

**Burrowing Owl Survey Report
for the Former San Luis Obispo Tank Farm Site (Tank Farm) in the
City of San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo County, California**

Prepared for:

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Project No. 0601-3281

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The western burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) is listed as a Species of Management Concern by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), a California Species of Special Concern by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), and is also a migratory bird species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918. It is often characterized by its small size (9-11 inches), barred underparts, spotted upperside, white throat, arched white “eyebrow”, and noticeably long legs. The western burrowing owl primarily occurs within extensive grassland habitats and agricultural areas, and frequently occupies California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*) burrows (Zeiner et al., 1990). A characteristic trait of the western burrowing owl is its diurnal activity patterns and use of existing underground small mammal burrows or crevices which offer the owls protection, shelter, and nesting sites. The western burrowing owl is documented as an uncommon to common permanent resident of the interior valleys and plains of San Luis Obispo County, and an uncommon winter visitor to the coastal regions of the county (Shuford and Gardali, 2008).

This Western Burrowing Owl Survey Report (Report) documents the results of a recent focused western burrowing owl survey conducted on behalf of Chevron Environmental Management Company (CEMC) at the former San Luis Obispo Tank Farm Site located near the City of San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo County, California (Project Site). The purpose of this Report is to detail the documented use of the site by wintering western burrowing owls, discuss where these observations occurred, and provide a brief description of the microhabitats observed proximate to each burrowing owl observation. This includes a preliminary overview of recommended mitigation strategies to eliminate and/or reduce potential impacts to western burrowing owl due to proposed remediation and re-development plans within the Project Site.

1.1 Project Location / Environmental Setting

The San Luis Obispo Tank Farm is a 340-acre property located at 276 Tank Farm Road adjacent to the City of San Luis Obispo and west of the San Luis Obispo Regional Airport (Project Site). The Project Site is divided into northern and southern halves by Tank Farm Road and it consists primarily of an idle petroleum storage terminal currently utilized for the purposes of cattle grazing. Aside from the existing vacated office buildings situated in the northwestern portion of the property, the Project Site presently exists as undeveloped land that contains grasslands and both natural wetlands and wetlands resulting from water accumulating in land depressions associated with the former petroleum storage facilities. Adjacent land uses include light industrial, commercial, residential, agricultural, and airport property. Refer to Figure 1 – Site Location Map.

This area is characterized by rolling topography (between 3 to 15 feet in height), caused by the construction of containment berms associated with oil storage related activities. California annual grassland communities cover most of the Project Site, and are highly variable in their composition. Representative non-native grassland species found on-site include Italian ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*), soft chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*), hare barley (*Hordeum murinum* var. *leporinum*), ripgut grass (*Bromus diandrus*), and slender wild oat (*Avena barbata*). Common broad-leaved species include bird’s-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), cut-leaf plantain (*Plantago coronopus*), bristly ox-tongue (*Picris echioides*), hayfield tarplant (*Deinandra congesta*

ssp. *luzulifolia*), star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), and western ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*) (EDAW, 1999; Padre, 2007). This area also supports a high concentration of California ground squirrels and is heavily impacted by cattle grazing activities.

CEMC proposes to remediate areas of petroleum-hydrocarbon impacts through excavation and capping techniques. Following the completion of remediation activities, CEMC proposed to redevelop portions of the Project Site for commercial and industrial uses. Additionally, large portions of the Project Site will remain as open space.

2.0 METHODS

The methods used to survey for burrowing owls were conducted in accordance with the Burrowing Owl Survey Protocol and Mitigation Guidelines (CBOC, 1993). This protocol is used as the standard when surveying for burrowing owl populations and evaluating impacts from development projects. The surveying protocol consists of a Nesting Season Survey (February 1 to August 31) and a Survey for Winter Residents (December 1 to January 31), each completed with four (4) phases: (I) Habitat Assessment; (II) Burrow Survey; (III) Burrowing Owl Survey, Census and Mapping; and (IV) Resource Summary and Written Report. Both a Nesting Season Survey and a Survey for Winter Residents were conducted at the Project Site in all potential burrowing owl habitat areas.

