



Adelanto Gateway Logistic Center Project

Burrowing Owl Survey Report

City of Adelanto, San Bernardino County, California

PROJECT APPLICANT:

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March 13, 2025

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1 - INTRODUCTION

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) prepared this Burrowing Owl Survey Report in support of the proposed Adelanto Gateway Logistic Center Project (proposed project) in the City of Adelanto, in San Bernardino County, California. This report summarizes the findings of a habitat assessment, burrow survey, and burrowing owl surveys conducted by FCS in 2024. This report also includes recommended measures to avoid or minimize potential project impacts.

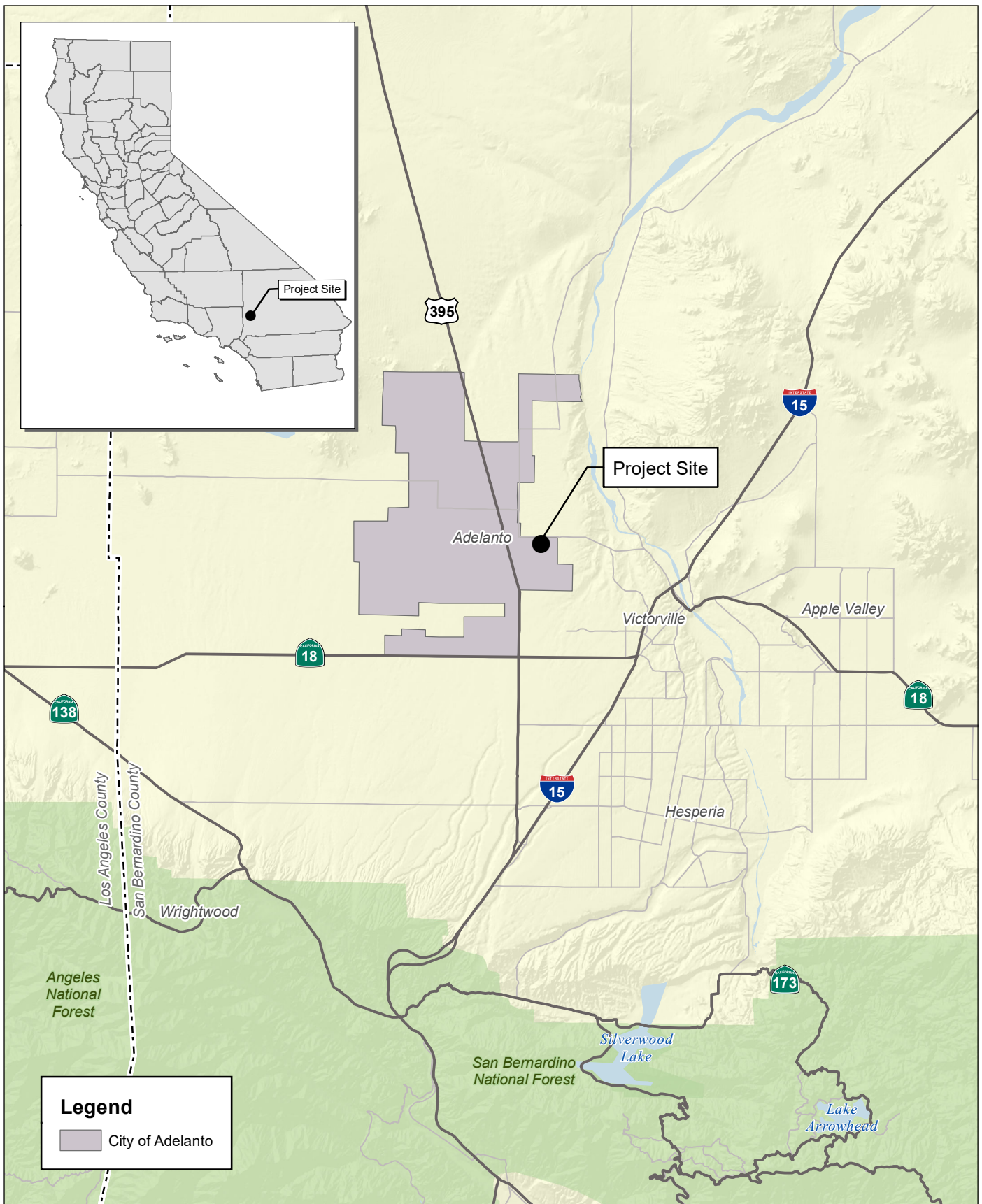
1.1 - Project Site Location and Description

The approximately 487.20-acre project site is located in the City of Adelanto, in San Bernardino County, California (Exhibit 1). The project site is centered around 34.568588° latitude and -117.387749° longitude. The location of the project site within the Mojave Desert region is shown on Exhibit 1, and the project site boundaries on a recent high-resolution aerial image are shown on Exhibit 2. The project site is located on the *Adelanto, California* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map, Township 6 North, Range 5 West, Section 34.

The project site is situated in an area characterized by urban development, including the Federal Correctional Complex to the east of the site and several corporate businesses including a trucking company, concrete company, and a diesel engine repair shop to the south. Additionally, a cannabis store, open land, and Adelanto Road is located to the west of the site and Air Expressway, the DHL Supply Chain, and the Southern California Logistics Airport located to the north. However, undeveloped land is also present to the west, north, and east of the project site. Significant landmarks in the project vicinity include U.S Route 395 located approximately 0.45 mile west and the Southern California Logistics Airport located approximately 0.34 mile north of the project site.

The proposed project would consist of an industrial distribution facility comprised of industrial warehouses and office space.

