshall 2000). Beyond these key characteristics, breeding sites vary considerably in overall species composition. Many sites are dominated by native broadleaf species such as willows (*Salix* sp.), cottonwoods (*Populus* sp.), box elder (*Acer negundo*), ash (*Fraxinus* sp.), alder (*Alnus* sp.), and buttonbush (*Cephalanthus* sp.), but some sites consist of nearly monotypic stands of non-native saltcedar, or tamarisk (*Tamarix* sp.; McKernan and Braden 1999, Sogge and Marshall 2000, USFWS 2002). During migration, flycatchers are commonly seen in patchy, open habitats unsuitable for nesting, including non-riparian habitats (Sogge and Marshall 2000).

The 2002 *Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Final Recovery Plan* (USFWS 2002) identified habitat loss and modification as the primary cause of this subspecies' decline. Other compounding threats include nest parasitism by brown-headed cowbirds (*Molothrus ater*), vulnerability of small disjunct populations, and migration and winter range stresses. In southern California, Willett (1933) and Grinnell and Miller (1944) described the subspecies' occurrence as common, although Willett anecdotally reported a high rate of brown-headed cowbird parasitism in Colton, California. Garrett and Dunn (1981) later described the subspecies as 'virtually extirpated' in southern California. USFWS estimated the number of southwestern willow flycatcher territories in the Coastal California Recovery Units and the Basin and Mojave Recovery Unit as 171 in 2007, down from 236 in 2002 (USFWS 2013). However, data presented by Kus et al. (2013) suggest a recent reduction in total southwestern willow flycatchers in this region to approximately 37 known individuals from sites surveyed in 2012 (not all areas were surveyed). Recently, the USFWS issued a revised critical habitat designation for the southwestern willow flycatcher that, in Santa

Barbara County, includes 26 mi (42 km) of the lower Santa Ynez River, from Buellton to Highway 1, and several sections of the Santa Ynez River upstream and downstream of Gibraltar Reservoir (USFWS 2013).