Winter burrowing owl surveys were conducted from one hour before sunrise to two hours after sunrise, or from two hours before sunset to one hour after sunset. Focused burrow surveys were conducted by walking linear transects that provided the best feasible survey coverage of all potential burrowing owl habitat within the proposed impact areas and an approximate 500-foot buffer. Specifically, the pedestrian survey transects were spaced approximately 50 feet apart to allow 100 percent visual coverage of the ground surface. Where vegetation was particularly dense, transects were conducted at closer intervals to ensure appropriate visual coverage. All surveys were performed during weather conditions that were conducive to observing western burrowing owls. Further, all western burrowing owl observations were recorded based on visual observation using 10x50 binoculars and a 20x60 spotting scope, auditory cues (calls and hoots), and indirect signs (tracks, ureates, burrows, pellets, etc.). During each survey, measures were taken to limit disturbance to the burrowing owls and their habitats.

2.1 Personnel and Survey Dates

The first documentation of western burrowing owls within the Project Site occurred during completion of a wetland delineation along the southwestern portion of the Project Site in November, 2007. Subsequently, the western burrowing owl sighting was confirmed by Padre staff biologist and documented accordingly. Following confirmation of western burrowing owl occurrence within the Project Site, a total of four focused burrowing owl surveys (Phase III) were completed between December 1st and January 31st (Survey for Wintering Residents). Specifically, Padre Biologists Mr. Brian Dugas and Mr. Kenneth Gilliland conducted all field efforts for the Wintering Resident Survey on January 20th, 25th, 28th and 29th of 2008. Following the Survey for Winter Residents, a focused burrow survey was conducted between February 1st and August 31st to document potential nesting activities within the Project Site. Nesting Season

Burrow Surveys were completed by Padre Biologists Mr. Brian Dugas, Ms. Thea Benson, and Ms. Jessica Peak on June 19th and 26th of 2008.

3.0 RESULTS

The following discussions detail the results of each survey event. These results include the time the surveys were conducted, ambient weather conditions during the surveys, location of each observation, and microhabitat characteristics proximate to each observation. Figure 2 provides an overview of all confirmed western burrowing owl winter burrow observations and/or potential burrow locations identified during survey efforts within the Project Site. Site photographs are also provided as Appendix A and a consolidated wildlife species list from the Project Site is provided as Appendix B. Lastly, all field observation forms for nesting season surveys are provided in Appendix C.

3.1 Wintering Resident Surveys

January 20th, 2008. This survey was conducted between 0600 and 0900 hours. Ambient weather conditions during this period included 0% cloud cover, no wind, and an air temperature of 45°F at sunrise (approximately 0700 hours). A single burrowing owl was observed at 0730 hours on the southwest side of the Project Site. This initial observation occurred outside of a burrow apparently constructed by a California ground squirrel approximately 1-foot above the toe of a 1,500 foot-long, 4 foot-high berm on the west side of Reservoir 6 (see Figure 2). Upon further investigation, this individual owl was observed perched on the apron of multiple burrows in this general area. Additionally, ureates were observed on the apron of each of the burrows this individual owl was observed.

January 25th, 2008. This survey was conducted between 0600 and 0900 hours. Ambient weather conditions during this period included 100% cloud cover (of high clouds), 5 mile per hour (mph) wind, and an air temperature of 59°F at sunrise (approximately 0700 hours), and light, intermittent rain. A single burrowing owl was observed at 0745 hours on the northwest side of the Project Site approximately 500-feet north of the north marsh. This initial observation occurred outside of a burrow, apparently constructed by a California ground squirrel approximately 4 feet above the toe of an 8-foot high circular berm that once contained a crude oil storage tank. Upon further investigation, this individual owl was observed perched on the apron of multiple burrows in this general area. Additionally, ureates were observed on the apron of each of the burrows which this individual owl was observed upon.

A second burrowing owl observation was made at 0820 hours on the southwest side of the Project Site. This owl was observed at the same burrow that the owl on January 20th, 2008 was observed. For a description of the characteristics of this microhabitat please refer to the survey results for January 20th, 2008.

January 28th, 2008. This survey was conducted between 1545 hours and 1845 hours. Ambient weather conditions during this period included 0% cloud cover, no wind, and an air temperature of 59°F at sunset (approximately 1745 hours). A single burrowing owl was observed at 1650 hours on the northwest side of Tank Farm. This owl was observed in the same vicinity that the owl on January 25th, 2008 was observed at, and utilized multiple burrows

during this observation. For a description of the characteristics of this microhabitat please see the survey results for January 25th, 2008.

Two other burrowing owls were observed at approximately 1740 hours on the southwest side of the Project Site. These owls were observed near the same burrow that the owl on January 20th and 25th, 2008 were observed. During this observation, these owls perched on the apron of multiple burrows available in the area. For a description of the characteristics of this microhabitat please see the survey results for January 20th, 2008.