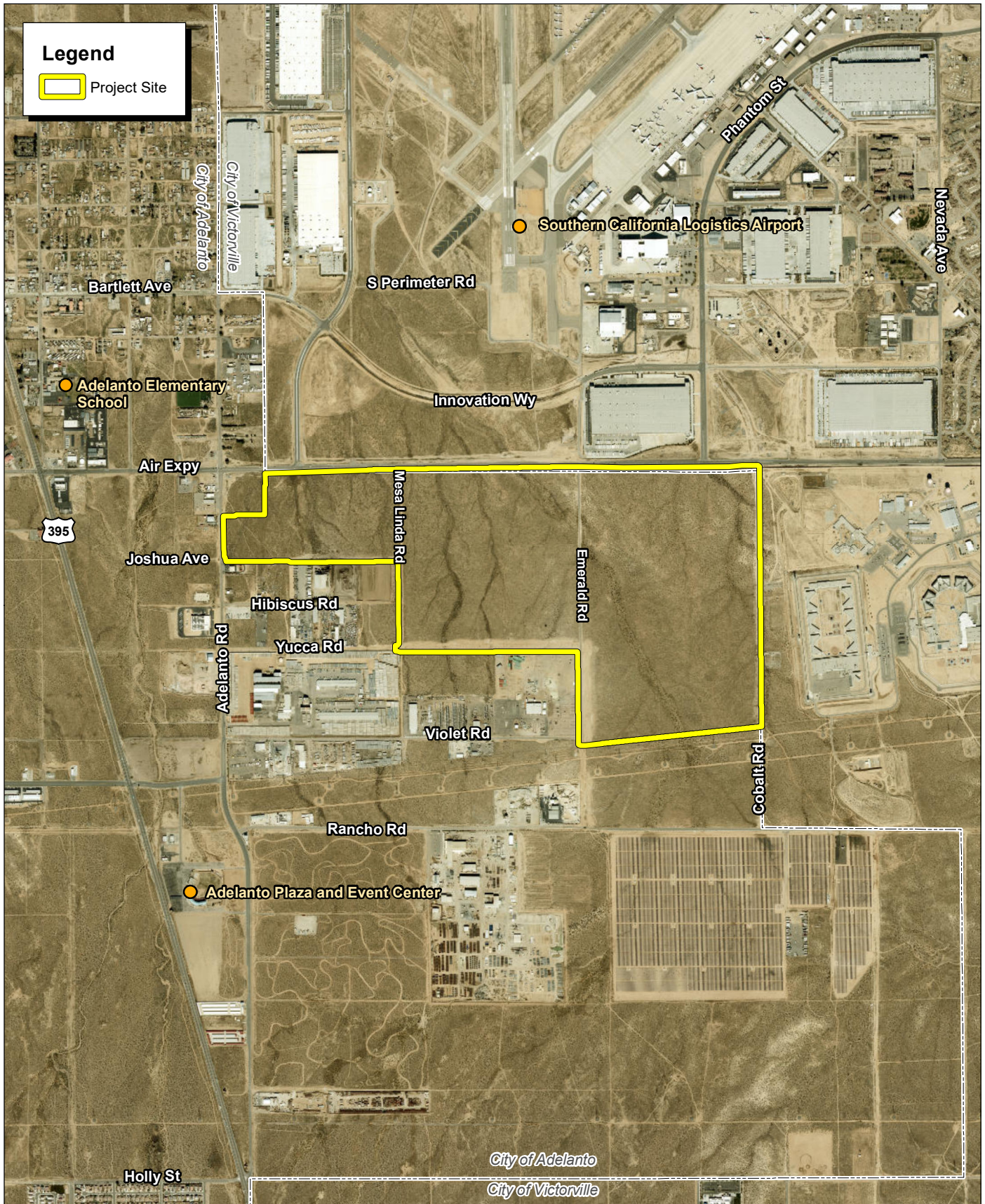
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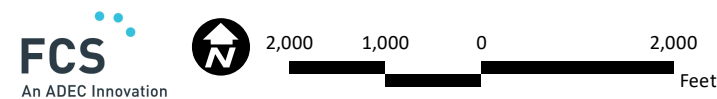
Source: Census 2000 Data, The California Spatial Information Library (CaSIL).



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Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery. BLUE Engineering & Consulting, Inc.



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Exhibit 2 Local Vicinity Map

MILESKEI LIVING TRUST
ADELANTO GATEWAY LOGISTIC CENTER PROJECT
BURROWING OWL SURVEY REPORT

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2 - BACKGROUND

2.1 - Burrowing Owl

The burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) is an owl in the family Strigidae. The historic range for the species includes the Central Valley from Redding south to the Grapevine, east through the Mojave Desert and west to San José, the San Francisco Bay Area, the outer coastal foothills that extend from Monterey south to San Diego, and the Sonoran Desert.^{1,2} Burrowing owls are yearlong residents in suitable habitats throughout California. Preferred habitats include grasslands and sparse shrublands or other low-growing or sparse vegetation. In the Imperial Valley they are often associated with agricultural fields. They can make localized movements, but normally have moderate to high site fidelity to general breeding areas, ground squirrel colonies, and even to particular nest burrows, depending on successful past breeding.^{3,4} Non-migratory burrowing owls use and maintain burrows year-round.⁵ Burrowing owls nest and roost in burrows excavated by California ground squirrels (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), canids like coyote (*Canis latrans*), kit foxes (*Vulpes macrotis*), American badgers (*Taxidea taxus*), and other small- and medium-sized mammals. They can also occupy man-made structures such as culverts, concrete and asphalt piles, standpipes, and clay irrigation pipes. Burrowing owls are primarily crepuscular (dawn and dusk) and nocturnal feeders, although they can be seen at any time.

Burrowing owl populations are threatened by habitat loss, pesticide use, and ground squirrel eradication programs, which limit suitable burrowing habitat. Formerly common in Central and Southern California coastal habitats, smaller interior valleys, and in the Central Valley, urbanization and agriculture have resulted in reductions in burrowing owl distribution.^{6,7} In Southern California, remnant populations

¹ Grinnell, J., and A. H. Miller. 1944. The distribution of birds of California. *Pacific Coast Avifauna* 27:1-617

² Gervais, J. A., D. K. Rosenberg, and L. A. Comrack. 2008. Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*). California Bird Species of Special Concern: A ranked assessment of species, subspecies, and distinct populations of birds of immediate conservation concern in California. *Studies of Western Birds* 1. Western Field Ornithologists, Camarillo, California, and California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento. Shuford, W. D., and Gardali, T., eds. 1:218-226.

³ Bates, C. 2006. Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*). in *The Draft Desert Bird Conservation Plan: a strategy for reversing the decline of desert-associated birds in California*. California Partners in Flight. Website: <http://www.prbo.org/calpif/htmldocs/desert.html>.