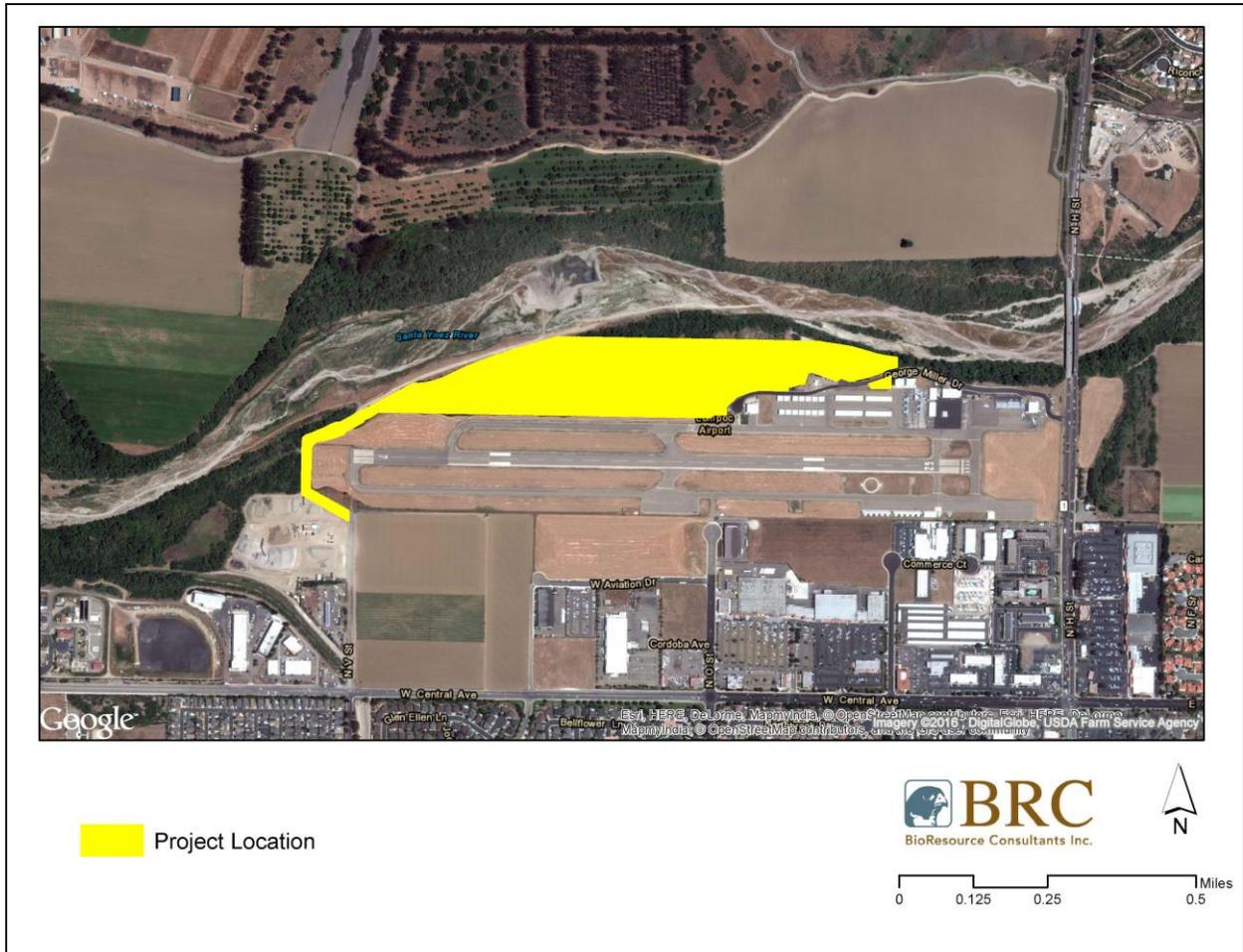


Figure 1. Project Location

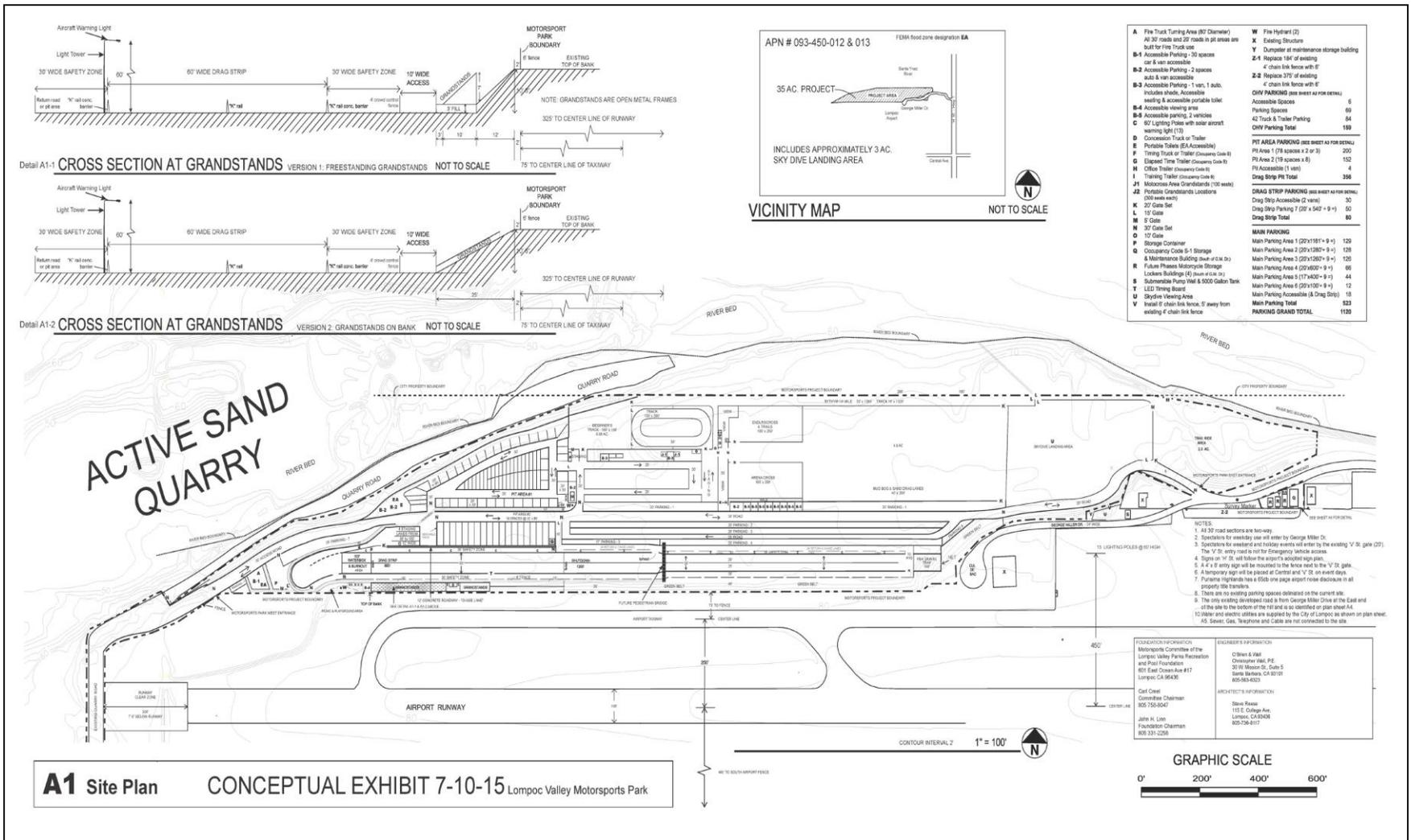


Figure 2. Project Site Plan

LITERATURE REVIEW

Prior to the first survey, standard database searches were conducted and reports from previous surveys of the area were reviewed to obtain pertinent information regarding potential flycatcher occurrence, as well as sensitive natural communities that occur within the Project vicinity. The results of these preliminary database searches provided a basis for addressing the appropriate subspecies within the Project area. The following resources were reviewed.

- CNDDDB *Rarefind 5* (CDFW 2015) data within the U.S. Geological Survey *Lompoc* and surrounding 7.5 minute topographic quadrangles
- California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants containing species-specific habitat requirements for plant species (CNPS 2015)
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) database of designated Critical Habitat
- eBird website (eBird 2012).

PROTOCOL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Survey Area

The Lompoc Motorsports Project survey area is located along the south bank of the Santa Ynez River and on the north side of the Lompoc Airport in Lompoc, California (Figure 1). The survey area consists of approximately 30 acres of riparian woodland and scrub and measures approximately 5,000 ft. (1,524 m) long by up to 700 ft. (213 m) wide. Coordinates of the upstream survey limit are 34.667654°N, -120.459439°E (UTM 732791mE, 3839125mN, Zone 10). Coordinates of the downstream survey limit are 34.665068°N, -120.476239°E (UTM 731258mE, 3838799mN, Zone 10). Elevation at the survey area ranges from 65 to 81 ft. (20 to 25 m) above mean sea level. The survey area is located outside and to the south of the active river channel, which was dry at the time of the survey. No saturated soils, standing water, or recently scoured channels were observed within the study area.

