FACULTY SENATE MINUTES
October 17, 2017

Members Present:
President ................................................................................Ardon Alger
Vice President/President Elect ..............................................Misty Burruel
Secretary/Treasurer ...............................................................Nicole DeRose
Curriculum Chair ....................................................................Marie Boyd
Business & Applied Technology .............................................Dionne Henderson
Business & Applied Technology .............................................David Karp
Chino/Fontana .......................................................................Daniel Bentum
Health Sciences .................................................................Sue Paplanus
Instructional Support ..........................................................Rose Ann Osmanian
Instructional Support ..........................................................Mary Jane Ross
Language Arts .......................................................................Kimberly George
Mathematics & Sciences .......................................................Alif Wardak
Social & Behavioral Sciences ................................................Angela Sadowski
Student Services .................................................................Maria Cuevas
Visual and Performing Arts ....................................................Pat Aranda
Visual and Performing Arts ....................................................John Machado
Senator-at-Large .................................................................Garrett Kenehan
Senator-at-Large .................................................................Robin Witt
Adjunct Senator-at-Large .......................................................Gail Keith-Gibson
Adjunct Senator-at-Large .......................................................Luke Gunderson

Members Absent:
Student Services .................................................................Celeste Mor
Social & Behavioral Sciences ................................................Baron Brown
Language Arts ...................................................................Bonnie Spears
Chino/Fontana .................................................................William Araiza
Health Sciences .................................................................Renee Ketchum
Senator-at-Large .................................................................Doug Duno (sabbatical)

Alternates Present:
Business & Applied Technology ..............................................Shelley Marcus
Instructional Support .............................................................Diana Cosand
Mathematics & Science .........................................................Pak Tang
Social & Behavioral Sciences ................................................Kenyon Callahan
Guests:

Wendy Whitney  
Sarah Cotton  
Robin Ikeda

I  P.E (12:30 P.M)

II  CALL TO ORDER (12:38 P.M.)

III  PUBLIC COMMENTS

IV  APPROVAL OF MINUTES: October 10, 2017, was approved 21-0.

V  CONSENT AGENDA- was approved 21-0.
   • Faculty representatives have been requested to serve as follows:
     ▪ Accompanist/Music Program Technician Selection Committee
       David Rentz, VPA
     ▪ Student Equity Specialist Selection Committee
       Susan Starr, SS

VI  REPORTS
   • President
     ▪ AB 19-California Community Colleges Chancellor Eloy Ortiz Oakley on the Passage of AB 19, a bill that establishes the California College Promise. Formerly known as the Board of Governors (BOG) Fee Waiver, the program’s name is being changed to the California College Promise Grant. For more than 30 years, the BOG waiver has waived tuition for students who cannot afford it, with over one million current students receiving assistance under what is the most expansive free tuition program offered by any state. The legislation is modeled after the successful community-based Promise partnerships aimed at encouraging students to attend college full-time and requiring colleges to provide wraparound supports that promote successful outcomes. The California College Promise will help foster a stronger culture of college participation that will enhance upward social mobility in California.
     ▪ AB 705- Requiring Community Colleges to use high school performance in course placement. AB 705 calls on our system to engage in statewide reforms that will provide every student with a strong start on their way to earning a degree, certificate or transferring to a university. The Chancellor believes this is “the first of several steps our system is taking to put students at the center of all policy discussions because they come with different circumstances and we need to be able to adapt to meet their needs.” Vice President Burruel reported that ASCCC is working with the Chancellor’s Office to figure out the
logistics; there are concerns regarding the January 2018 deadline and college’s meeting their own internal curriculum deadlines. Area D and Curriculum Chair, Craig Rutan will keep us posted on the procedural decisions related to AB 705.

- Ardon sadly reported, Vera Dunwoody’s mother, Donna Jean Larson, passed away last week. She was 79. Flowers will be sent on behalf of Senate.
- The Planetarium and Gallery areas will be fenced off soon, indicating the start of construction.
- November 1, 2017, Chaffey will be sending up to six students to Washington, DC to lobby on behalf of DACA.

