

The 57th Report of the Colorado Bird Records Committee

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Introduction

This 57th report presents the results of deliberations of the Colorado Bird Records Committee (hereafter CBRC or Committee) on partial results of circulations held in 2010. This article provides results of the circulation of 67 reports submitted by 44 observers documenting 54 occurrences of 43 species from the period 1896 through 2010. Of those, eight occurrences involving eight different species were not accepted because of insufficient documentation or because descriptions were inconsistent with known identification criteria. Per CBRC bylaws, all accepted records received final 7-0 or 6-1 votes to accept. Each report that was not accepted received fewer than four votes to accept in the final vote. Those records with four or five “accept” votes have transcended to a second round of deliberations, and results of those records will be published at a later date.

Highlights of this report include the 9th record for Common Black-Hawk, the 10th record for Ruby-throated Hummingbird, the 8th record for Swainson’s Warbler, the 10th record for Connecticut Warbler, and historical first state records for Red-shouldered Hawk and Eastern Towhee.

Committee members voting on these reports were Doug Faulkner, Peter Gent, Joey Kellner, Bill Maynard, Larry Semo, David Silverman, and Glenn Walbek.

Committee Functions

All reports received by the CBRC (written documentation, photographs, videotapes, and/or sound recordings) are archived at the Denver Museum of Nature and Science (DMNS), 2001 Colorado Boulevard, Denver, CO 80205, where they remain available for public review. The Committee solicits documentation of reports in Colorado for all species published in its review list, including both the main and supplementary lists (Semo et al. 2002), and for reports of species with no prior accepted records in Colorado. Those lists can be found at <http://www.cfo-link.org/birding/lists.php>. Documentary materials should be submitted online at the CBRC website (<http://www.cfo-link.org/CBRC/login.php>).

Committee News

The second consecutive terms of Doug Faulkner and Joey Kellner expired at the end of 2010. The CBRC and the CFO Board of Directors have selected John Drummond and Bill Schmoker as new CBRC members for three-year terms ending in December 2013. As new members, both John and Bill are eligible to complete a second three-year term beginning in 2014. The CBRC wishes to thank both Doug and Joey for their extensive expertise and diligence in fulfilling their obligations to the Committee. Doug also served as the Secretary of the Committee, in which capacity he greatly assisted the Chair in preparing the various CBRC reports. With Doug's departure, there will be no Secretary at this time, although one may be appointed if the need arises.

The first term of Bill Maynard also expired in 2010; he has agreed to serve a second term, which will end in 2013.

Report Format

The organization and style of this report follow those of Leukering and Semo (2003), with some alterations. If present, the numbers in parentheses following a species' name represent the total number of accepted records for Colorado, followed by the number of accepted records in the ten-year period preceding the submission. The latter number is of importance, as it is one of the criteria for a species' continuance on or removal from the statewide Main Review List (Semo et al. 2002).

The records in this report are arranged taxonomically following the American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) Checklist of North American Birds (AOU 1998) through the 51st Supplement (Chesser et al. 2010). Each record presents as much of the following information as we have available: number of birds, age, sex, locality, county, and date or date span. In parentheses, we present the initials of the contributing observer(s), the official record number, and the vote tally in the first round and, if relevant, second round (with the number of "accept" votes on the left side of the dash).

The initials of the finder(s) of the bird(s) are underlined, if known, and are presented first if that person (those people) contributed documentation; additional contributors' initials follow in alphabetical order by name. If the finder(s) is (are) known with certainty, but did not submit documentation, those initials are presented last. Observers submitting a photograph or video capture have a dagger (†) following their initials; initials of those who submitted videotape are indicated by a lower-case, italicized "v" (*v*); and those who submitted audio spectrograms or recordings are indicated by a lower-case, itali-

cized “s” (s). Thus, the parenthetical expression “(JD v, RA †, TL, JV, CW; 2001-36; 4-3, 6-1)” means: JD found the bird(s) and submitted documentation (including video) and, as the finder, is first in the list of those who submitted details, with initials underlined; RA, though alphabetically first of the five submitting observers, was not the finder, so comes second; RA submitted, at least, photographic documentation; the record number assigned to the occurrence was 2001-36; and in the two rounds of voting, the first-round vote was four “accept” votes and three “do not accept” votes, while the second-round vote was 6-1 in favor of accepting the report. The decision on most reports is completed in the first round.