Vegetation within the study area consists of patchy Arroyo Willow Thicket (*Salix lasiolepis* Shrubland Alliance; Sawyer et al. 2009) with Coyote Brush Scrub (*Baccharis pilularis* Shrubland Alliance), Black Cottonwood Forest (*Populus trichocarpa* Woodland Alliance), and weedy disturbed areas. The Arroyo Willow Thicket is dominated by arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) and includes associated canopy species: red willow (*Salix laevigata*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*), box elder (*Acer negundo*), and blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* ssp. *caerulea*). Common understory species include mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*), poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), and summer mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*). Many of the willows and cottonwoods were dead or in poor health with a reduced foliage density and canopy cover, perhaps due to the ongoing drought (Photos 1–9).

Survey Methodology

All surveys were conducted by Scott Werner, who holds a USFWS Endangered Species Act Section 10[a][1][A] Recovery Permit TE-179013 authorizing tape-playback surveys for southwestern willow flycatchers. Mr. Werner has also been issued a California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Scientific Collecting Permit SC-005186 with a Memorandum of Understanding that authorizes tape-playback surveys for southwestern willow flycatchers. Mr. Werner has 21 years of experience as a field ornithologist in California, Texas, and Arizona, including 12 years as a consultant conducting surveys in Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties.

