

Appendix B
**Biological Resources
Documentation**



memorandum

date April 30, 2024

to Elizabeth Camacho, Loeb & Loeb, LLP

from Douglas Gordon-Blackwood, ESA
Michael Houlihan, ESA

subject Biological Resources Evaluation for the Claremont McKenna College Roberts Campus Sports Bowl.

1.0 Introduction

The biological resources on Roberts Campus East (formerly known as Claremont Colleges East Campus) (the Project site) were evaluated in a Final EIR that was certified by the cities of Upland and Claremont in 2016 in connection with the approval of the development of a portion of the Project site with collegiate athletic facilities (the Approved Project). Claremont McKenna College became the owner of the entire Project site after approval of the Approved Project, and currently proposes to modify and refine the approved conceptual site plan for the Project site (Revised Project).

This memorandum documents the findings of 2023 and 2024 general biological reconnaissance surveys conducted by Environmental Science Associates (ESA) on the Roberts Campus East for the Revised Project (also known as the Roberts Campus Sports Bowl) located in the cities of Claremont and Upland, CA.

2.0 Project Location

The Project site is a 74.4-acre site that encompasses the approximately 74-acre Roberts Campus East site and an area outside of Roberts Campus East that would contain a proposed tunnel (approximately 0.4 acres). Approximately 66.4 acres of the 74-acre Roberts Campus East site is proposed for the Roberts Campus Sports Bowl (Sports Bowl) while the remaining 7.6 acres are proposed to be graded as part of the landfill closure, but not developed. Roberts Campus East is located partially within the City of Upland on the east and the City of Claremont on the west. The proposed tunnel is located within the City of Claremont. The Project site is bound by Foothill Boulevard to the north, Arrow Route on the south, Monte Vista Avenue on the east, and Claremont Boulevard on the west. The proposed tunnel extends west of the Roberts Campus East under and west of Claremont Boulevard. The Project site is situated within an unsectioned portion of Township 1 South, Range 8 West of the Ontario CA U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles.

3.0 Project Description

Claremont McKenna College (CMC) proposes to modify and refine the conceptual site plan for the approved sports facilities and associated improvements on the Project site. In addition, CMC proposes the construction of an

access and utility tunnel access from west of Claremont Boulevard to east of Claremont Boulevard. The Revised Project's proposed sports facilities include a baseball field, softball field, football/track/lacrosse field, multi-purpose fields, all-purpose athletic fields, and golf practice facility. The Project also includes surface parking and a parking structure along Claremont Boulevard and surface parking in the southeast and northeast corners of the Project site.

4.0 Background

Sand and gravel mining on the Project site began in the 1920's and ended in 1972. Portions of the gravel pit reach depths of up to 100 feet below its original ground surface. In late 1972, the site was permitted for disposal of inert debris consisting of non-decomposable, non-water soluble, inert solids. Landfill activities continued until the fourth quarter of 2023, when the landfill ceased acceptance of inert debris.

Claremont McKenna College is the owner of the entire Project site and proposes to modify and refine the 2016 Approved Project to develop the Revised Project. The Revised Project requires review in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and approval from the City of Upland and the City of Claremont. To evaluate the potential impacts of the Revised Project on biological resources located on the Project site, ESA updated the evaluation of biological conditions on the Project site to consider changes to the site that have occurred since approval of the Approved Project.

5.0 Biological Reconnaissance Surveys

Since 2016, there have been changes to vegetation on the site as a result of continued inert landfill activities and ongoing landfill maintenance activities, and construction staging and parking on the site. In addition, due to the modifications and changes proposed as part of the Revised Project, an update to the existing onsite vegetation and the potential for plant and wildlife species to occur onsite is necessary.

Prior to conducting the onsite biological reconnaissance surveys in 2023 and 2024 (see Appendix A, Biological Reconnaissance Surveys), ESA reviewed the biological resources survey information and evaluation contained in the 2016 Final EIR for the Approved Project. Following is the methodology for the updated surveys, a description of the existing plant communities, a discussion of the results of the surveys, and an assessment of the potential for special-status plant and wildlife species that were evaluated in the 2016 Final EIR to occur on the Project site based on changes to the onsite vegetation since 2016.