January 29th, 2008. This survey was conducted between 0630 hours and 0930 hours. Ambient weather conditions during this period included no cloud cover, no wind, and an air temperature of 60°F at sunrise (approximately 0700 hours). A single burrowing owl was observed at 0730 hours on the southwest side of the Project Site. This owl was observed near the same burrow that the owl(s) on January 20th, 25th and 28th, 2008 were observed. During this observation, the individual also perched on the apron of multiple burrows available in the area. For a description of the characteristics of this microhabitat please see the survey results for January 20th, 2008.

3.2 Nesting Season Surveys

June 19th, 2008. The Nesting Season Survey consisted of an initial Phase II Burrow Survey on the south side of the Project Site, south of Tank Farm Road. This survey was conducted between 0730 and 1200 hours. Ambient weather conditions during this period included no cloud cover, no wind, and the air temperature peaked at 100°F. This survey consisted of walking linear transects through the entire south side of the Project Site in search for burrows that were potentially being utilized by burrowing owls. Signs to identify potential burrowing owl burrows consisted of the presence of feathers, white-wash, pellets or prey remains. No signs of recent activity near the burrows were identified on the south side of the Project Site and no burrowing owls were observed. Two burrows that were utilized by burrowing owls during the wintering season were inspected for recent signs of white-wash, pellets, feathers and prey remains. No recent activity was identified at the burrows; however GPS locations and diameters of each burrow were taken for future records.

June 26th, 2008. This Nesting Season Survey was a continuation of the initial Phase II Burrow Survey, which focused on the north side of the Project Site. This survey was conducted between 0730 and 1130 hours. Ambient weather conditions during this period included a cloud cover of 100%, a 1-mph west/northwest wind, and an air temperature of 60°F. This survey consisted of a thorough walk-through of the entire north side of the Project Site in search for burrows that were potentially utilized by burrowing owls. Signs to identify potential burrowing owl burrows consisted of the presence of feathers, white-wash, pellets or prey remains. However, no potentially active burrows were identified on the north side of the Project Site and no burrowing owls were observed.

4.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

In summary, the Project Site contains optimal burrowing owl habitat consisting of low-lying grassland frequently grazed by cattle with a high concentration of ground squirrel burrows. During the Wintering Season Surveys, burrowing owls were observed within the Project Site; however, results of the Nesting Burrowing Owl Survey conclude that burrowing owls were not utilizing the Project Site for purposes of nesting during their peak nesting period between April 15 and July 15 of 2008.

Comrack and Mayer 2003 document that burrowing owls have been nearly extirpated as a breeding species from coastal San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, and Orange counties. The nearest documented breeding burrowing owls have been documented east of the San Lucia Range and into the Carrizo Plains National Monument (approximately 55-miles east). However, because the Project Site consists of low-lying grassland habitat with a high concentration of potential owl burrows and burrowing owls have been observed in the area, the Project Site contains suitable habitat to support burrowing owls year-round. Although considered unlikely, western burrowing owls may potentially utilize the Project Site for the purposes of nesting due to the presence of suitable habitat.

5.0 RECOMMENDED MEASURES

The following avoidance and minimization measures are based on the procedures outlined in the *CDFG Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* dated October 17, 1995 shall be implemented to avoid and/or minimize impacts to western burrowing owl during the proposed remediation and re-development project activities:

- A Western Burrowing Owl Burrow Excavation Plan shall be prepared and subject to CDFG review and approval prior to project implementation. The plan shall outline the procedures for excluding western burrowing owls from burrows utilizing passive relocation techniques (i.e., one-way doors) and approximate time periods for monitoring. At least one to two weeks will be necessary to allow the owls to acclimate to alternate burrows.
- Pre-construction surveys shall be conducted for the presence of western burrowing owls no more than 30 days prior to excavation or other activities that could affect burrows, such as clearing and grubbing of remediation or development locations. Surveys shall be repeated, as necessary, in all construction areas left inactive for more than 30 days.
- If owls are found within the construction area during the breeding season (February 1 through August 31), the occupied burrow would be avoided to the extent feasible by establishment of a 250-foot diameter exclusion zone around the active burrow. After the chicks have fledged, the burrow may be fitted with exclusion devices (i.e., one-way doors) and then excavated. Outside of the breeding season (i.e., winter migratory period) occupied burrows found within the construction footprint would be immediately fitted with exclusion devices until the owls leave, and then excavated.
- Grading or discing of construction areas will occur within two days of burrow destruction to minimize the opportunity for owls to establish new burrows. Immediately prior to and

during discing or grading, a biological monitor will be onsite to assure all burrowing owls have vacated the site. The monitor shall have the authority to stop construction if necessary to allow the passive relocation of burrowing owls.