The presence-absence survey was conducted according to the current southwestern willow flycatcher survey protocol (Sogge et al. 2010). The flycatcher protocol requires a minimum of five project-related surveys: one survey during Period 1 (May 15–31); two surveys during Period 2 (June 1–24); and two surveys during Period 3 (June 25–July 17). All surveys were conducted between dawn and 10:25 AM under fair weather conditions suitable for observing bird activity (Table 1). The surveying biologist slowly walked transects of opportunity along the edge of and within the riparian woodland and scrub, following natural openings and edges within the habitat. Pre-recorded *fitz-bew*, *whitt*, and other southwestern willow flycatcher vocalizations were played every 100 to 150 ft. (30 to 45 m) through a 2.5-watt portable speaker attached to a digital music player, followed by a pause to listen for flycatchers. All vertebrate species detected by sight, sound, and sign were recorded (Table 3). Mapped locations were produced for ‘high-priority’ special-status species (i.e. federally or state-listed endangered, threatened, or candidate species, fully protected species, and state species of special concern).

RESULTS

Background Review

The study area is not located within any designated critical habitat for southwestern willow flycatchers, although the Santa Ynez Critical Habitat Subunit is located on the east side of Highway 1 and 600 ft. (183 m) east of the study area (USFWS 2013). The nearest CNDDDB records for southwestern willow flycatcher are occurrence numbers 1 and 39 from 1995 and 1989, respectively (CNDDDB 2016). These occurrences are 12.4 and 13.2 miles (20.0 and 21.2 kilometers) east of the study area, respectively, along the Santa Ynez River.

Habitat Assessment

The study area supports relatively low quality nesting habitat for the southwestern willow flycatcher due to the relatively open canopy and lack of standing water or saturated soils. The most suitable vegetation occurs at the far western edge of the study area, on the west side of the airport runway. This patch supports a continuous willow canopy with dense foliage in the interior of the patch, especially in the lower strata. The patch appears to be located in a small basin that was dry during the survey but may retain moisture during average rainfall years. Aerial photos from August 2010 show some water flowing in the active Santa Ynez River channel.

Presence-absence Survey

No resident southwestern willow flycatchers or migratory willow flycatchers were detected in the survey area.

Brown-headed Cowbirds

No brown-headed cowbirds were observed in the survey area. However, eBird records from 2012 show brown-headed cowbirds within the project area as well as two other records approximately 0.2 and 0.77 miles away from the project area (eBird 2012).

Special-status Species

The following special-status wildlife species per CDFW (2016) were observed during the surveys. None are considered ‘high-priority’ special-status species (see Methods) and their locations were not mapped.

Cooper’s hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) – State of California Watchlist (WL) when nesting. Cooper’s hawk fledglings were observed or heard vocalizing in the dense woodlands at the far western and far eastern ends of the study area on July 5, 2016.

Allen's hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasin*) – Federal Bird Species of Conservation Concern (BCC) when nesting. Allen’s hummingbirds were observed throughout the study area. No nesting was observed, but nesting would be expected during the late winter or early spring months.

Nuttall’s woodpecker (*Picoides nuttallii*) – BCC (nesting). Nuttall’s woodpeckers were observed during most visits and likely nest in the study area.

Loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) – State Species of Special Concern (SSC) and BCC when nesting. A single loggerhead shrike was observed on July 5, 2016, in the northwestern section of the study area at UTM 731622mE, 3839073mN. No nesting was suspected, and this species is commonly seen in coastal areas in the summer after migrating from inland regions where they nest during the spring.

California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*) – WL. California horned larks were observed singing in two different locations: near the airport runway at approximately 732143mE, 3838990mN and along George Miller Drive at approximately 732504mE, 3839057mN. No nesting was observed, but nesting is considered likely.

Yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*) – SSC, BCC (nesting). A male yellow warbler was observed singing in the black cottonwood forest at the east end of the study area (approximate UTM 732691mE, 3839102mN) on May 20, 2016, but was not detected thereafter and is considered a likely transient.