ESA biologists also reviewed relevant literature on the biological resources of the Project site and surrounding vicinity. The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), a California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) species account database, was reviewed for all pertinent information regarding the localities of known observations of special-status species and habitats in the vicinity of the Project site (CDFW, 2023 and CDFW, 2024). The Project site is within the Ontario USGS quadrangle, and the vicinity of the Project site included the following surrounding USGS topographic quadrangles: Prado Dam, Guasti, Mt. Baldy, Cucamonga Peak, Corona North, San Dimas, Glendora, and Yorba Linda. Other data sources reviewed included USFWS critical habitat maps (USFWS, 2023 and USFWS, 2024) and United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soils mapping (NRCS, 2023). In addition, the regional flora (Baldwin, 2012) was utilized to assist in the identification of plant species, California Natural Community List for vegetation classification (CDFW, 2023 and CDFW, 2024).

To determine the presence and/or absence of special status plant species, spring biological reconnaissance surveys were conducted by ESA biologist Douglas Gordon-Blackwood on May 11, 2023 and March 12, 2024. The biological reconnaissance survey in 2024 also provided updated vegetation mapping for the Project site.

6.0 Survey Methodology

For both surveys, the biologist conducted the survey by walking the entire Project site to map existing vegetation and assess the potential for special-status plants and wildlife to occur. The vegetation mapping and focused rare plant survey efforts were conducted pursuant to Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities (CDFW, 2018). All incidental visual observations of flora and fauna, including sign (i.e., presence of scat), as well as any audible detections were noted during the site investigations and photographs of the site were taken. All native and non-native natural communities and land cover types located on the Project site were mapped based on the March 12, 2024 survey, and then digitized on aerial maps using Geographic Information System software (i.e., ArcGIS). Most descriptions of vegetation were characterized in the field in accordance with A Manual of California Vegetation (Manual) (Sawyer et al. 2009); however, others were based on dominant species or notable features when a vegetation alliance listed in the Manual was not appropriate. A detailed description of each natural community and land cover type is provided below in Existing Conditions. The Project site, bounded by Foothill Boulevard to the north, Claremont Boulevard to the West, Monte Vista Avenue to the East, and West Arrow Route to the South are referred to herein as the Biological Survey Area (BSA).