- All burrows within the construction zone that are too small to be used by burrowing owls will be blocked for subsequent collapse in order to preclude burrowing owl enlargement and occupation prior to grading.
- All burrows within the construction zone will be destroyed either mechanically or, if feasible, by hand.
- When destruction of owl burrows is unavoidable, existing unsuitable burrows should be enhanced (enlarged or cleared of debris) or new burrows created (by installing artificial burrows) at a ratio of 1:1 within the proposed open space areas of the Project Site.
- Exclusion zones would be constructed around all occupied burrows located within the surveyed buffer area (160-foot-wide area surrounding the construction footprint). If removal is deemed necessary during the construction period, CEMC will implement the burrow exclusion and excavation procedures outlined above.
- After completion of grading within a project phase containing burrowing owls, the area will be monitored daily for one week in an effort to confirm owl use of alternate burrows and/or sites.

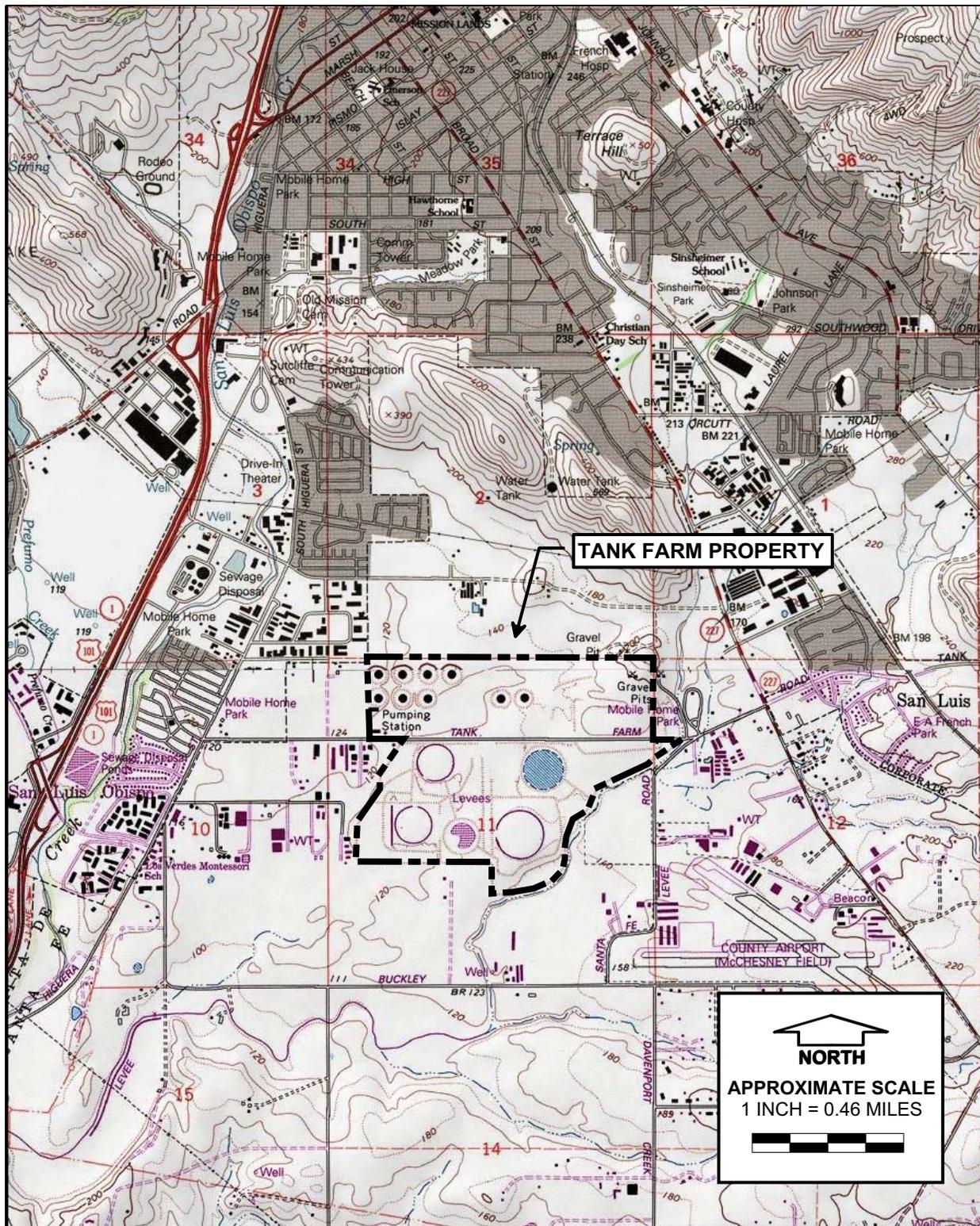
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FIGURES