⁴ Klute, D. S., L. W. Ayers, M. T. Green, W. H. Howe, S. L. Jones, J. A. Shaffer, S. R. Sheffield, and T. S. Zimmerman. 2003. Status Assessment and Conservation Plan for the Western Burrowing Owl in the United States. FWS/BTP-R6001-2003. U.S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. Washington, DC.

⁵ Haug, E. A., B. A. Millsap, and M. S. Martell. 1993. Burrowing Owl (*Speotyto cunicularia*). *The Birds of North America*, No. 61. (A. Poole, and F. Gill, Eds.). The Academy of Natural Sciences and The American Ornithologists' Union, Philadelphia, PA and Washington, DC.

⁶ Zarn, M. 1974. Burrowing Owl, report no. 11. Habitat management series for unique or endangered species. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Denver, Colorado. 25pp.

⁷ Gervais, J. A., D. K. Rosenberg, and L. A. Comrack. 2008. Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*). California Bird Species of Special Concern: A ranked assessment of species, subspecies, and distinct populations of birds of immediate

persist in the high desert, and in the rural areas of San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego counties. Agricultural areas of the Imperial Valley appear to support the highest numbers of this species.⁸

In October of 2024, the California Fish and Game Commission voted unanimously that listing the burrowing owl under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) was warranted, and the species was advanced to candidate status. The burrowing owl is also considered a Special Species of Concern by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and a Bird of Conservation Concern by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Nesting burrows are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). Take of individual burrowing owls and their nests is prohibited by sections 3503, 3503.5 and 3513 of California Fish and Game Code. Take is defined in Fish and Game Code Section 86 as to “hunt, pursue, catch, capture or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture or kill.”

conservation concern in California. Studies of Western Birds 1. Western Field Ornithologists, Camarillo, California, and California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento. Shuford, W. D., and Gardali, T., eds. 1:218-226.

⁸ Ibid.

3 - ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project site lies within the Victor Valley which comprises the south-central portion of the Mojave Desert. The valley spans approximately 20,105 square miles and consists of a largely desert scrub ecosystem, primarily dominated by creosote bushes and Joshua trees. The valley lies north of the San Bernardino Mountains, northeast of the San Gabriel Mountains, north of the Cajon Pass, and east of Antelope Valley. The Mojave River runs through Victor Valley and is located to the south and east of the project site.

3.1 - Topography and Hydrology

The project site lies between 2,900 and 2,925 above sea level in elevation. The project site and vicinity are generally flat and slope gently toward the north. The site contains an unvegetated ephemeral drainage that flows in a south to north direction through the site and ranges from two to three feet in width. The drainage originates off-site to the south and flows north before dissipating on-site. The site also contains several non-jurisdictional drainage swales.⁹

3.2 - Vegetation Communities and Land Cover

FCS Biologists recorded one vegetation community on the project site, creosote bush–white bursage scrub, described below.

3.2.1 - *Larrea tridentata*–*Ambrosia dumosa* Shrubland Alliance

The entirety of the project site consists of Creosote bush–white bursage scrub (*Larrea tridentata*–*Ambrosia dumosa* Shrubland Alliance) (Exhibit 3). This community is dominated by creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*) with white bursage (*Ambrosia dumosa*) as the subdominant shrub. Other species observed in this community consist of athel tamarisk (*Tamarix aphylla*), silver cholla (*Cylindropuntia echinocarpa*), cotton thorn (*Tetradymia comosa*), desert globe mallow (*Sphaeralcea ambigua*), Mojave lupine (*Lupinus odoratus*), Nevada ephedra (*Ephedra nevadensis*), box-thorn (*Lycium* spp.), desert mariposa lily (*Calochortus kennedyi*), Jerusalem thorn (*Parkinsonia aculeata*), western Joshua tree (*Yucca brevifolia*), desert woollystar (*Eriastrum eremicum*), horsetweed (*Erigeron canadensis*), shortpod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), rubber rabbitbrush (*Ericameria nauseosa*), dove weed (*Croton setigerus*), common tarweed (*Madia elegans*), and red brome (*Bromus rubens*). This vegetation alliance is commonly found on alluvial fans, bajadas, valleys, basins, upland slopes, and mesas. It thrives in areas with well-drained soils and minimal water retention. This natural vegetation

⁹ United States Geological Survey (USGS). 2024. National Geospatial Program. Website: https://www.usgs.gov/core-science-systems/national-geospatial-program/us-topo-maps-america?qt-science_support_page_related_con=4#qt-science_support_page_related_con. Accessed November 26, 2024.

community has a state rarity of S5 under the Manual of California Vegetation (MCV), which considers it secure within California.

