

BURROWING OWL SURVEY INSTRUCTIONS

For the

Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area

PURPOSE OF THE SURVEYS

According to the Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP), surveys for the burrowing owl are to be conducted as part of the environmental review process. The MSHCP Additional Surveys Needs and Procedures identify a specific burrowing owl survey area within the MSHCP Plan Area. The MSHCP also identifies species-specific objectives for the burrowing owl, namely species-specific objectives 5 and 6, both of which require burrowing owl surveys if suitable habitat occurs on a proposed project site.

Although the MSHCP references the California Department of Fish and Game Staff report which is based on the Burrowing Owl Consortium Guidelines, the purpose of the following instructions is to clarify the methods necessary to obtain sufficient information to address consistency with; 1) specific conservation requirements of the MSHCP as identified in species-specific Objective 5, and 2) ensure direct mortality of burrowing owls is avoided through implementation of species-specific objective 6 (Pre-construction surveys). Note that surveys conducted to address burrowing owl species-specific objective 5 are necessary during the project design phase while surveys to address species-specific objective 6 are to be conducted just prior to project construction. Habitat assessments and burrowing owl surveys should be conducted by a biologist knowledgeable in burrowing owl habitat, ecology, and field identification of the species and burrowing owl sign.

STEP I: HABITAT ASSESSMENT

Burrowing Owl Habitat Description: Burrowing owls use a variety of natural and modified habitats for nesting and foraging that is typically characterized by low growing vegetation. Burrowing owl habitat includes, but is not limited to, native and non-native grassland, interstitial grassland within shrub lands, shrub lands with low density shrub cover, golf-courses, drainage ditches, earthen berms, unpaved airfields, pastureland, dairies, fallow fields, and agricultural use areas.

Burrowing owls typically use burrows made by fossorial (adapted for burrowing or digging) mammals, such as ground squirrels (*Spermophilus beecheyi*) or badgers (*Taxidea taxus*), they often utilize manmade structures, such as earthen berms; cement culverts; cement, asphalt, rock, or wood debris piles; or openings beneath cement or asphalt pavement. Burrowing owls are often found within, under, or in close proximity to man-made structures.

The first step in the assessment process is to walk the property to identify the presence of burrowing owl habitat on the project site. If habitat is found on the site, then walk a 150-meter (approximately 500 feet) buffer zone around the project boundary. If permission to access the buffer area cannot be obtained, do not trespass on adjacent property but visually inspect the adjacent habitat areas with binoculars and/or spotting scopes. Habitat assessments that do not include walking the property will not be accepted. Driving by a site and reporting it as disturbed or under agricultural/dairy use is not acceptable.

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If burrowing owl habitat occurs on-site, both Step II (focused surveys, census, and mapping) and Preconstruction Surveys are required. If burrows are found during the habitat assessment then suitable habitat is present and Step II is required. However, lack of identifying burrows during the habitat assessment does not negate the need for the systematic search for burrows included as part of the Step II survey instructions. If burrowing owl habitat is not present on-site (i.e. if the site is completely covered by chaparral, cement or asphalt) Step II of the survey is not necessary. No Pre-construction surveys are necessary if there is no suitable habitat on-site.

A written report (with photographs of the site) detailing results of the habitat assessment should be prepared, indicating whether or not the project site contains suitable burrowing owl habitat. Simply reporting that the site is disturbed or under agricultural/dairy use is not acceptable.

STEP II- LOCATING BURROWS AND BURROWING OWLS

Completion of the following will constitute an acceptable burrowing owl survey. A minimum of one site visit must occur, but additional visits may be warranted depending on the results of the first site visit. Surveys conducted during the breeding season March 1 - August 31 are required to describe if, when, and how the site is used by burrowing owls. Negative results during surveys outside the breeding season are not conclusive proof that owls do not use the project site and may not provide an accurate picture of the number of owls that may utilize the site. Surveys that are conducted outside the breeding season will likely need to be repeated during the breeding season; therefore, it is recommended that surveys only be conducted during the breeding season (unless conducting Preconstruction surveys).