In this report, county names are italicized in keeping with the style established for the “News from the Field” column in this journal. We have attempted to provide the full date span for individual records, with the seasonal reports in *North American Birds* and this journal being the primary sources of those dates. The Committee has not dealt with the question of full date spans as compared to submitted date spans when documentations do not provide such. The CBRC encourages observers to document the final date on which a rare species was seen, as that provides historical evidence of the true extent of its stay.

For this report, the CBRC abbreviations are used for CR (County Road), CVCG (Crow Valley Campground), Chico Basin Ranch (CBR), Reservoir (Res.), State Park (SP), and State Wildlife Area (SWA).

Error of Omission

Although he was indicated by his initials in the Pacific Wren account in the past report (Semo and Faulkner 2010), the authors failed to include Tony Leukering’s name in the “Reporters and Cited Observers” section of the report. For that we offer our apologies.

RECORDS ACCEPTED

Neotropic Cormorant – *Phalacrocorax brasilianus* (7/18). Establishing the first record for *El Paso*, a juvenile was at Big Johnson Res. on 22 Oct 2009 (JD †, BM †; 2009-100; 7-0).

Least Bittern – *Ixobrychus exilis* (10/24). The Committee recently accepted two additional records for the state. One that was audio-recorded from Little Jumbo Res. on 9

Jul 2006 (CW s; 2010-63; 6-1) provides the first accepted record for *Logan*. In 2010, one was photographed at Sawhill Ponds on 24 May (MA †; 2010-40; 7-0), providing the fifth record for *Boulder*.

Tricolored Heron – *Egretta tricolor* (7/24). The Committee accepted two new records obtained in 2010. One near La Salle, *Weld*, on 5 May (LG †; 2010-78; 7-0) was the fourth for that



*Black-legged
Kittiwake,
Colorado
Springs, El
Paso County,
8 Nov 2009.
Photo by Bill
Kosar*



*Prairie Warbler,
Crow Valley
Campground,
Weld County, 8
Jun 2010. Photo
by Nick Komar*



*Ruby-throated
Humming-
bird, Lamar
residence,
Prowers
County,
14 May
2009. Photo
by Dave
Leatherman*



Red-shouldered Hawk, Weld County, 8 Jan 2010. Photo by Rachel Hopper

county. Another, the first for *Fremont*, was at Hocim Marsh near Portland Crossing, 18-19 May 2010 (BM †, BKP †, JD; 2010-33; 7-0). The bird may have remained at that location for a few days after the 19th, although the CBRC received no details on any subsequent sightings of this bird.

Common Black-Hawk – *Buteo galus anthracinus* (7/9). Exciting was the discovery of *El Paso*'s first Common Black-Hawk, an adult at Fountain Creek Regional Park on 16 May 2010 (LE †, BM †, BKP †, KL; 2010-28; 7-0).

Red-shouldered Hawk – *Buteo lineatus* (2/19). Pieplow located a specimen of Red-shouldered Hawk in the collection of the University of Col-

orado, Boulder, in 2008. The specimen, a juvenile male, was collected in Denver, *Denver*, by William Harry Bergtold on 20 Jan 1896 (NP †, WB; 2010-10; 7-0). Born in 1865, William Bergtold, a physician, had moved to Denver from Buffalo, New York in 1896 to improve his tuberculosis-influenced health by moving to an arid climate (Fisher 1937). Bergtold was an avid collector and published numerous articles in the *Auk* on new species discoveries in Colorado. Prior to his death in 1936, Bergtold donated his bird collection to the University of Colorado (Fisher 1937). Neither Cooke (1909) nor Bailey and Niedrach (1965) mentioned any specimens of Red-shouldered Hawk taken by Bergtold. Both references listed only anecdotal sightings of the species in Colorado; the original first accepted record according to the CBRC was of a bird present in Boulder in Nov 1974. The Bergtold specimen now becomes the first accepted record for Colorado.



Tricolored Heron, Lower Latham, Weld County, 11 Jun 2010. Photo by Larry Griffin

Much more contemporary, a first-year bird at the Kodak SWA near Windsor, *Weld*, was reported on CO-Birds from the period 6 Jan to 1 Feb 2010. Unfortunately, documentation submitted to the CBRC was only for 11-20 Jan 2010 and that will become the recognized period of the birds' stay in Colorado (NP, BS †, LS †, CW †, DE; 2010-07; 7-0).