3.3 - Soils

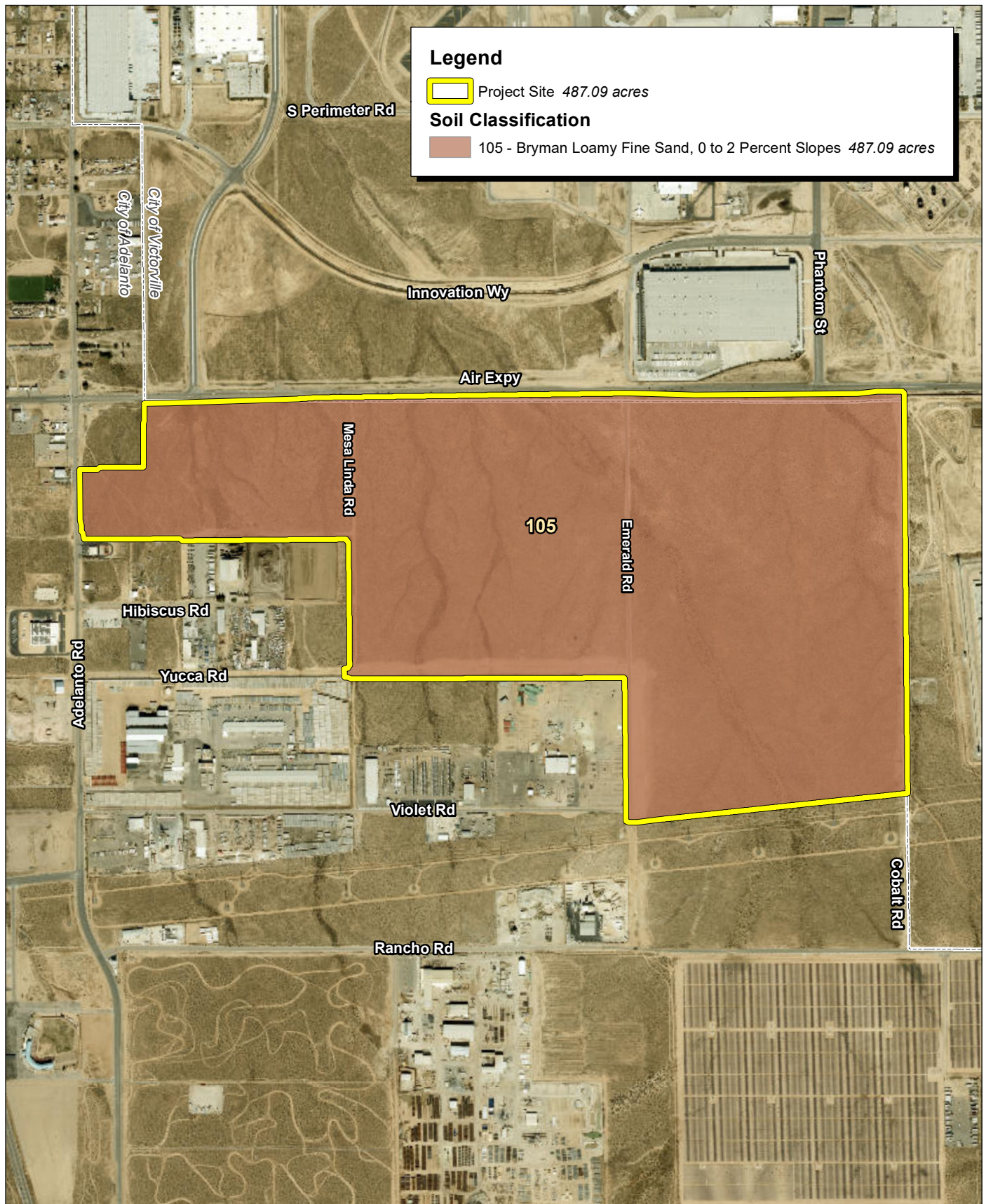
The Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (WSS) depicts one soil type on the project site.¹⁰ These soil types and their primary characteristics are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Soil Types Present within Project Site

Soil Name	Symbol	Slope	Description	Acreage On-site
Bryman Loamy Fine Sand	105	0–2%	The Bryman series consists of alluvium derived from granite sources. This soil is well draining and is nonsaline to very slight saline. It is typically found on terraces and older alluvial fans with slopes ranging.	487.09
Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 2024. Official Soil Series Descriptions. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Website: http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/ . Accessed November 26, 2024.				

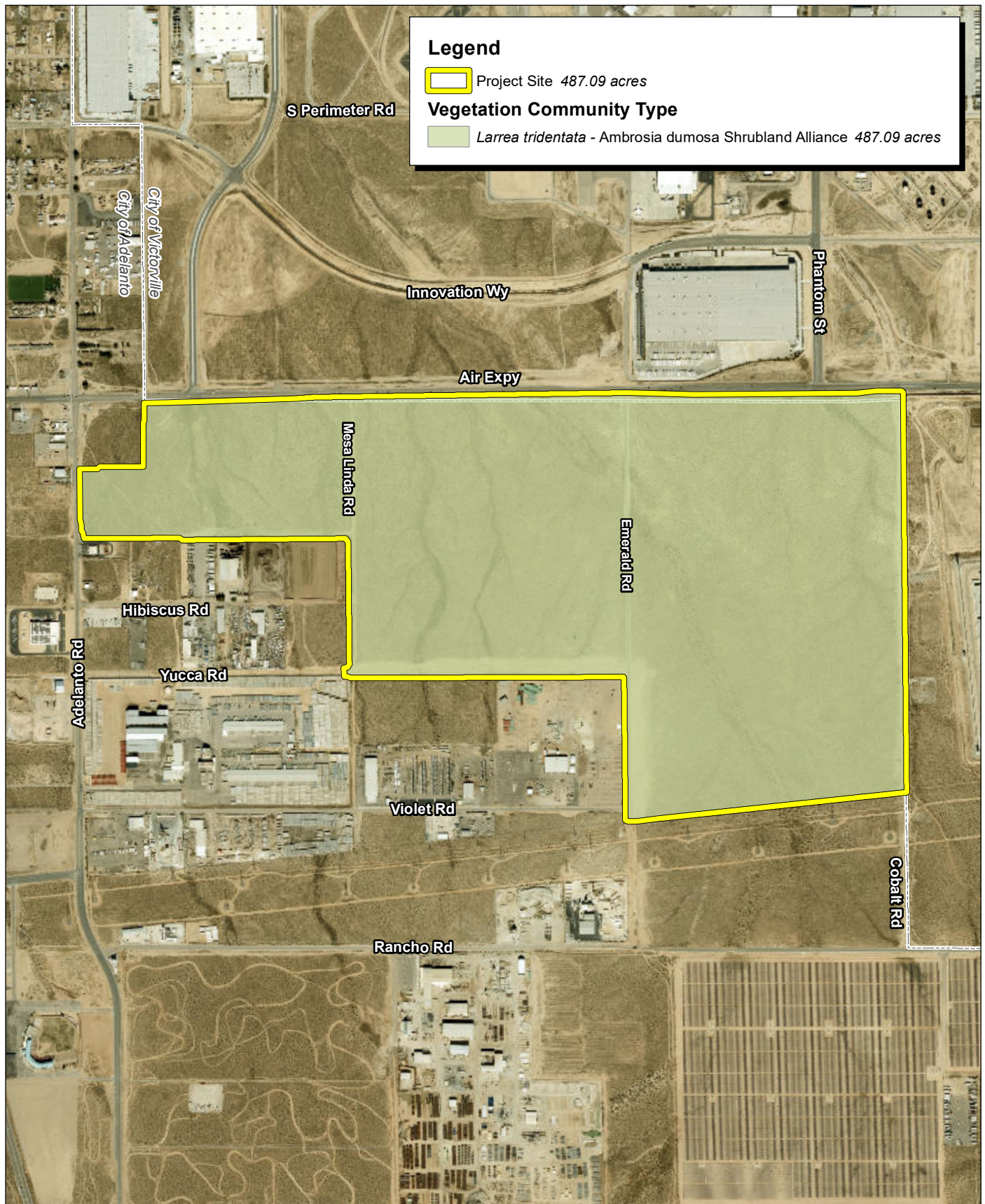
Bryman loamy fine sand is the only soil type on-site, covering 487.09 acres (Exhibit 4). These soils are well-drained and friable and provide excellent burrowing opportunities.