CONCLUSION

No southwestern willow flycatchers were observed in the study area. The Project area contains low-quality habitat for this species. No willow flycatchers are expected to be observed within the Project area. However, the site supports resident special-status species including Cooper's hawk, Allen's hummingbird, Nuttall's woodpecker, and California horned lark.

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APPENDIX A:
TABLE OF SURVEY DATES, TIMES, AND CONDITIONS
TABLE OF SPECIES OBSERVED

Table 1. Summary of southwestern willow flycatcher survey dates, times, and conditions.

Survey Number	Date	Time		Temp. (°F)		Clouds (%)		Wind (mph)		Results
		Start	Stop	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	
1	5/20/16	0745	1000	59	59	100	100	4-7	2-8	none
2	6/3/16	0725	1025	64	68	100	0	0	1-6	none
3	6/10/16	0713	1020	63	70	100	80	2	2	none
4	6/27/16	0719	0945	56	70	10	0	0	3	none
5	7/5/16	0750	1018	58	65	100	100	0	0	none

Table 2. List of wildlife species observed in the study area. Bold type indicates a special-status species, as listed in CDFW's Special Animals List (CDFW 2016). All non-introduced bird species are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). I = introduced.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Notes
REPTILES			
western fence lizard	<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	-	-
side-blotched lizard	<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	-	-
BIRDS			
California quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>	-	-
turkey vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	-	-
red-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	-	-
Cooper's hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	WL	fledglings observed, nesting suspected
rock pigeon (I)	<i>Columba livia</i>	-	-
Eurasian collared-dove (I)	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	-	-
mourning dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	-	-
great horned owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	-	-
Anna's hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>	-	-
Allen's hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	BCC (nesting)	no nesting observed, but considered likely
acorn woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	-	aural detection beyond study area
Nuttall's woodpecker	<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>	BCC (nesting)	no nesting observed, but considered likely
downy woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	-	-

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Notes
hairy woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>		
western wood-pewee	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	-	aural detection beyond study area
Pacific-slope flycatcher	<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>	-	-
black phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	-	-
Say's phoebe	<i>Sayornis saya</i>	-	-
ash-throated flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	-	-
loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	SSC, BCC (nesting)	transient observed in July, no nesting suspected
Hutton's vireo	<i>Vireo huttoni</i>	-	aural detection beyond study area
warbling vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	-	-
western scrub-jay	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	-	-
American crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	-	-
common raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	-	-
California horned lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	WL	resident singing males confirmed, nesting considered likely
tree swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	-	-
violet-green swallow	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	-	-
cliff swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	-	-
chestnut-backed chickadee	<i>Poecile rufescens</i>	-	-
bushtit	<i>Psaltiriparus minimus</i>	-	-
Bewick's wren	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	-	-
blue-gray gnatcatcher	<i>Poliophtila caerulea</i>	-	-
wrentit	<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	-	-
western bluebird	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>	-	-
Swainson's thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	-	-
California thrasher	<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>	-	-
orange-crowned warbler	<i>Oreothlypis celata</i>	-	-
yellow warbler	<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	SSC	transient male singing on 5/20/16 and not detected thereafter
Wilson's warbler	<i>Cardellina pusilla</i>	-	-
spotted towhee	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	-	-
California towhee	<i>Melospiza crissalis</i>	-	-

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Notes
song sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	-	-
black-headed grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>	-	-
blue grosbeak	<i>Passerina caerulea</i>	-	-
house finch	<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	-	-
purple finch	<i>Haemorhous purpureus</i>	-	-
lesser goldfinch	<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	-	-
American goldfinch	<i>Spinus tristis</i>	-	-
MAMMALS			
desert cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	-	-
black-tailed jackrabbit	<i>Lepus californicus</i>	-	-
California ground squirrel	<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>	-	-
big-eared woodrat (middens)	<i>Neotoma macrotis</i>	-	-
coyote (tracks, scat, inactive dens)	<i>Canis latrans</i>	-	-
mule deer (tracks, scat)	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	-	-

STATUS KEY

FE = Federal Endangered
 FT = Federal Threatened
 FPE = Federal Proposed Endangered
 FPT = Federal Proposed Threatened
 BCC = USFWS: Birds of Conservation Concern
 SE = California Endangered
 ST = California Threatened

SR = California Rare
 SC = California candidate for listing as threatened/endangered
 SSC = California Special Concern Species
 CFP = California Fully Protected
 CDFS = California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Sensitive
 WL = California Watch List

**APPENDIX B:
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS**



Photo 1. North-central portion of the survey area, facing northwest (6/3/16).