Piping Plover – *Charadrius melodus*. The Committee received and accepted a belated submission of an alternate-plumaged male Piping Plover photographed at Red Lion SWA, *Logan*, on 5 May 2006 (TL †; 2010-66; 7-0).

Red Phalarope – *Phalaropus fulicarius* (22/42). A basic-plumaged adult, furnishing the fourth accepted record of the species for *Larimer*, was at Timnath Res. on 19 Sep 2009 (RH; 2009-85; 7-0). The first Colorado record of Red Phalarope was from *Larimer*, where it was collected at Loveland on 25 Jul 1895.

Black-legged Kittiwake – *Rissa tridactyla* (14/36). A second-cycle bird discovered at a small city retention pond in Colorado Springs, *El Paso*, on 8 Nov 2009 appeared dazed and lethargic to the finder and was found dead the following day (BKO †, BM †; 2009-95; 7-0). The specimen now resides in the collection at Colorado College in Colorado Springs. This is the second record for *El Paso*; the first occurred at Fountain Creek in 1991. Later in 2009, a first-cycle kittiwake was photographed at Lagerman Res., *Boulder*, on 15 Nov (LH †; 2010-54; 7-0), furnishing the second record for that county.

Laughing Gull – *Leucophaeus atricilla* (17/40). A basic-plumaged adult was at Timnath Res. on 24 Aug 2009 (RH; 2009-82; 6-1), furnishing the fourth record for *Larimer*.

Glaucous-winged Gull – *Larus glaucescens* (8/15). A first-cycle bird phenotypically consistent with Glaucous-winged Gull was at Valmont Res., *Boulder*, on 25 Dec 2009 (TE; 2009-113; 6-1). Glaucous-winged Gulls notoriously hybridize with other large gull species to the point where backcrosses with the parent species can be difficult, if not impossible, to separate with the human eye. However, without genetic evidence to indicate hybridism, the CBRC must use the information available to it, and if the bird appears to be a Glaucous-winged Gull with no hints of interspecific traits, the Committee must accept the bird as being of pure heritage until, at some point in the future, new information regarding the specific status and identification of Glaucous-winged Gulls is brought forth.

Least Tern – *Sterna antillarum*. Very far north and a first for *Jackson* was the Least Tern photographed at Meadow Creek Res. near Gould on 7 Jun 2007 (ED †; 2010-48; 7-0).

Greater Roadrunner – *Geococcyx californianus*. In Dec 2008, Spencer located a specimen of Greater Roadrunner collected very far north by Kenny Maehler on 17 Oct 1934 in Denver, *Denver* (KM, AS †; 2010-47; 7-0). The specimen, a female, reposes in the collection of Colorado State University in Fort Collins.

Lesser Nighthawk – *Chordeiles acutipennis* (10/24). Providing the

first record for *Cheyenne*, a female was photographed (see p. 60) on the Mitchek Ranch near Flagler on 6 May 2010 (GW †; 2010-79; 7-0). Silverman found a road-killed female in Colorado City on 15 May 2010 (DS; 2010-27; 7-0), the third for *Pueblo*. Establishing a first for *Boulder*, a male was described from Walden Ponds on 29 May 2010 (AG; 2010-42; 6-1).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird - *Archilochus colubris* (8/10). Establishing the seventh record for *Prowers*, an adult male was photographed in Lamar on 13 May 2009 (DAL †, JT; 2009-106; 7-0).

Least Flycatcher - *Empidonax minimus*. A first for *Dolores* was one singing near Stoner on 27 May 2001 (NP, AS; 2002-200; 7-0).

Vermilion Flycatcher - *Pyrocephalus rubinus* (23/39). In a belated submission to the CBRC, an adult female Vermilion Flycatcher was described from along Boulder Creek in *Boulder* on the very late date of 12 Dec 1987 (BKa; 2010-53; 7-0).

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher - *Tyrannus forficatus* (20/36). An adult female was photographed near Last Chance on 29 Apr 2010 (GW †; 2010-76; 7-0), providing the first accepted record for *Washington*. The bird was apparently observed by others on subsequent days, though the Committee received no details on any other dates of observation. Therefore, the historical record will indicate that the bird was present at this location on 29 Apr only.