¹⁰ Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 2024. Web Soil Survey (WSS). United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Website: <https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>. Accessed November 26, 2024.



Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery. BLUE Engineering & Consulting, Inc. USDA Soils Data Mart, San Bernardino Mojave River Area.

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Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery. BLUE Engineering & Consulting, Inc.



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4 - METHODS

4.1 - Desktop Review

4.1.1 - Database Searches

An FCS Biologist compiled information about the occurrence of burrowing owls that were previously recorded in the project vicinity. FCS accessed the CDFW California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) and the USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) online planning tool.^{11,12} The CNDDDB Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS 6) database was used to determine the distance between known recorded occurrences of burrowing owls and the project site.¹³

4.1.2 - Review of Topographic Maps and Aerial Photographs

An FCS Biologist reviewed current USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map(s) and aerial photographs as a preliminary analysis of the existing conditions on the project site and in the immediate vicinity.¹⁴ Information obtained from the review of the topographic maps included general topography and elevation characteristics of the project site and vicinity. FCS Biologists accessed Google Earth Aerial photographs to provide a perspective of the most current site conditions relative to on-site and off-site land use and vegetation communities in the vicinity of the project site.

4.2 - Field Surveys

FCS Biologists performed a modified version of the CDFW (2012) survey protocol in the spring and summer of 2024. The survey effort was modified due to FCS being contracted to conduct the survey in late April 2024, resulting in missing the first survey window (February 15 through April 15) specified in the protocol. FCS Biologists completed the surveys between May and July, sampling the latter half of the breeding season.

¹¹ United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2025. Information for Planning and Consultation. Website: <https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>. Accessed January 30, 2025.

¹² California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2025. CNDDDB RareFind 5 California Natural Diversity Database Query for Special-Status Species. Website: <https://map.dfg.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RareFind.aspx>. Accessed January 30, 2025.

¹³ California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2025. Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS 6). Website: <https://map.dfg.ca.gov/bios/>. Accessed January 30, 2025.

¹⁴ United States Geological Survey (USGS). 2024. National Geospatial Program. Website: https://www.usgs.gov/core-science-systems/national-geospatial-program/us-topo-maps-america?qt-science_support_page_related_con=4#qt-science_support_page_related_con. Accessed November 26, 2024.

4.2.1 - Habitat Assessment

FCS Biologists assessed land cover and vegetation community types on the project site and within a 500-foot buffer of the site to determine whether these areas supported burrowing owl habitat. Vegetation communities were mapped and potential burrowing owl habitat(s) indicated using ArcGIS Field Maps.

4.2.2 - Burrow Survey

FCS Biologists conducted a survey for burrows within mapped burrowing owl habitat on the project site and within its 500-foot buffer. During the survey the Biologists walked parallel transects spaced at 10 meters and searched for existing burrows greater than 4 inches in diameter, including those excavated by California ground squirrels, coyotes, and other burrowing wildlife. Burrows suitable for burrowing owl occupancy were recorded in ArcGIS Field Maps. The FCS Biologists also recorded any sign of burrowing owl (e.g., pellets, whitewash, feathers, tracks) detected at the burrows.

4.2.3 - Burrowing Owl Surveys

Following the habitat assessment and mapping of burrows, FCS Biologists conducted a series of burrowing owl surveys within suitable habitats on the project site and its 500-foot buffer. The surveys were conducted by Biologists experienced with burrowing owl identification, per guidance provided in the CDFW (2012) Staff Report. The surveys were conducted when weather conditions were conducive to detection of burrowing owls. The Biologists targeted the burrows during the surveys, generally walking from one burrow or burrow complex to the next. The Biologists also walked transects through suitable habitat on the project site spaced at 30 meters. Because of limitations of accessing adjacent private lands, the Biologists scanned habitats in the 500-foot buffer of the project site with binoculars. During the surveys, the Biologists walked slowly and used binoculars to augment the search area, searching for burrowing owls that could be flushed as the Biologists approached. All birds observed or detected by vocalization were recorded in field notes during the survey.

5 - RESULTS

5.1 - Desktop Review

According to the CNDDDB, there are 27 occurrences of burrowing owls within 5 miles of the project site and 15 occurrences between 5 and 10 miles from the project site (Exhibit 5).^{15,16} The USFWS IPaC report did not identify burrowing owl as a species of concern in the project vicinity. A review of aerial photos determined that undeveloped lands that could support appropriate conditions for burrowing owl occurrence are located to the west, north, and east of the project site. Except for a small area of land northwest of the project site, these undeveloped lands are all separated from the site by roadways.

5.2 - Field Surveys

Survey personnel, dates, times, and weather conditions are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: 2024 Burrowing Owl Survey Dates, Surveyors, and Survey Conditions

Date	Survey Type	Surveyor(s)	Time	Weather Conditions
5/15/24	Habitat Assessment and Burrow Survey	Kayla Belanger	9:00 a.m.–2:00 p.m.	Sunny, clear Temp: 60–76°F Wind: 7–10 mph
5/30/24	Breeding Season Survey	Kayla Belanger	9:00 a.m.–2:00 p.m.	Sunny, clear Temp: 63–75°F Wind: 0–5 mph
6/28/24	Breeding Season Survey	Kayla Belanger	9:00 a.m.–2:00 p.m.	Sunny, clear Temp: 79–96°F Wind: 0–7 mph
7/30/24	Breeding Season Survey	Kayla Belanger	9:00 a.m.–2:00 p.m.	Sunny, clear Temp: 82–97°F Wind: 0–17 mph
Notes: °F = degrees Fahrenheit				

¹⁵ California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2025. CNDDDB RareFind 5 California Natural Diversity Database Query for Special-Status Species. Website: <https://map.dfg.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RareFind.aspx>. Accessed January 30, 2025.

¹⁶ California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2025. Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS 6). Website: <https://map.dfg.ca.gov/bios/>. Accessed January 30, 2025.