- **Vice President**
  - The Area D meeting was held on October 14, 2017 at Fullerton College and led by our Area D Representative and statewide Curriculum Chair, Craig Rutan. The next Area D meeting is tentatively scheduled for next spring at Crafton Hills College.
  - Academic Senate for California Community Colleges (ASCCC) will be writing a series of resolutions to address the rollout of the Guided Pathways framework to ensure faculty primacy.
  - ASCCC expressed concerns that at some college’s faculty are not involved in the design and implementation of Meta-Majors or areas of focus. Meta-Majors should be designed by faculty, rather than the Curriculum Committee. Senator Boyd stated that the Curriculum Committee has been identified as overseeing Meta-Majors, and expressed that faculty, and not another entity, should be responsible for designing Meta Majors.
  - Project FLOW – Flexible Learning Options for Workers. The Chancellor’s office is looking to expand fully online degree programs. In order to better serve working adults and meet workforce needs, the Chancellor’s office convened a workgroup and hired a consultant to explore creating a fully online degrees and what the implications will be for a fully online college, student access, services, financial aid, and advising. The student population has been identified as ‘working adults with vocational needs’ and ‘adults with some college and no certification’. ASCCC’s concerns include: student population is not ready for online college; Chief Instructional Officer (CIO) is not represented; and this will affect our current DE offerings. ASCCC is trying to get more clarification about the fully online college and how that impacts all community colleges.
  - UC Transfer Pathways: Academic Senate and UC Senates are working together to further develop the UC pathways.
  - Fall Plenary: All new resolutions are due Thursday, November 2 at 4:30pm. If Senate has interest in writing resolutions, we need to start drafting before we get to plenary.
• Curriculum
  ▪ The schedule of meetings was charted out, and this accounts for the high number of courses going through the Curriculum Committee.
  ▪ Course Modification with DE-All Curriculum was approved 21-0.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ECON-8</th>
<th>History of Economic Ideas</th>
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• Course Modifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BIOL-2</th>
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<tr>
<td>ENGL-475</td>
<td>Fundamentals of College Reading and Writing</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESL-475</td>
<td>Fundamentals of College Reading and Writing for ESL Students</td>
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• New Courses

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<tr>
<th>MATH-450</th>
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<tr>
<td>MATH-550</td>
<td>Introduction to Algebra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATH-650</td>
<td>Mathematical Foundations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Coordinators
  ▪ Enrollment– The college is trying to reach the enrollment target, and ways to reach that target. The focus will be on existing students that are taking fewer courses. The summer offerings may have two six-week and one eight-week session. This would offer flexibility of course offerings. The first session will include only courses that do not require prerequisite courses, but the other two sessions will offer courses with prerequisites.
  ▪ Success Centers may have to change their operating weeks due to the proposed changes to the academic calendar. This has not been clearly established, but there are discussions about changes to the operational weeks of the Success Centers.

• Committees
  ▪ Guided Pathways-Vice President Burruel-See the Vice Presidents report.

VII OLD BUSINESS
• The October 31 meeting will not be held in consideration of subcommittees.
• AP 4023-Educational Program Initiation- The readers of AP 4023 are Senators Ross, Karp, Machado, and Angela Burk Herrick. After discussion, this topic was tabled until our next meeting.
• Dental Program Viability-Michael Escobosa has agreed to serve as the HS faculty member on this committee.
VIII NEW BUSINESS

- Guest-Matthew Morin-Director High School Partnerships was scheduled to visit Senate today but unfortunately had to cancel due to an emergency at Upland High School. He has been rescheduled for November 28. He would like to share; “The Office of High School Partnerships and Adult Education invites all interested faculty members to participate in a new Faculty Advisory Committee on Dual Enrollment. This committee will provide a forum for faculty to collaborate with the office to shape a vision for Chaffey College’s dual enrollment programming, both on the Chaffey Campus as well as at the High Schools. The committee will also function as a communication channel to disciplinary areas about activities and issues related to dual enrollment. Finally, the nature of inter-institutional coordination at the heart of dual enrollment poses many complex and unstructured problems that tread into areas of instructional scheduling and pedagogy. Faculty voice is vital to these issues. As such, the committee will provide guidance and insight for solving the many continuing problems that arise. The committee will meet two times a month and require no additional work outside of meeting participation for its members unless members volunteer themselves for projects. Please contact Matthew Morin at Matthew.Morin@Chaffey.edu