Yellow-throated Vireo - *Vireo flavifrons*. Forming the first record for *Fremont*, a singing male was seen in

Cañon City on 3 May 2010 (BKP †, RMj; 2010-20; 7-0). The bird was reported to have been discovered the previous day, although the Committee received no information for that date.

Philadelphia Vireo - *Vireo philadelphicus* (13/37). The second for *Larimer* was one described from Fort Collins on 19 May 2010 (RS; 2010-32; 6-1).

Northern Mockingbird - *Mimus polyglottos*. Establishing a rare winter record for northern Colorado, one was seen in Fort Morgan, *Morgan*, on 2 Dec 2004 (NL; 2010-49; 6-1).

Sprague's Pipit - *Anthus spragueii* (4/12). One was seen on CR 59 between CR 28 and CR 30 near Julesburg, *Sedgwick*, on 8 Oct 2005 (SL; 2010-69; 6-1).

Golden-winged Warbler - *Vermivora chrysoptera*. The first for *La Plata* was an alternate-plumaged female photographed on the south side of Durango on 20 May 2010 (RMo †, SA; 2010-34; 7-0).

Virginia's Warbler - *Oreothlypis virginiae*. Establishing perhaps the latest date for Colorado, an adult female was photographed at a bird bath in Montrose, *Montrose*, on 20 Nov 2004 (CK †; 2004-119; 7-0).

Cape May Warbler - *Dendroica tigrina* (7/27). Forming a first accepted record for *Prowers*, an alternate-plumaged male was well photographed at the Stulp Farm south of Lamar, 26-27 Apr 2010 (JS †, BKP †; 2010-58; 7-0). This record also represents the earliest spring date for the species in Colorado; the previous earliest record was on 2 May 1973 in *Boulder*. An alternate-plumaged female was also observed in

spring 2010 at the Thompson Ranch northeast of Limon, *Lincoln*, on 16 May (GW †; 2010-81; 7-0), where it also was a county first.

Black-throated Blue Warbler – *Dendroica caerulescens*. Establishing a very rare West Slope record, an adult male was at Connected Lakes SP in Grand Junction, *Mesa*, on 8 Oct 2005 (RW; 2010-60; 7-0).

Blackburnian Warbler – *Dendroica fusca* (20/47).

Representing a unique record for the West Slope and a first for *Montrose*, a basic-plumaged bird was in the Nucula yard of Coen Dexter and Brenda Wright on 9 Sep 2006 (TL; 2010-61; 7-0). The only other West Slope record was of one in *La Plata* in May 2002.

Yellow-throated Warbler – *Dendroica dominica* (14/37). An alternate-plumaged male was photographed at CVCG on the early date of 8 Apr 2010 (JR †; 2010-71; 7-0) and is the first for *Weld*.

Pine Warbler – *Dendroica pinus* (19/37). Two additional records were recently accepted. A first-year female was at Pueblo City Park, 18-25 Jan 2010 (BKP †, BM †; 2010-08; 7-0); it furnishes the fourth record for *Pueblo*. More surprising was a juvenile male photographed at Ovid, *Sedgwick*, on the very early date of 4 Jul 2010 (NKr †; 2010-86; 7-0). This is the first record for the county. Considering that the species' nearest known breeding locations are in northeastern Minne-



Cape May Warbler, Lincoln County, 16 May 2010.
Photo by Glenn Walbek

sota and eastern Oklahoma, one wonders where it fledged.

Prairie Warbler – *Dendroica discolor* (11/30). A singing male was at CVCG on 8 Jun 2010 (NKr †; 2010-84; 7-0). This is the third record for the county and the second from CVCG.

Swainson's Warbler – *Limnothlypis swainsoni* (1/8). An exciting find was the Swainson's Warbler found by Larson on a private ranch north of Wild Horse, *Cheyenne*, on 7 May 2010 (BM †, NP, SL; 2010-22; 7-0), providing a first record for the county.

Kentucky Warbler – *Oporornis formosus* (12/39). The Committee recently accepted two additional records of Kentucky Warbler for Colorado. A male was photographed at Lamar Community College in Lamar on 24 Oct 2009 (BKP †, MP; 2009-98; 7-0) and a second-year male was photographed south of Lamar on 22 Apr 2010 (JS †; 2010-74; 7-0). These represent the third and fourth records for *Prowers*, respectively.