5.2.1 - Habitat Assessment

Suitable habitat for burrowing owls occurs over most of the project site and much of the 500-foot buffer surrounding the project (Exhibit 6). The creosote bush–white bursage scrub vegetation community on-site and within the 500-foot buffer provides sufficiently sparse vegetation to support burrowing owl occupancy and provide foraging habitat. Numerous mammal burrows on-site provide suitable burrowing and nesting habitat for burrowing owls. Soils on the project site and within its 500-foot buffer are friable, sandy soils that are conducive to burrowing. One land cover type present in the 500-foot buffer—urban/developed—does not contain suitable habitat for burrowing owls.

Representative photographs of the habitat conditions on the project site are presented in Appendix A.

5.2.2 - Burrow Survey

FCS Biologists completed a burrow survey of the project site on May 15, 2024. A total of 124 suitable burrows was recorded on the project site (Exhibit 6). Lands within the 500-foot buffer of the project were surveyed where accessible, with the exception of developed areas. Most of the burrows appeared to have been excavated or were inhabited by California ground squirrel, and several others appeared to have been excavated by kit fox and coyotes. A concentration of burrows was detected in the western portion of the site (Exhibit 6).

5.2.3 - Breeding Season Surveys

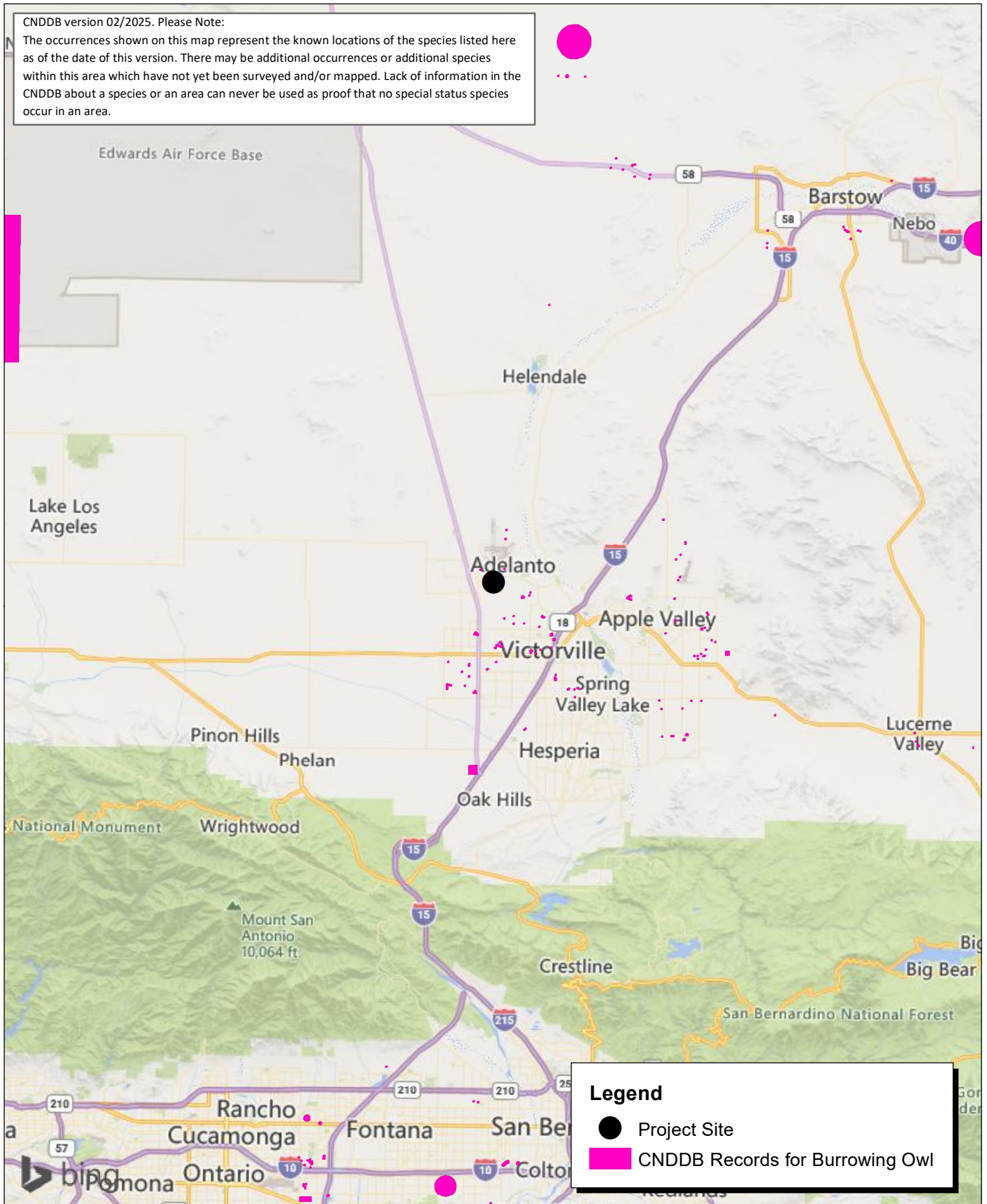
FCS Biologists performed breeding season surveys for burrowing owls during the morning hours of May 30, June 28, and July 30, 2024 (Table 2). Weather conditions were suitable for observing burrowing owls during each visit. A pair of burrowing owls was observed inhabiting a burrow in the eastern portion of the site on May 30, 2024. The CNDDDB Field Form for this observation is presented in Appendix B. Except for the burrow containing the pair, no other burrows showed sign of burrowing owl. Potential burrowing owl predators recorded on-site included desert kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis*). Other avian species observed during the burrowing owl surveys included common raven (*Corvus corax*) and horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris*).

5.2.4 - Additional Observations

During a small mammal trapping effort conducted by Dipodomys Ecological Consulting, LLC in June 2024, an individual burrowing owl was incidentally observed taking cover in an abandoned irrigation pipe in a more centrally located area of the project site. The exact location of the pipe was not recorded.