September 2008
Project No.0601-3281



Source: TOPO! c 2001 National Geographic Holdings (www.topo.com)

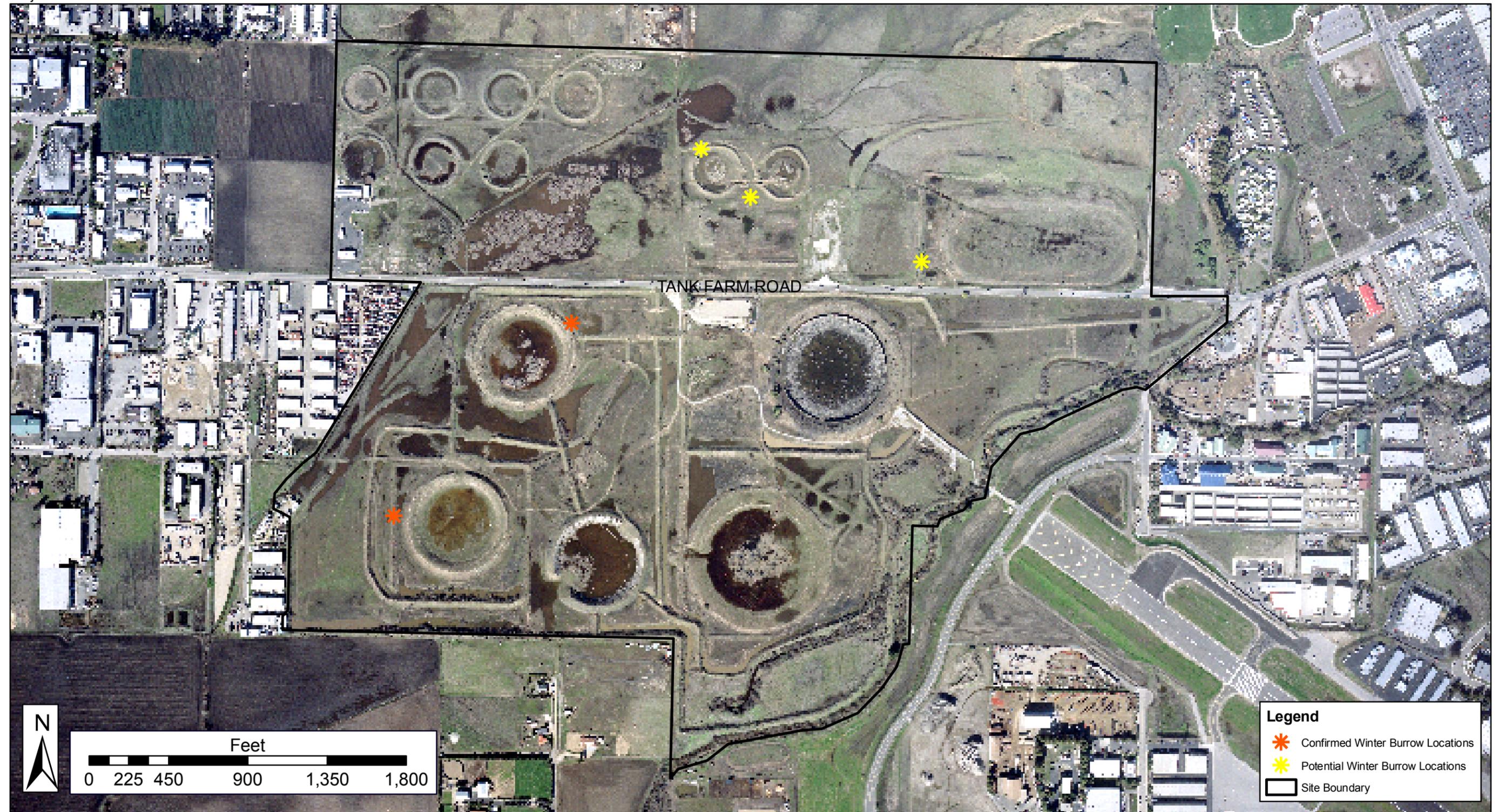


SITE LOCATION MAP

Chevron EMC - San Luis Obispo Tank Farm Restoration and Re-Development Project

FIGURE 1

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WESTERN BURROWING OWL WINTER BURROW LOCATIONS
FIGURE 2

APPENDIX A

Project Site Photographs



Photo 1. Potential burrowing owl burrow observed on south side of Project Site.