Connecticut Warbler – *Oporornis agilis* (3/10). El Paso's first Connecticut Warbler record was obtained with the capture and banding of an alternate-plumaged male at CBR on 17 May 2010 (BG †, PG, BM †, BKP †, SB; 2010-29; 7-0).

Eastern Towhee – *Pipilo erythrophthalmus* (8/18). In Dec 2008, Spencer located a specimen of an Eastern Towhee collected by Kenny Maehler on 14 May 1936 in Fort Collins (AS †; KM, 2010-44; 7-0). The specimen, a male, reposes in the collection of Colorado State University in Fort Collins. The previously established first state record was of a bird collected in Boulder in 1944. The Fort Collins bird now officially constitutes the first accepted record for Colorado.

More recently, a report was belatedly submitted of a male that was at a residence in Boulder on 8 Dec 1999 (BKa, MW; 2010-45; 7-0). The Committee encourages observers to submit records of rare birds, even if quite dated.

Northern Cardinal – *Cardinalis cardinalis*. Far west was the male Northern Cardinal photographed in Pueblo, Pueblo, on 31 Jan 2010 (BKP †; 2010-11; 7-0). The bird was apparently first discovered in early Dec 2009, although no details on any earlier sighting were submitted to the CBRC.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak – *Pheucticus ludovicianus*. Very late was the first-year male photographed in Grand Junction on 17 Nov 2009 (NKe †; 2009-104; 7-0).

Indigo Bunting – *Passerina cyanea*. Forming a very rare record for winter,

a male was described from Picket Wire Canyon, Otero, on 1 Jan 2010 (SO; 2010-04; 7-0).

RECORDS NOT ACCEPTED

The Committee recognizes that its “not accepted” decisions may upset those individuals whose documentations did not receive endorsement as state records. We heartily acknowledge that those who make the effort to submit documentation certainly care whether or not their reports are accepted. However, non-accepted reports do not necessarily suggest that the observer misidentified or did not see the species. A non-accepted report only indicates that, in the opinion of at least three of the seven Committee members, the documentation did not provide enough evidence to support the identification of the species reported. Many non-accepted reports do not adequately describe the bird(s) observed or adequately rule out similarly looking species. For more information on what it looks for, the Committee recommends that observers consult Leukering (2004), which is available online through the CBRC website http://www.cfo-link.org/records_committee/CBRC_articles.php, when writing documentation of a rare bird.

All non-accepted reports are archived at the Denver Museum of Nature & Science and may be reconsidered by the Committee if new information is provided (e.g., photos, supplemental documentation). We summarize below why the following reports were not accepted.

Anhinga – *Anhinga anhinga*. The description of an adult male at Chat-

field Reservoir, *Jefferson/Douglas*, on 2 May 2003, did not match the reported age and sex combination (2003-28; 3-4). Several dissenting Committee members took the description “neck was long and yellow, straight and pointed” as a literal description of the neck, while other Committee members (notably those voting for the



Connecticut Warbler, Chico Basin Ranch, El Paso County, 17 May 2010. Photo by Brian Gibbons

report's acceptance) recognized the possibility that the observer meant bill instead of neck. The necks of immature Anhingas and Double-crested Cormorants (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) can reasonably be described as yellow, but both species in that plumage lack a notable crest which this bird is described as having. Several other noted features were consistent with Anhinga, including the fan-shaped tail and white markings on tail, back, and wings, but the discrepancy in age/sex reported and the neck/bill confusion raised enough doubt for a majority of Committee members to decline to accept this report as the state's second record.

Gyr Falcon – *Falco rusticolus*. The description provided in the report of a gray-morph adult near Fairplay, *Park*, on 29 Jan 2010 did not provide enough supporting details for most Committee members (2010-09; 1-6). Several Committee members commented on the subjective term “large” to describe the bird without giving some basis for

comparison. The observer did not report using optics, and the distance of only 40 feet was considered incredibly close to approach a wild Gyr Falcon, raising additional concern among some Committee members that the evidence conclusively supported the reported species.