CNDDDB version 02/2025. Please Note:

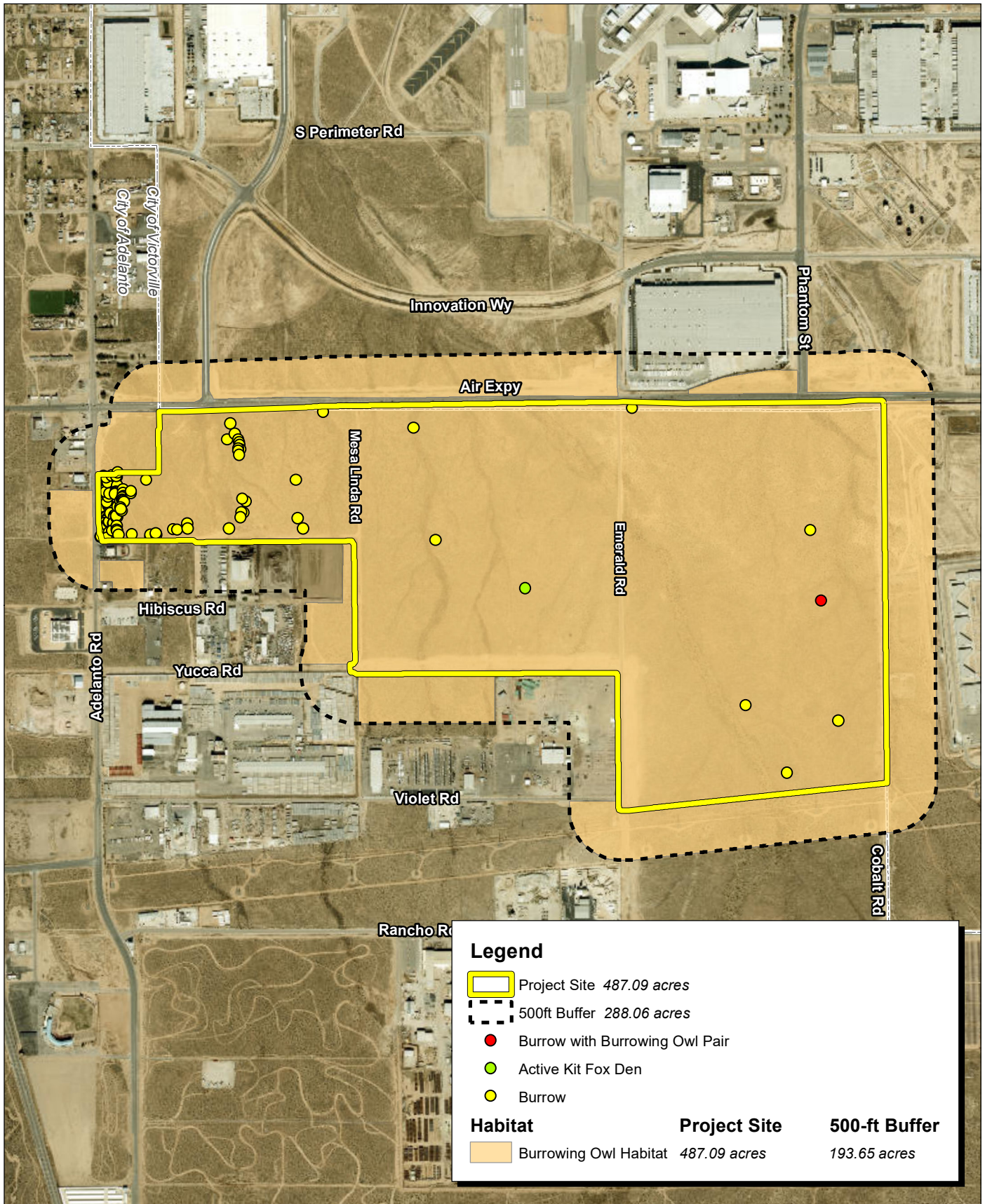
The occurrences shown on this map represent the known locations of the species listed here as of the date of this version. There may be additional occurrences or additional species within this area which have not yet been surveyed and/or mapped. Lack of information in the CNDDDB about a species or an area can never be used as proof that no special status species occur in an area.



Source: Bing Maps Road Web Mapping. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), February 2025.



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Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery. BLUE Engineering & Consulting, Inc.

Exhibit 6



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6 - CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The project site supports suitable foraging, burrowing, and nesting habitat for burrowing owls, and a pair and one individual were observed on-site. The pair was detected on May 30, 2024, and observed occupying a burrow in the eastern portion of the project site. It is likely that this pair was breeding on-site. No other burrows exhibited sign that indicated inhabitancy by burrowing owl. The single adult owl detected in the abandoned irrigation pipe was only seen once. This owl may have been one of the pair observed on-site or alternatively a single owl inhabiting the site as a temporary transient. We conclude that the project site is occupied by burrowing owls that likely bred on-site during the 2024 season. The project site is within the known breeding range of burrowing owls and given the transient nature of burrowing owls and the quality of habitat on-site, a pair could potentially breed there again. In addition, the project site could potentially support dispersing and wintering owls during the nonbreeding season. Therefore, we recommend that the project applicant prepare and submit a Burrowing Owl Mitigation Plan to CDFW for review and approval prior to the initiation of project activities at the site. As preparation of the Burrowing Owl Mitigation Plan may take up to 2 months and CDFW review of the plan may take up to 6 months, we recommend that the project applicant consider these timeframes during project planning.

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Adelanto Gateway Logistic Center Project

Burrowing Owl Survey Report

Appendix A:

Site Photographs

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Photograph 1: View of the *Larrea tridentata* - *Ambrosia dumosa* Shrubland Alliance on the project site, facing northeast.



Photograph 2: View of the *Larrea tridentata* - *Ambrosia dumosa* Shrubland Alliance on the project site, facing north.



Photograph 3: View of the *Larrea tridentata* - *Ambrosia dumosa* Shrubland Alliance on the project site and development adjacent to the site, facing south.



Photograph 4: View of the *Larrea tridentata* - *Ambrosia dumosa* Shrubland Alliance and development adjacent to the project site, facing east.



Photograph 5: View of burrowing owl pair detected at a burrow in eastern portion of the project site, facing east. This photograph was obtained from Dipodomys Ecological Consulting, LLC as they were conducting camera trap surveys for Mohave ground squirrel.



Photograph 6: View of the *Larrea tridentata* - *Ambrosia dumosa* Shrubland Alliance on the project site, facing west.