7.0 Existing Conditions

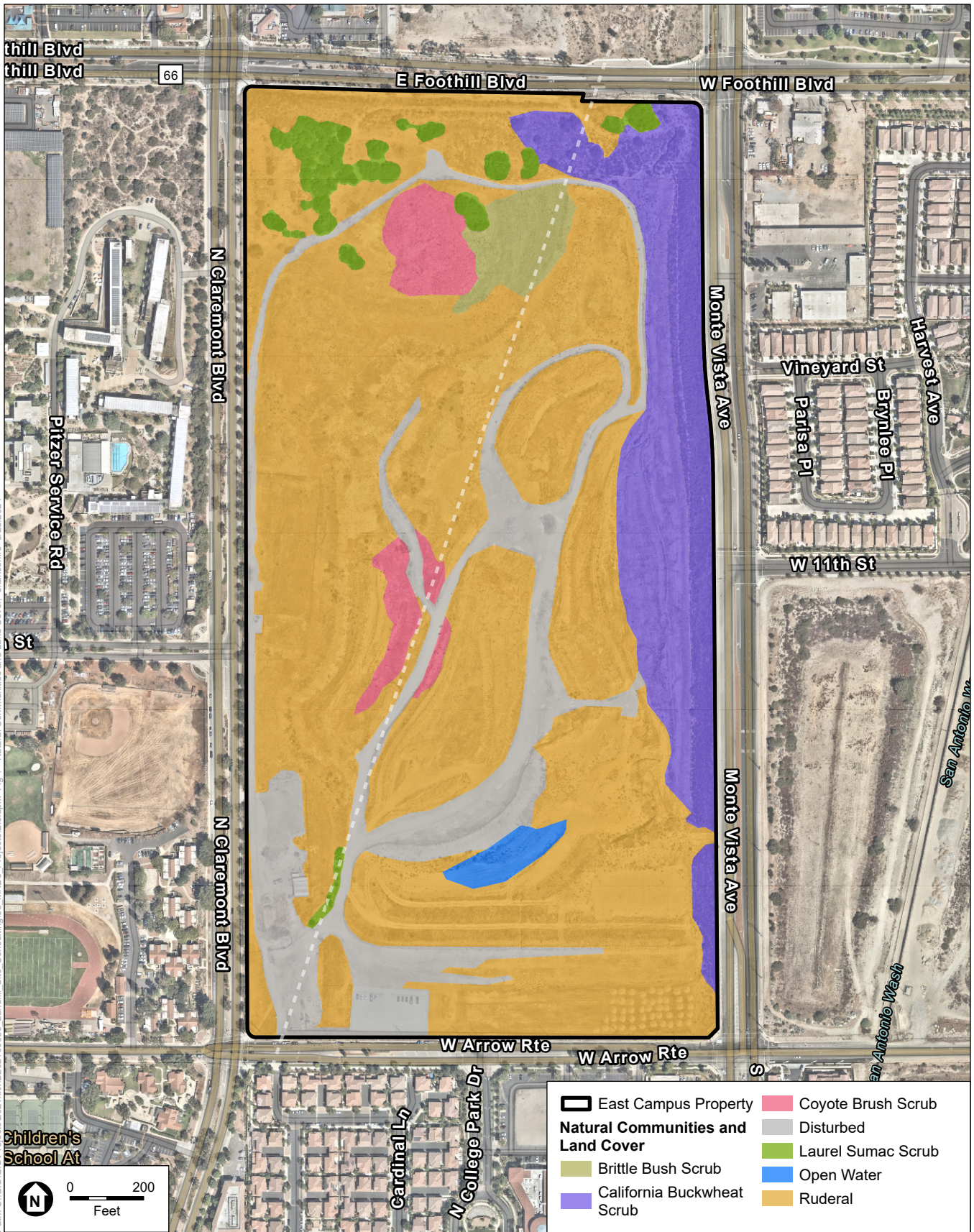
Natural Communities and Land Cover Types

The natural communities and land cover types that occur on the Project site are depicted in **Figure 1 – Natural Communities and Land Cover**, and a summary of acreages within the Project site are presented below in **Table 1, Natural Communities and Land Cover Types**.

**TABLE 1
 NATURAL COMMUNITIES AND LAND COVER TYPES**

Natural Communities and Land Cover Types	Project Site (acres)
Laurel Sumac Scrub	1.98
California Buckwheat Scrub	9.89
Coyote Brush Scrub	2.42
Brittle Bush Scrub	1.50
Ruderal	46.64
Open Water	0.64
Disturbed	11.35
Total	74.42

SOURCE: ESA, 2024.



SOURCE: Nearmap, 2022; ESA, 2024

Claremont McKenna Roberts Campus East

Figure 1
Natural Communities and Land Cover

Laurel Sumac Scrub

Laurel sumac scrub (*Malosma laurina* Shrubland Alliance) consists of laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*) as the dominant scrub with an open or continuous canopy with other herbaceous plants in low cover. This community typically occurs on slopes, in shallow or fine textured soils, and encompasses 1.98 acres on the Project site.

California buckwheat scrub

California buckwheat scrub (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance) consists of California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) as dominant in the shrub canopy with California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) as subdominant and other shrub or herbaceous species present in low cover. This community naturally occurs on upland slopes, intermittently flooded arroyos, channels and washes in course, well drained soils. Within the BSA, this community grows along the eastern portion of the BSA along the west facing slope along Monte Vista Avenue and encompasses 9.89 acres. This community was established with the construction of Monte Vista Avenue adjacent to the Project site in the 1990s (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC 2024).