Photo 2. Pellets observed near burrow on south side of Project Site.



Photo 3. Potential burrowing owl burrow on south side of Project Site.



Photo 4. Pellets observed near burrow on south side of Project Site (inactive burrow).



Photo 5. Potential burrowing owl burrow, observed on north side of Project Site (inactive).



Photo 6. Grassland habitat near potential burrowing owl burrows.

APPENDIX B

Observed Wildlife List

**Appendix B. Wildlife Observed within Project Site by Padre Biologists
from 2007 through 2008.**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Birds		
Red-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	MBTA ¹
Turkey vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	MBTA ¹
House finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	MBTA ¹
American crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	MBTA ¹
Common raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	MBTA ¹
Red-winged blackbird (nesting)	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	MBTA ¹
European starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	NA ²
Black phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	MBTA ¹
Song sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	MBTA ¹
Western meadowlark	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	MBTA ¹
Loggerhead shrike (nesting)	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	MBTA ¹ , CSC ³
Killdeer (nesting)	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	MBTA ¹
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	MBTA ¹
Northern shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	MBTA ¹
Audubon's warbler	<i>Dendrica coronata</i>	MBTA ¹
Great egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	MBTA ¹
Red-shouldered hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	MBTA ¹
White-tailed kite	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	FP ⁴
American kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	MBTA ¹
Violet green swallow	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	MBTA ¹
Golden-crowned sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>	MBTA ¹
American widgeon	<i>Anas americana</i>	MBTA ¹
Short-billed dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	MBTA ¹
Wood duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	MBTA ¹
American coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>	MBTA ¹
Lesser goldfinch	<i>Carduelis psaltria</i>	MBTA ¹
California horned lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	MBTA ¹ , CSC
Great-tailed grackle	<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>	MBTA ¹
Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	BE&GEP A ⁶
Tri-colored blackbird	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	MBTA ¹ , CSC
Common snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	MBTA ¹
Blue-winged teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	MBTA ¹
Common yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	MBTA ¹
Horned lark (nesting)	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	MBTA ¹
Western kingbird	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	MBTA ¹
Cliff swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	MBTA ¹
Cinnamon teal (nesting)	<i>Anas cyanoptera</i>	MBTA ¹
Brewer's blackbird	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	MBTA ¹
Common merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	MBTA ¹
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	MBTA ¹
American pipit	<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	MBTA ¹
Greater yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	MBTA ¹
Bufflehead	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	MBTA ¹

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Northern harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	MBTA ¹
California gull	<i>Larus californicus</i>	MBTA ¹
Lark sparrow	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	MBTA ¹
Great blue heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	MBTA ¹
Semipalmated plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	MBTA ¹
Western sandpiper	<i>Calidris mauri</i>	MBTA ¹
Blue grosbeak	<i>Passerina caerulea</i>	MBTA ¹
Ash-throated flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	MBTA ¹
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	MBTA ¹
Hooded oriole	<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>	MBTA ¹
Snowy egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	MBTA ¹
Northern mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	MBTA ¹
Savannah sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	MBTA ¹
Mammals		
California ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	NA ²
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	NA ²
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>	NA ²
Audubon's cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus audobonii</i>	NA ²
Virginia opossum	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	NA ²
Black-tailed jackrabbit	<i>Lepus californicus</i>	NA ²
Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	NA ²
Mule deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	NA ²
Reptiles		
Western fence lizard	<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	NA ²
Pacific gopher snake	<i>Pituophis catenifer catenifer</i>	NA ²
Coast garter snake	<i>Thamnophis elegans terrestris</i>	NA ²
Amphibians		
American bullfrog	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	I ⁷
Pacific treefrog	<i>Pseudacris regilla</i>	NA ²

Notes: ¹ Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918; ² Not Applicable; ³ CDFG California Species of Special Concern; ⁴ CDFG Fully Protected Species; ⁵ Not Applicable; ⁶ Bald Eagle and Golden Eagle Protection Act, Introduced⁷.