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Appendix B:

CNDDB Field Survey Form for Burrowing Owl Observation

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CNDDDB Online Field Survey Form Report



California Natural Diversity Database
Department of Fish and Wildlife
1416 9th Street, Suite 1266
Sacramento, CA 95814
Fax: 916.324.0475
cnddb@wildlife.ca.gov
www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cnddb/



Source code BEL24F0059
Quad code 3411754
Occ. no. _____
EO index no. _____
Map index no. _____

This data has been reported to the CNDDDB, but may not have been evaluated by the CNDDDB staff

Scientific name: *Athene cunicularia*

Common name: *burrowing owl*

Date of field work (mm-dd-yyyy): 05-30-2024

Comment about field work date(s): 8/14/2024

OBSERVER INFORMATION

Observer: *Kayla F. Belanger*

Affiliation: *FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS)*

Address: *3378 Lathrop Ave , Simi Valley, CA 93063*

Email: *kayla.belanger@comcast.net*

Phone: *(503) 789-6517*

Other observers:

DETERMINATION

Keyed in:

Compared w/ specimen at:

Compared w/ image in: *We have two individuals caught on a trail cam image*

By another person:

Other: *I have been working in the field conducting focused burrowing owl surveys for over 5 years*

Identification explanation:

Identification confidence: *Very confident*

Species found: *Yes* If not found, why not?

Level of survey effort: *Focused Burrowing owl survey, trail cams caught images of possible breeding pair, and one individual was observed utilizing an old irrigation pipe*

Total number of individuals: *3*

Collection? *No*

Collection number:

Museum/Herbarium:

ANIMAL INFORMATION

How was the detection made? *Photograph*

Number detected in each age class:

<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
adults	juveniles	larvae	egg mass	other

Age class comment: *Possible breeding pair*

Bird site use:

- ☐ Nesting ☐ Rookery ☐ Nesting colony ☒ Burrow site ☐ Lek
☐ Non-breeding (over-wintering) ☐ Communal roost ☐ Other (foraging, fly-over, etc.)

Site use description: Possible breeding pair using site for burrow and possibly breeding

What was the observed behavior? Possible breeding behavior, other single individual was visually seen entering an old irrigation pipe also very close within the site

Describe any evidence of reproduction:

SITE INFORMATION

Habitat description: Creosote dominant

Slope:

Landowner/manager: Private

Aspect:

Site condition + population viability: Fair

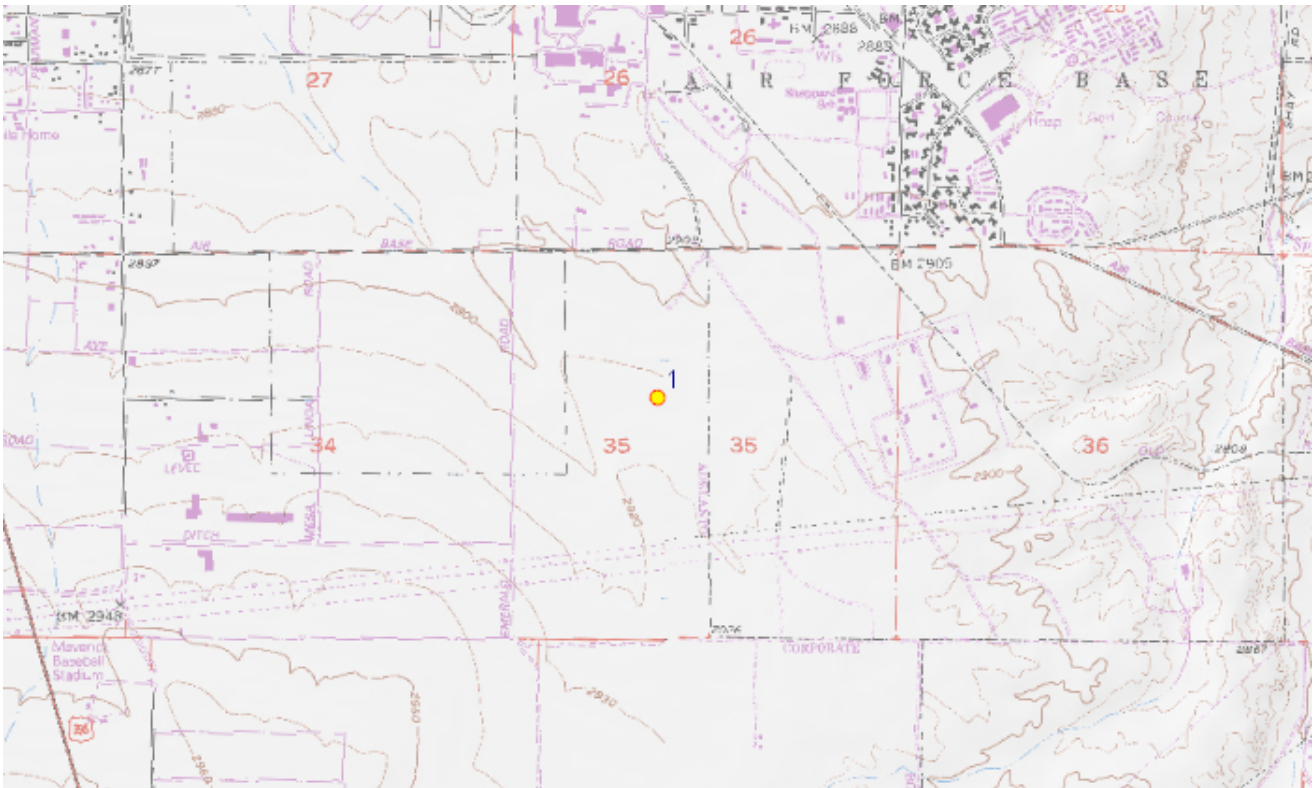
Immediate & surrounding land use: Industrial

Visible disturbances: Ground disturbance, some dumping/trash

Threats: Observations of both Coyotes and kit foxes

General comments:

MAP INFORMATION



ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	San Bernardino	Adelanto	2915	34.56652	-117.37624	465487	3825038	11
1	Public Land Survey	Feature Comment						
	S T06N R05W 35	Active BUOW burrow 2024						

The mapped feature is accurate within: 5 m

Source of mapped feature: GPS

Mapping notes: [GPS coordinates saved in fieldmaps as an active project for FCS](#)

Location/directions comments:

Attachment(s): [BUOW photos Adelanto.zip](#)

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