Coyote brush scrub

Coyote brush scrub (*Baccharis pilularis* Shrubland Alliance) consists of coyote brush as the dominant species in the shrub layer with a variable canopy and herbaceous layer. This community is found within stream terraces, open slopes, coastal bluffs, and ridges. Within the BSA, Coyote brush scrub is newly emergent in flat areas in the center of the site and encompasses 2.42 acres.

Brittle bush scrub

Brittle bush scrub (*Encelia farinosa* Shrubland Alliance) consists of a shrub canopy dominated by brittlebush (*Encelia farinosa*), interspersed with various other native and non-native herbaceous species. Brittle bush scrub typically occurs on steep, rocky sites, especially south-facing slopes. Within the BSA, brittle bush scrub is newly emergent in recently disturbed areas in the northern portion of the Project site and encompasses 1.50 acres.

Open Water

A small seasonally ponded area is present at the lowest elevation location in the BSA and is the result of storm runoff and sheet flow accumulation from the surrounding areas. The infiltration rate of the seasonal pond water has decreased over the past few years due to sediment build-up at the bottom of the pond area. The area consists of barren soils and lacks any riparian vegetation. Periodically, maintenance activities remove the sediment build-up to increase the infiltration rate. The size of the open water within the BSA fluctuates based on direct input from precipitation and the infiltration rate. At the time of the 2024 site visit, the open water encompassed 0.64 acres.

Ruderal

Ruderal communities are dominated by ruderal, non-native plant species in the herbaceous layer, with no single species identified as the dominant species. These communities frequently occur in areas where regular disturbance occurs, preventing the establishment of native cover. Within the BSA, ruderal lands encompass 46.64 acres and is the dominant community throughout the BSA.

Disturbed

Disturbed conditions occur throughout much of the Project site. The majority of the Project site is routinely subject to disturbance as a result of landfill maintenance activities for fuel modification purposes, and the disturbed areas encompass 11.35 acres. Vegetation in this area is largely absent.

8.0 Sensitive Biological Resources

The Project site is isolated from most other natural areas by the arterial roadways that border all four sides of the rectangular Project site. The Project site is located within a patchwork of development within the Cities of Upland and Claremont and is not directly adjacent to any significant area of undisturbed natural habitat. A small culvert connects the Project site under Foothill Boulevard to a small patch of natural habitat which is also isolated and somewhat disturbed. The Project site consists of native and ruderal vegetation communities. Native communities present on the Project site include patches of laurel sumac scrub, brittle bush scrub, and California buckwheat scrub.

The natural communities discussed above are composed of numerous plant species. A list of all plant species observed is provided in each individual survey memorandum within Appendix A, Biological Reconnaissance Surveys. Special-status plant species occurring or potentially occurring within the Project site are discussed below.

Special-Status Plants

Special-status plants are defined as those plants that, because of their recognized rarity or vulnerability to various causes of habitat loss or population decline, are recognized by federal, State, or other agencies as under threat from human-associated developments. Some of these species receive specific protection that is defined by federal or State endangered species legislation. Others have been designated as special-status on the basis of adopted policies and expertise of State resource agencies or organizations with acknowledged expertise, or policies adopted by local governmental agencies such as counties, cities, and special districts to meet local conservation objectives. Special-status plants are defined as follows:

- Plants that are listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered, or are candidates for possible future listing as threatened or endangered, under the FESA or the CESA
- Plants that meet the definitions of rare or endangered under State CEQA Guidelines Section 15380
- Plants considered by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) to be rare, threatened, or endangered (Rank 1A, 1B, 2A and 2B plants) in California
- Plants listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act (CFGCA 1900 et seq.)

A review of the Final EIR that was certified in 2016 revealed 5 special-status plant species recorded within the USGS 9-quadrangle search. Six focused surveys were conducted on the Project site in 2003, 2007, 2010, 2014, 2023 and 2024. During these surveys, no special status plant species were observed on the Project site. The potential for special-status plant species to occur is based on vegetation and habitat quality, topography, elevation, soils, surrounding land uses, habitat preferences and geographic ranges are included in **Table 2, Special-Status Plant Species**.