- Guests- Wendy Whitney and Garret Kenehan-Faculty Advising
  - The third time is a charm for the Faculty Advising program, and so far, it appears to be working. Previous efforts failed due to lack of structure and process. The current Faculty Advising program completes a PSR, and there is a FOSA component to allow faculty to meet the additional requirements of their faculty advising responsibilities. FOSA faculty advising sessions spring 2015 through September 2017 include 1672 Faculty Advising sessions.
  - A list of current faculty advisors was distributed. A non-FOSA is open to anyone.
  - The Faculty Advising website, http://www.chaffey.edu/faculty_advisor/ has various resources to help faculty advise students including Career Resources, Academic Resources, Campus & Community Resources, and Advising articles and resources. Visit the faculty advising page (under student services), and select resources for faculty. Faculty can fill out advising forms that are available online. The forms are intended to provide structure to faculty advisors.
  - There are multiple training opportunities offered throughout the year. Previous training options were during FLEX, as well as training offered through the Faculty Success Center (FSC). The training component that was recently offered through the FSC will eventually be offered as an adjunct training opportunity.
  - For the future, the program plans to move into a department liason model, acting as a conduit to the faculty advising committee, to the training team, and to the individual faculty members within departments that want to advise.
Faculty advising logistic questions include why some programs lack advisors, other programs have multiple advisors, and what are the faculty advising resources for the Chino and Fontana campuses. Currently, the program lacks the comprehensive support for each campus, therefore people are encouraged to contact existing advisors to make arrangements for faculty advising support. If a program appears to have insufficient advising support, consider applying for the FOSA faculty advising option.

- Burrowing Owls-Chino Campus – Robin Ikeda (Tree Committee).
  - There are burrowing owls on the Chino campus. One active owl nest was located just south of the Main Instructional Building. It was first observed in late June 2017. However, that owl nest was destroyed last Thursday, when mud from the solar construction project was dumped over the nest entrance. Burrowing owls are protected under both California and Federal law, particularly during the breeding season. The situation highlights the gaps between the college’s practices and the responsibilities outlined in the 2002-2004 Environmental Impact Report (EIR).
  - For example, the EIR specifies that the college is responsible for the preservation of owl nest sites, as well as long-term monitoring and management of owls. Further, at least 45 days prior to the start of construction, it should identify all areas that could potentially be impacted by construction. At least 30 days prior to construction, a pre-construction survey must be conducted by a qualified biologist to identify potential impacts to sensitive species. A certified biologist is then supposed to train workers on locations, field ID, and habitats of sensitive species.
  - The destruction of an active owl burrow on the Chino campus raises some hard questions for the college.
    - Why isn’t the college complying with the requirements of the EIR?
    - What steps will the college take (e.g., post-incident report, and plans going forward) to ensure that such failures of stewardship are not repeated?
    - Why hasn’t the college contracted with a qualified biologist to perform an owl survey before now?
    - The college has been invited to dialog with agencies and other partners that have reached out and are willing and able to help it manage its biological resources responsibly. Why has it not engaged?
  - Additionally, Maintenance and Operations leadership members of the Tree Committee do not attend meetings, which highlights a lack of communication and advisory process between college management and the Tree Committee.
  - The Tree Committee requests that the Senate approve the following recommendations to the administration:
    - Immediate, informal dialog between administration and faculty stakeholders.
Seek collaborative consultation with faculty in the development of an owl management plan that invites participation by students and citizens in the scientific and artistic opportunities afforded by the rich biological resources on the campus.

Communicate specific processes by which the college will move forward, avoiding the lapses outlined above.

- The Senate unanimously approved the Tree Committee’s recommendations to the administration, and is also eager for answers to the questions Tree Committee has raised, regarding the responsibility of the College to uphold the EIR.

Updates from Mel Saddiqi

- October 16 email to Senate President Alger and Professor Ikeda-I’m writing to provide an update on the incident involving burrowing owls that occurred this past Friday.

As mentioned previously, last Friday upon learning of the incident that had occurred, I immediately contacted Borrego’s project manager to discuss the situation and determine appropriate next steps. In my conversations with Borrego, it is clear that they are taking this matter as seriously as the District. The dumping that occurred on Friday should never have happened. Because it did, however, the District and Borrego have already taken the corrective measures listed below.