Arctic Tern – *Sterna paradisaea*. Documentation of one in juvenal plumage at Fossil Creek Res., *Larimer*, on 21 Sep 2006 took the Committee three rounds of voting (2006-130; 5-2, 5-2, 5-2). Had voting continued, it is unlikely that the decision would have changed, as no Committee member changed his/her vote through the three rounds. The two dissenting members considered identification challenges presented by juvenile Common (*S. hirundo*) and Arctic Terns too overwhelming for this report without physical evidence.

Snowy Owl – *Bubo scandiacus*. One reported perched in a conifer in an Arvada, *Jefferson*, backyard on 23 Sep 1970 did not sufficiently rule out

other species, particularly Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) or a pale Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*), in the opinion of most Committee members (2010-56; 1-6). The circumstances of the observation also raised concern among Committee members, since Colorado's Snowy Owls are nearly exclusively found in open habitats and perched on anything other than a tree.

Blue-throated Hummingbird – *Lampornis clemenciae*. A female-plumaged hummingbird reported as this species near South Fork, *Rio Grande*, 5-7 Jul 2010, received no support from the Committee (2010-87; 0-7). The observer provided no description of the bird's size or striking plumage features, such as the white post-ocular and malar stripes. The observer mentioned the presence of "white on the inside of the tail corners" as the distinguishing feature from local hummingbirds. Given that Blue-throated Hummingbird is much larger than Broad-tailed Hummingbird (*Selasphorus platycercus*), which the observer considered most similar to this individual, the emphasis on tail plumage raised concern from Committee members.

Cave Swallow – *Petrochelidon fulva*. The report of an adult flying below Pueblo Reservoir, *Pueblo*, on 25 Sep 2009 was not conclusive enough for a majority of Committee members to accept as a first state record (2009-87; 3-4). The written description and single photo of the bird in flight were suggestive of Cave Swallow, but two

Committee members and two outside experts independently noted the variation that juvenile Cliff Swallows (*P. pyrrhonota*) can show in fall, with some showing a very pale throat similar to adult Cave Swallows.

Pine Warbler – *Dendroica pinus*. The documentation provided for one of unknown age and sex near Frederick, *Weld*, on 13 May 2010 received no endorsement from the Committee (2010-80; 0-7). Although the warbler sang repeatedly, the documentation did not include a description of the song other than that it was a rapid trill. Several other warbler species also produce trills. As the bird was only briefly seen, giving a "brief glimpse of yellow on the bird," there was not enough evidence for Committee members to conclude that the bird was of the reported species.

Eastern Meadowlark – *Sturnella magna*. One reported singing near Ovid, *Sedgwick*, on 1 Jun 2005 was identified solely by song (2005-161; 2-5). Meadowlarks learn songs during their first fall and readily incorporate songs from other species (Lanyon 1995); thus, song alone is not enough to confirm the identity of a suspected out-of-range meadowlark. Since there was no description of the plumage and the observer readily admitted to not knowing the plumage differences between Eastern and Western Meadowlarks (*Sturnella neglecta*), the Committee felt there was little supporting evidence of the species claimed.

REPORTERS AND CITED OBSERVERS

The CBRC graciously thanks the following individuals for submitting records of or discovering rare species in Colorado that prompted this circulation: SA: Susan Allerton;

MA: Margaret Arp; WB: William Bergtold; SB: Steve Brown; ED: Eric Defonso; Todd Deininger; JD: John Drummond; LE: Lisa Edwards; DE: David Elens; TF: Ted Floyd; PG: Peter Gent; BG: Brian Gibbons; LG: Larry Griffin; AG: Al Guarente; LH: Lauren Halsey; Betty Harwood; RH: Rachel Hopper; BKA: Bill Kaempfer; CK: Connie Kogler; NKr: Nick Komar; NKe: Nick Korte; BKO: Bill Kosar; Ken Kranik; Erin Landeck; SL: Steve Larson; KL: Kara Lewantowicz; TL: Tony Leukering; NL: Norm Lewis; KM: Kenny Maehler, BM: Bill Maynard; RMI: Rich Miller; RMO: Riley Morris; SO: Steve Olson; BKP: Brandon K. Percival; MP: Mark Peterson; NP: Nathan Pieplow; Karen Reill; JR: Joe Roller; BS: Bill Schmoker; LS: Larry Semo; DS: David Silverman; RS: Rob Sparks; AS: Andrew Spencer; JS: Jane Stulp; CW: Cole Wild, MW: Margie Winter; RH: Rhonda Woodward.

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