APPENDIX C

Field Survey Forms

REPORT OF FIELD OBSERVATIONS

Job No.: 0601-3281	Date: 06/19/08	M	T	W	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	F	S	S
Client: CHEVRON	Project: TANK FARM (RAP) BUOW Survey							
Location: SOUTH TANK FARM	Weather: 100°F NE WIND							
Observer: T. BENSON, B. DUGAS, J. PEAK	Observation Period	Start: 0800 Stop: 1200						

Description:

THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE CHEVRON TANK FARM SITE WAS SURVEYED BY BIOLOGIST FOR BURROWING OWL (BUOW) BURROWS. "BREEDING BURROW SURVEY". ALL BURROWS WERE INSPECTED FOR POTENTIAL USAGE BY BURROWING OWLS. ALSO, A CONTINUAL SCANNING OF THE SITE WHILE SURVEYING WAS CONDUCTED TO IDENTIFY ANY PRESENCE OF BUOWS.

RESULTS: TWO (2) POTENTIAL BURROWS WERE IDENTIFIED IN SOUTH SIDE OF TANK FARM ROAD AND WEST SIDE OF SITE. BUOWS WERE IDENTIFIED NEAR THESE BURROWS DURING WINTERING BUOW SURVEYS. NO BUOWS WERE IDENTIFIED DURING ENTIRE SURVEY ON 06/19/08.

THE TWO POTENTIAL BURROWS HAD WHITE-WASH AROUND BURROW AND REMNANTS OF BUOW PELLETS. (SEE BURROWING OWLS SURVEY DATA FORM)

DURING THE BURROW SURVEY - SEVERAL BURROWS DUG BY GROUND-SQUIRREL WERE IDENTIFIED W/IN PROJECT SITE THEREFORE THERE IS AN ABUNDANCE OF POTENTIAL BURROWS IN WHICH BUOWS COULD UTILIZE. THE SITE CONSIST OF SHORT GRASSLAND - CREATING OPTIMAL HABITAT FOR THE SPECIES.

Mileage: _____ miles

Copy Sent to Client: Y N

Continued on Next Page

Page _____ of _____

BURROWING OWLS SURVEY DATA FORM

Date: <u>06/19/08</u>	Project: <u>CHEVRON SLO TANK FARM</u>
Investigators: <u>T. BENSON, B. DUGAS, J. PECK</u>	
City/County <u>SAN LUIS OBISPO</u>	Quadrangle <u>SAN LUIS OBISPO</u>
1/4 Section: _____; Township: _____; Range _____; Elevation _____	
Air Temperature <u>100</u> °F; Wind Speed <u>0</u> mph; Wind Direction _____; Visibility <u>100%</u>	

Burrow No.

Burrow Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Active <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Potential <input type="checkbox"/> Atypical _____
No. of Entrances	<u>2</u>
Entrance Sizes	<u>10" and 8" (DIAMETER)</u>
Use Evidence	<input type="checkbox"/> Feathers <input type="checkbox"/> Pellets <input type="checkbox"/> Prey Remains <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Whitewash <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
Burrow GPS	<u>2285328.3 N 5766465.5 E (NAD 83)</u>
Habitat Type	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grassland <input type="checkbox"/> Savanna <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Ruderal <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
Notes	<p>OBSERVED TWO BURROWS IDENTIFIED DURING WINTERING BOW SURVEYS. WITH BOWS ACTIVELY UTILIZING BURROWS. MINOR SIGNS OF REMNANT WHITEWASH AROUND BURROW - DOES NOT APPEAR PRESENTLY ACTIVE.</p> <p>NO BOWS IDENTIFIED ON-SITE 06/19/08</p>

Burrow No.

Burrow Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Active <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Potential <input type="checkbox"/> Atypical _____
No. of Entrances	<u>1 (POTENTIALLY 2)</u>
Entrance Sizes	<u>8" (DIAMETER)</u>
Use Evidence	<input type="checkbox"/> Feathers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pellets <input type="checkbox"/> Prey Remains <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Whitewash <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
Burrow GPS	<u>2286417.66 N 5767475.35 E</u>
Habitat Type	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grassland <input type="checkbox"/> Savanna <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Ruderal <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
Notes	<p>OBSERVED ONE BOW ENTER/EXIT BURROW DURING WINTERING SURVEY - REMNANT WHITEWASH AND PELLETS OBSERVED NEAR BURROW - DOES NOT APPEAR PRESENTLY ACTIVE.</p> <p>NO BOWS IDENTIFIED ON-SITE 06/19/08</p>

Burrow No.