- No dumping of dirt, mud, or anything else for that matter will occur on District property. Borrego and any subcontractors will haul such materials off campus.
- The Borrego site manager for the Chino campus project is being replaced.
- Borrego will meet with employees working on this project to stress the importance of environmental awareness at all campuses.
- At Borrego’s expense, we enlisted the assistance of Lenny Malo, Vice President of Natural Resources at NOREAS, Inc., and a biologist with burrowing owl expertise. Mr. Malo has visited the Chino campus multiple times since Friday to survey the situation. I spoke with both Mr. Malo and Borrego this morning. Mr. Malo is still in the process of developing a report of that survey. In the meantime, however, he provided photographs he took of owls that were present, along with a map identifying the locations of the active burrows he observed, both of which are attached. Mr. Malo advised that he observed four active burrows all within one home range between College Park and Eucalyptus. The area where the mud was dumped on Friday is not one of the active burrow locations. As of this writing, we do not have evidence or reason to believe that any owls died as a result of the incident that occurred.
Moving forward and in addition to the above, the District will be obtaining a proposal from NOREAS for a future and more in depth study and assistance with the development of a burrowing owl management plan that can be used for future construction. I will share with you the results of Mr. Malo’s survey once I receive the report. Afterward, if there are outstanding questions, I will make arrangements for us to have a conference call with him.

- October 23- As noted in my email of October 16, 2017 regarding this matter, I have received a draft report of the survey work recently performed by NOREAS. Attached for your review are the CVs for the employees who were involved with the survey, as well as the draft report of the survey work that was conducted. After you've had a chance to review, if there are follow-up questions or requests for additional information/clarification from NOREAS staff, please send them to my attention and I will forward them on. Or, alternatively, I can make arrangements for a conference call.
- The draft of the NOREAS report will be attached to the minutes.

IX  ANNOUNCEMENTS

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X  FLOOR ITEMS

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XI  ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 1:50 p.m.

Respectfully submitted by,

________________________
Tara L. Johnson, Recording Secretary

________________________
Nicole DeRose, Secretary/Treasurer
Memorandum

From: Lenny Malo – NOREAS Inc. (NOREAS)
To: Sebastian Brundage – Borrego, and Lincoln Hulse – NOREAS
Date: 10/17/2017
Subject: Chaffey College Project, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California - Surveys for Burrowing Owl

Borrego Solar Systems, Inc. (Borrego) is supporting the Chaffey College Project, in the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California (hereafter referred to as the Project, Figure 1). This memorandum provides the methods, assumptions, and results of pedestrian based biological surveys which targeted Burrowing Owl (Athene cunicularia) for the Project. The Project is within the known range and current breeding distribution of Burrowing Owl. For the purposes of this memorandum (memo), the study area includes a portion Chaffey College (Project Site) and a buffer (Figure 1). NOREAS Inc. (NOREAS) was retained by Borrego because there was an inquiry as to whether or not Burrowing Owls would continue to utilize the study area during the non-breeding season as a consequence of active construction operations being performed at Chaffey College.

Burrowing Owls prefer open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, agricultural and rangelands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Burrowing Owls also prefer areas inhabited by small mammals as they predominately depend on mammal burrows (particularly ground squirrels) for subterranean nesting. Owls can be found at elevations ranging from 200 ft below sea level to 9,000 ft above (CDFG 1995). Burrowing Owls commonly perch on fence posts or on mounds outside their burrows. Northern populations of burrowing owls are usually migratory, while more southern populations may move short distances or not at all (Haug et al. 1993, Botelho 1996). Little is known about the winter ranges of migratory populations, although migratory Burrowing Owls are believed to mix with resident populations in California during the winter months (Coulombe 1971, Haug et al. 1993). Burrowing Owls tend to be resident where food sources are stable and available year-round (Rosenberg et al. 1998). Typically, they disperse or migrate south in areas when food becomes seasonally scarce. Burrowing Owls tend to be opportunistic feeders. Large arthropods, mainly beetles and grasshoppers, comprise a substantial portion of their diet (Rosenberg et al. 1998). Small mammals, especially mice, rats, gophers, and ground squirrels, are also important food items. Other prey animals include reptiles and amphibians, scorpions, young cottontail rabbits, bats, and birds such as sparrows and Horned Larks. Consumption of insects increases during the breeding season. Burrowing Owls hover while hunting; after catching their prey they return to perches on fence posts or the ground. Burrowing Owls are primarily active at dusk and dawn, but if necessary will hunt at any time of day (CBOC 1993, CDFG 1995; Rosenberg et al. 1998).