All surveys shall be conducted as described in Parts A and B below. Surveys should be conducted during weather that is conducive to observing owls outside their burrows and detecting burrowing owl sign. Surveys will not be accepted if they are conducted during rain, high winds (> 20 mph), dense fog, or temperatures over 90 °F. Part B surveys should be conducted in the morning one hour before sunrise to two hours after sunrise or in the early evening two hours before sunset to one hour after sunset. Count and map all burrowing owl sightings, occupied burrows, and burrows with owl sign. Record the location of all owls including numbers of pairs and juveniles and any behavior such as courtship and mating. Map the extent of all suitable habitat. It should be noted that owl sign may not be detectable if surveys under Part A are conducted within 5 days following rain. Absence of burrowing owl sign cannot be used to confirm absence of the species if the focused burrow survey (Part A) is conducted within 5 days of rain; therefore, completion of all four focused burrowing owl surveys (Part B) is required.

Part A: Focused Burrow Surveys

A focused burrow survey that includes natural burrows or suitable man-made structures needs to be conducted as described below.

1. A systematic survey for burrows including burrowing owl sign should be conducted by walking through suitable habitat over the entire survey area (i.e. the project site and within 150 meters). Pedestrian survey transects need to be spaced to allow 100% visual coverage of the ground surface.

The distance between transect center lines should be no more than 30 meters (approximately 100 ft.) and should be reduced to account for differences in terrain, vegetation density, and ground surface visibility. To efficiently survey projects larger than 100 acres, it is recommended that two or more qualified surveyors conduct concurrent surveys.

2. The location of all suitable burrowing owl habitat, potential owl burrows, burrowing owl sign, and any owls observed should be recorded and mapped, including GPS coordinates. If the survey area contains natural or man-made structures that could potentially support burrowing owls, or owls are observed during the burrow surveys, the systematic surveys should continue as prescribed in Part B. If no potential burrows are detected, no further surveys are required. A written report including photographs of the project site, location of burrowing owl habitat surveyed, location of transects, and burrow survey methods should be prepared. If the report indicates further surveys are not required, then the report should state the reason(s) why further focused burrowing owl surveys are not necessary.

Part B: Focused Burrowing Owl Surveys

Focused Burrowing Owl Surveys will consist of site visits on four separate days. The first one may be conducted concurrent with the Focused Burrow Survey.

1. Upon arrival at the survey area and prior to initiating the walking surveys, surveyors using binoculars and/or spotting scopes should scan all suitable habitat, location of mapped burrows, owl sign, and owls, including perch locations to ascertain owl presence. This is particularly important if access has not been granted for adjacent areas with suitable habitat.
2. A survey for owls and owl sign should then be conducted by walking through suitable habitat over the entire project site and within the adjacent 150 m (approx. 500 feet). These “pedestrian surveys” should follow transects (i.e. Survey transects that are spaced to allow 100% visual coverage of the ground surface. The distance between transect center lines should be no more than 30 meters (approx 100 feet.) and should be reduced to account for differences in terrain, vegetation density, and ground surface visibility. To efficiently survey projects larger than 100 acres, it is recommended that two or more qualified surveyors conduct concurrent surveys.) It is important to minimize disturbance near occupied burrows during all seasons.

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3. If access is not obtained, then the area adjacent to the project site shall also be surveyed using binoculars and/or spotting scopes to determine if owls are present in areas adjacent to project site. This 150-meter buffer zone is included to fully characterize the population. If the site is determined not to be occupied, no further surveys are required until 30 days prior to grading (see Pre-construction Surveys below).

STEP III: REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

After completion of appropriate surveys, a final report shall be submitted to the Riverside County Environmental Programs Department and the RCA Monitoring Program Administrator, which discusses the survey methodology, transect width, duration, conditions, and results of the survey. Appropriate maps showing burrow locations shall be included.

PRE-CONSTRUCTION SURVEYS

All project sites containing burrows or suitable habitat (based on Step I/Habitat Assessment) whether owls were found or not, require pre-construction surveys that shall be conducted within 30 days prior to ground disturbance to avoid direct take of burrowing owls (MSHCP Species-Specific Objective 6).