Burrow Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Active <input type="checkbox"/> Potential <input type="checkbox"/> Atypical _____
No. of Entrances	
Entrance Sizes	
Use Evidence	<input type="checkbox"/> Feathers <input type="checkbox"/> Pellets <input type="checkbox"/> Prey Remains <input type="checkbox"/> Whitewash <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
Burrow GPS	
Habitat Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Grassland <input type="checkbox"/> Savanna <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Ruderal <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
Notes	

REPORT OF FIELD OBSERVATIONS

Job No.: 0601-3281	Date: 06/26/08	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
Client: CHEVRON	Project: TANK FARM (RAP) BURROW SURVEY							
Location: NORTH TANK FARM	Weather: 60°F - 1-MPH NNW							
Observer: T. Benson, B. Dugas, J. Penk	Observation Period		Start: 0730 Stop: 1130					

Description:

NORTH SIDE OF TANK FARM BURROW SURVEY.

THREE (3) POTENTIAL BURROW SITES IDENTIFIED VIA
 WHITEWASH AND/OR PELLETS.

BURROWS DO NOT APPEAR TO BE ACTIVE.
 NO BURROWS OBSERVED.

§ NORTH SIDE IS HIGHLY CONCENTRATED WITH
 CALIFORNIA GROUND SQUIRRELS - ABUNDANCE OF POTENTIAL
 BURROWS THAT BURROWS COULD UTILIZE.

GRASSLAND HABITAT, LOTS OF PERCHING SITES, CATTLE
 GRAZED (SHORT GRASSES)

Mileage: _____ miles

Copy Sent to Client: Y N Continued on Next Page Page _____ of _____

BURROWING OWLS SURVEY DATA FORM

Date: <u>06/26/08</u>	Project: <u>CHEVRON SLO TANK FARM</u>
Investigators: <u>T. Benson, B. Dugas, J. Peak</u>	
City/County: <u>San Luis Obispo</u>	Quadrangle: <u>San Luis Obispo</u>
_____/_____/_____; Section: _____; Township: _____; Range _____; Elevation _____	
Air Temperature <u>63</u> °F; Wind Speed <u>2.5</u> mph; Wind Direction <u>N-NW</u> ; Visibility <u>100% overcast</u>	

Burrow No.

Burrow Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Active <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Potential <input type="checkbox"/> Atypical _____
No. of Entrances	<u>3+</u>
Entrance Sizes	<u>8" (wide) x 10" (length) - main entrance</u>
Use Evidence	<input type="checkbox"/> Feathers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pellets <input type="checkbox"/> Prey Remains <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Whitewash <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
Burrow GPS	<u>2286765.4 N 5769463.1 E (NAD 83)</u>
Habitat Type	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grassland <input type="checkbox"/> Savanna <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Ruderal <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
Notes	<u>NOT ACTIVE - old remains</u> <u>NO BUOWS</u>

Burrow No.

Burrow Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Active <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Potential <input type="checkbox"/> Atypical _____
No. of Entrances	<u>2</u>
Entrance Sizes	<u>9" (width) x 8" (length) - main entrance</u>
Use Evidence	<input type="checkbox"/> Feathers <input type="checkbox"/> Pellets <input type="checkbox"/> Prey Remains <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Whitewash <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
Burrow GPS	<u>2287134.3 N 5768492.9 E</u>
Habitat Type	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grassland <input type="checkbox"/> Savanna <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Ruderal <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
Notes	<u>whitewash</u> <u>adjacent to berm with several ground squirrel burrows</u> <u>NO BUOW</u>

Burrow No.

Burrow Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Active <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Potential <input type="checkbox"/> Atypical _____
No. of Entrances	<u>1+</u>
Entrance Sizes	<u>5" (w) x 6" (L) - main entrance</u>
Use Evidence	<input type="checkbox"/> Feathers <input type="checkbox"/> Pellets <input type="checkbox"/> Prey Remains <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Whitewash <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
Burrow GPS	<u>2287403.48 N 5768209.31 E</u>
Habitat Type	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grassland <input type="checkbox"/> Savanna <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Ruderal <input type="checkbox"/> Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
Notes	<u>NO BUOW</u> <u>whitewash - near several ground squirrel burrows</u>