The peak of the breeding season for Burrowing Owls is March to late August; the season tends to last later in the northern part of the range (CBOC 1993, CDFG 1995, Klute et al. 2003). Clutch size (number of birds hatched at the same time) ranges from 1 to 12 and averages about 7 (Ehrlich 1988). The incubation period is 28–30 days (Ehrlich 1988). The female performs all the incubation and brooding.
The site is located in Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, on the Prado Dam USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map. San Bernardino Base and Meridian, Township 2 South, Range 8 West, in an unsectioned portion of the Santa Ana del Chino Land Grant.

Center coordinates are:
Latitude 33.993278, Longitude -117.676909
(sitting on eggs to hatch them by the warmth of the body) and is believed to remain continually in the burrow while the male does all the hunting (Rosenberg et al. 1998). The young fledge (take their first flight out of the nest) at 44 days but remain near the burrow and join the adults in foraging flights at dusk (Ehrlich 1988). The maximum life span recorded for a banded bird in the wild is approximately 8.5 years (Rosenberg et al. 1998). In resident populations, nest site fidelity is common, with many adults nesting each year in their previous year’s burrow; young from the previous year often establish nest sites near (<900 ft) their natal sites (Trulio 1997, Rosenberg et al. 1998). Burrowing Owls in migratory populations also often nest in the same burrow, particularly if the previous year’s breeding was successful (Belthoff and King 1997). Other birds in the same population may move to burrows near their previous year’s burrow. The species is threatened primarily by loss, degradation, and fragmentation of habitat, although they do readily inhabit anthropogenic landscapes such as agricultural fields, golf courses, and airport grasslands (Korfanta et al. 2005).

METHODS

Prior to field surveys, natural resource databases, local resource management plans, aerial photos, and other readily available commercial data associated with the region were reviewed to determine the locations and types of resources that have the potential to exist within the Project vicinity (Figure 2). Field survey methods for Burrowing Owl were derived from generally accepted professional standards (e.g., 1993 California Burrowing Owl Consortium Survey Protocol and Mitigation Guidelines and the 1995 and 2012 California Department of Fish and Game Staff Reports on Burrowing Owl Mitigation). Accordingly, a methodical pedestrian-survey for owls, burrows and their characteristic sign were conducted by walking through study area limits. Field census consisted of walking belt transects spaced at roughly 20-meter intervals. Transect spacing was reduced or expanded to account for differences in terrain, vegetation density, and visibility. Where access was limited (i.e., private property, health and safety concerns, and so forth), observations were made from the nearest appropriate vantage points by means of public rights of way. Field surveys were conducted when weather conditions were conducive to observing Burrowing Owl. Surveys were not performed during rain, extreme temperatures, high winds (>25 miles per hour), or dense fog.

For the purposes of this survey, sign includes Burrowing Owl tracks, molted feathers, cast pellets (defined as 1-2-inch long brown to black regurgitated pellets consisting of non-digestible portions of the owls’ diet, such as fur, bones, claws, beetle elytra, or feathers), prey remains, egg shell fragments, owl white wash, nest burrow decoration materials (e.g., paper, foil, plastic items, livestock or other animal manure, etc.), possible owl perches, or other items. Since some Burrowing Owls may be detected by their calls, field surveyors also listened for Burrowing Owls while walking transects within the survey area. The presence of any observed species was based on direct observations of individual(s), sign, and/or vocalization.

Surveys were only performed by individuals that are qualified and been previously approved from resource agencies (i.e., California Department of Fish and Wildlife) to inventory and monitor Burrowing Owl. Aerial maps illustrating study area boundaries were also utilized in the field to safeguard adequate pedestrian survey coverage. These efforts were further complemented with the use of a hand-held Global Positioning Systems (GPS) for accurate data collection. In summary, the study area was thoroughly investigated by walking slowly and methodically, while scanning for Burrowing Owls. Any sign encountered during the surveys were recorded and documented as well. Weather conditions,
Special Status Species Occurrences

Data Sources:
- Bing accessed Oct 2017

Study Area
10-Mile Radius Around the Study Area

Common Name (Scientific Name)