Photo 2. Dead/dying willows in the north-central portion of the survey area, facing west (5/20/16).



Photo 3. Willow thicket with a poison hemlock understory in the western portion of the survey area, facing north (5/20/16).



Photo 4. Sparse willow thicket with dried-out poison hemlock and mustard, near the location shown in Photo 3 but later in the summer, facing north (7/5/16).



Photo 5. Dense willow thicket at the western end of the survey area, facing south (5/20/16).



Photo 6. Interior of thicket shown in Photo 5, facing northwest (5/20/16).



Photo 7. Willow thicket near the western end of the survey area along the Santa Ynez River, facing southwest (5/20/16).



Photo 8. Willow thicket on the north-central edge of the survey area along the Santa Ynez River, facing southeast (7/5/16).



Photo 9. Black cottonwood forest on the eastern edge of the survey area along the Santa Ynez River where a transient yellow warbler and Cooper’s hawk fledglings were detected, facing west (7/5/16).

**APPENDIX C:
AGENCY SUBMITTAL**

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

Site Name: Lompoc Motorsports State: California County: Santa Barbara
 USGS Quad Name: Lompoc Elevation: 20 to 25 (meters)
 Creek, River, or Lake Name: Santa Ynez River

Is copy of USGS map marked with survey area and WIFL sightings attached (as required)? Yes X No

Survey Coordinates: Start: E 732791 N 3839125 UTM Datum: NAD83 (See instructions)
 Stop: E 731258 N 3838799 UTM Zone: 10

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): Scott Werner	Date: 5/20/2016	0	0	0	N		# Birds	Sex	UTM E	UTM N
	Start: 7:45									
	Stop: 10:00									
	Total hrs: 2:15									
Survey # 2 Observer(s): Scott Werner	Date: 6/3/2016	0	0	0	N		# Birds	Sex	UTM E	UTM N
	Start: 7:25									
	Stop: 10:25									
	Total hrs: 3:00									
Survey # 3 Observer(s): Scott Werner	Date: 6/10/2016	0	0	0	N		# Birds	Sex	UTM E	UTM N
	Start: 7:13									
	Stop: 10:20									
	Total hrs: 3:07									
Survey # 4 Observer(s): Scott Werner	Date: 6/27/2016	0	0	0	N		# Birds	Sex	UTM E	UTM N
	Start: 7:19									
	Stop: 9:45									
	Total hrs: 2:26									
Survey # 5 Observer(s): Scott Werner	Date: 7/5/2016	0	0	0	N		# Birds	Sex	UTM E	UTM N
	Start: 7:50									
	Stop: 10:18									
	Total hrs: 2:28									
Overall Site Summary 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 <u> </u> No <u>X</u>				
Total survey hrs: <u>13.1</u>		0	0	0	0	If yes, report color combination(s) in the comments section on back of form and report to USFWS.				

Reporting Individual: Scott Werner Date Report Completed: 7/19/2016
 US Fish & Wildlife Service Permit #: TE-179013 State Wildlife Agency Permit #: SC-005186 (CA)

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 1st. Retain a copy for your records.

Reporting Individual Scott Werner Phone # 805-272-5871
 Affiliation Werner Biological Consulting E-mail scott@wernerbio.com
 Site Name Lompoc Motorsports Date report Completed 8/4/2015
 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 X

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 X No ___ If no, summarize below.

Management Authority for Survey Area: Federal ___ Municipal/County ___ State ___ Tribal ___ Private X
 Name of Management Entity or Owner (e.g., Tonto National Forest) n/a

Length of area surveyed: 1.5 (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 lasiolepis, Baccharis salicifolia, Populus trichocarpa

Average height of canopy (Do not include a range): 9 (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.

Study area and Santa Ynez River were dry during 2015 but 2010 aerial photos show water flowing in main river channel (outside of study area).

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