Plants
- Chaparral sand-verbena (Abronia villosa var. aurita)
- Brauna’s milk-vetch (Astragalus brauniana)
- Coulter’s saltbush (Atriplex coulteri)
- Neah’s barberry (Berberis nevinsii)
- Plummer’s mariposa-lily (Calochortus plummerae)
- Intermediate mariposa-lily (Calochortus weedii var. intermedius)
- Lucky morning-glory (Calystegia mexicana)
- Smooth spinyflower (Centromadia pungens var. iosea)
- Perry’s spinyflower (Chorisandthe perryi var. perryi)
- Long-spined spinyflower (Chorisandthe polygonoides var. longispina)
- California saw-grass (Cladium californicum)
- Slender-horned spinyflower (Dodecahema leptoceras)
- Many-stemmed dudleya (Dudleya multiflora)
- Santa Ana River woollystar (Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum)
- Teacale cypress (Hesperocyparis forbesii)
- Mesa horkelia (Horkelia cuneata var. pubescens)
- Heat-leaved pitcher sage (Lepechinia cardotaphyta)
- Robinson’s pepper-grasses (Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii)
- Jinker’s monardella (Monardella australis ssp. jinkeri)
- California muhly (Muhlenbergia californica)
- Prostrate wavel pool navarretia (Navarretia prostrata)
- Chaparral mimosa (Mimulus cirsomontana)
- White rabbit-tobacco (Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum)
- Chaparral ragwort (Senecio aphanactis)
- Salt Spring checkerbloom (Sidalcea neomexicana)
- San Bernardino aster (Symphyotrichum defoliatum)
- Rigid fringepod (Thysanocarpus rigidus)

Common Name

Invertebrates
- California diplectronan caddisfly
- Crotch bumble bee
- Delhi Sands flower-loving fly

Amphibians
- Coast Range newt
- Northern leopard frog

Reptiles
- California glossy snake
- Coast horned lizard
- Coast pitch-nosed snake
- Coastal whiptail
- Orange-frosted whiptail
- Red diamond rattlesnake
- San Diego banded gecko
- Southern California legless lizard
- Two-striped gartersnake
- Western pond turtle

Mammals
- Big free-tailed bat
- Los Angeles pocket mouse
- Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse
- Pallid bat
- Pocketed free-tailed bat
- San Bernardino kangaroo rat
- San Diego desert woodrat
- Stephens’ kangaroo rat
- Western mosaic bat
- Western yellow bat
- Yuma myotis

Common Name (Scientific Name)

Birds
- American peregrine falcon
- Burrowing owl
- California black rail
- California horned lark
- Coastal cactus wren
- Coastal California graukrahtcher
- Cooper’s hawk
- Golden eagle
- Grass hopper sparrow
- Least Belf’s sreeo
- Long-eared owl
- Merlin
- Southern California richardson sparrow
- Southwestern willow flycatcher
- Swainson’s hawk
- Tricolored blackbird
- Western yellow-billed cuckoo
- White-tailed kite
- Yellow-breasted chat
- Yellow warbler

Fish
- Amarg chub
- Santa Ana sucker
- Southern California Arogya Chub
- Santa Ana Sucker Stream

Note: Resource specialists were consulted and readily available commercial data from resource management plans and other relevant documents were researched to determine the locations and types of resources that have the potential to exist in the region.

Figure 2.
including wind speed and air temperature were also monitored during each survey event. The presence of wildlife was based on direct observation, sign (e.g., burrows, nests, scat, etc.) and/or vocalization.

RESULTS
Surveys were performed by NOREAS on 13, 14 and 15 October 2017 (Table 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey Date</th>
<th>Biologist(s)</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Temperature (°F)</th>
<th>Wind Miles Per Hour (MPH)</th>
<th>Cloud Cover</th>
<th>Precipitation (Inches)</th>
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<tr>
<td>10/13/2017</td>
<td>Eric Dugan, PhD  Onkar Singh, BS</td>
<td>430 PM to 700 PM</td>
<td>81° F</td>
<td>5 to 9 MPH</td>
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<td>630 AM to 1000 AM</td>
<td>67° F</td>
<td>0 to 2 MPH</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>10/15/2017</td>
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<td>430 PM to 700 PM</td>
<td>89° F</td>
<td>1 to 5 MPH</td>
<td>Clear</td>
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The study area predominately consists of non-native vegetation, non-native grasslands, developed, disturbed and ornamental land cover types. It is therefore assumed that any species currently using the study area are acclimated to the disturbance regime present. As expressed above, the study area is heavily disturbed and includes an operational college, paved roads, parking facilities, commercial buildings, and active agricultural / livestock operations. Throughout a substantial portion of the study area there is evidence of significant anthropogenic undertakings. Representative photographs of the study area are provided in Appendix A.
Four Burrowing Owls, several active burrow complexes and their characteristic sign (e.g., white wash and pellets) were observed within discrete portions of the study area (Figure 3). No nesting or breeding behavior was detected during the field surveys. There was also no direct evidence of “take” of Burrowing Owls within the study area either. To that end, it has been well documented that Burrowing Owls use “satellite” or non-nesting burrows, moving young at 10-14 days, presumably to reduce risk of predation (Desmond and Savidge 1998) and possibly to avoid nest parasites (Dechant et al. 1999). It is not uncommon for successful nests to have active satellite burrows greater than 200 ft. from nest burrow complexes (Desmond and Savidge 1999). Several studies have even documented the number of satellite burrows used by young and adult Burrowing Owls between 1 and 11 burrows with an average use of approximately 5 burrows (Thompson 1984, Haug 1985, Haug and Oliphant 1990).

Supporting the notion that Burrowing Owls preferentially select nest sites between February and July near potential satellite burrows.

It is important to note that the Burrowing Owl has been designated by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) as a species of special concern. Burrowing Owl is not a State or Federally listed species. The “State Species of Special Concern” status applies to animals not listed for protection under the Federal Endangered Species Act or the California Endangered Species Act. The designation denotes that a species has historically occurred in low numbers and known threats to their continued existence currently exist. The designation is also intended to result in “special consideration” for these animals during the environmental review and discretionary permitting processes. Additionally, the designation is intended to focus research and management attention on poorly-known, potentially at-risk species by stimulating the collection of additional information on their biology, distribution, and status.

**PROPOSED MINIMIZATION MEASURES**

The following measures are recommended as a means of avoiding and minimizing adverse impacts to Burrowing Owls that have the potential to occur within the study area and on adjacent lands:

- In order to comply with Section 10 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and relevant sections of the California Fish and Game Code, ground disturbing activities should take place outside of the typical avian nesting season (e.g., February 15th until September 1st) – to the maximum extent practical. If ground disturbing activities need to take place between February 15th and September 1st, a pre-activity survey for nesting birds should be completed prior to the onset of activities.
  - To the maximum extent practicable, a buffer zone (50 ft.) from occupied nests of non-listed (i.e., State of Federal Endangered Species Act listing) species should be
Figure 3.
maintained during physical ground disturbing activities. Once nesting has ended, the buffer may be removed.
  o Flagging or similar material used to demarcate occupied nests or burrow complexes should be delineated on the ground between 50 ft. and 150 ft. from the occupied substrate to the maximum extent practical.

  • A targeted clearance survey prior to initiation of ground-disturbing activities should also be performed for Burrowing Owl.
    o If pedestrian-based survey efforts for the species are negative, there would be no presumption that the action would result in the loss of individuals or that it would adversely affect local or regional populations of Burrowing Owl.
    o Pre-activity surveys for Burrowing Owl should begin no earlier than 30 days prior to the action, and end no earlier than 24 hours prior to the commencement of disturbance.
    o Provide artificial replacement burrows in the event that owls are detected, either as wintering or breeding within disturbance boundaries.
    o Wintering individuals may be evicted with the use of exclusion devices followed by a period of 7 days of monitoring to safeguard that no animal(s) have been left in their burrows. When it can be evidenced that owls are no longer using the burrows, the burrows can be hand excavated and collapsed under the supervision of a qualified biologist.

  • Ground disturbance limits of activities should be clearly delineated with temporary construction staking, flagging, or similar materials.

  • To avoid attracting predators and nuisance species, work areas shall be clear of debris, where possible. All food-related trash items shall be enclosed in sealed containers and regularly removed from the Project.

  • Before the start of ground disturbing activities, a qualified biologist should prepare and implement an environmental education program for construction personnel that shows deference to Burrowing Owl protection.
    o The environmental education program will include a description, representative photographs, and legal status of Burrowing Owl, summarize the general rules and procedures that must be followed by each person on the Project to safeguard minimization or complete avoidance of impacts to protected biological resources and special status species, and describe the penalties for not adhering to biological compliance requirements.

The services performed and documented in this report have been conducted in a manner consistent with the level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by other professional consultants under similar circumstances. No other representations are either expressed or implied and no warranty or guarantee is included or intended in this report. Opinions relating to presence, absence, or potential for
occurrence of biological resources are based on limited data and actual conditions may vary from those encountered at the times and locations where the data were obtained despite due professional care.

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## APPENDIX A

### Photographic Log

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<thead>
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<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Image 1" /></td>
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