The special-status plants listed in Table 2 were determined to have varying levels of potential to occur based on the following criteria:

- **Not Expected:** The study area or immediate vicinity do not support suitable habitat for a particular species, and therefore the species is not expected to occur within the study area.
- **Low Potential:** The BSA supports limited habitat for a particular species. For example, the appropriate vegetation assemblage may be present while the substrate preferred by the species may be absent.
- **Moderate Potential:** The BSA provides marginal habitat for a particular species. For example, the habitat may be heavily disturbed and/or may not support all stages of a species’ life cycle.
- **High Potential:** The BSA provides suitable habitat conditions for a particular species and/or known populations occur in the immediate area.
- **Present:** The species was observed within the BSA during the site visit.

A discussion of each species with a potential to occur within the BSA is included in Table 2 – Special-Status Plants Considered. Based on the absence of suitable habitat, known geographic distributions and/or range restrictions, it was determined that special-status plant species do not have the potential to occur within the BSA; and are therefore, omitted from further discussion in this report.

**TABLE 2
SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES CONSIDERED**

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Sensitivity Status ¹	Preferred Habitat/Known Distribution ²	Potential to Occur and/or be Affected by Proposed Activities.
PLANTS			
ANGIOSPERMS (DICOTYLEDONS)			
Berberidaceae (Barberry Family)			
Nevin’s barberry <i>Berberis nevinii</i>	Federal: FE State: CE CRPR: 1B.1	Flowers March-June. Sandy soils in low-gradient washes, alluvial terraces, and canyon bottoms, along gravelly wash margins, or on coarse soils on steep, generally north-facing slopes in alluvial scrub, cismontane (e.g., chamise) chaparral, coastal sage scrub, oak woodland, and/or riparian scrub or woodland. Elevation range extends from 274-825 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego counties.	Not Expected. This species is not expected to occur within the site due to lack of suitable habitat. Notably, this species occurs as an ornamentally planted species along the west side of Claremont Boulevard. The species is highly conspicuous and has not been observed within the BSA.
Brassicaceae (Cabbage Family)			
Robinson’s pepper-grass <i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 4.3	Flowers January through July. Chaparral and coastal scrub. Elevation range extends from 1-885 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Ventura counties.	Not Expected. This species is not expected to occur due to lack of suitable undisturbed habitat. Species prefers primarily undisturbed soils, which are absent within the BSA.

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status ¹	Preferred Habitat/Known Distribution ²	Potential to Occur and/or be Affected by Proposed Activities.
Polygonaceae (Buckwheat Family)			
Parry's spineflower <i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 1B.1	Flowers April through June. Openings/clearings in coastal or desert sage scrub, chaparral or interface; dry slopes or flat ground; sandy soils. Elevation range extends from 275-1,220 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino counties.	Not Expected. This species is not expected to occur due to lack of suitable habitat. Species prefers primarily undisturbed soils, which are absent within the BSA.
ANGIOSPERMS (MONOCOTYLEDONS)			
Liliaceae (Lily Family)			
Plummer's mariposa lily <i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 4.2	Flowers May through July. Chaparral (openings), cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, granitic/rocky. Elevation range extends from 100- 1,700 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura counties.	Not Expected. This species is not expected to occur because the study area is outside of the known range of the species.
Intermediate mariposa lily <i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i>	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 1B.2	Flowers May through July. Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland on rocky soil and rocky outcrops. Elevation range extends from 105-855 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino counties.	Not Expected. This species is not expected to occur because the study area is outside of the known range of the species.
SOURCE: ESA, 2024.			

Based on previous site visits, no special-status plant species are expected to occur in the BSA.

Special-Status Wildlife

Special-status wildlife are defined as those animals that, because of their recognized rarity or vulnerability to various forms of habitat loss or population decline, are considered by federal, State, or other agencies to be under threat from human-associated developments. Some of these species receive specific protection that is defined by this federal or State endangered species legislation and others have been designated as special-status on the basis of adopted local policies (i.e., city and county) or the educated opinion of respected resource interest groups (i.e., Western Bat Working Group [WBWG]). Special-status wildlife is defined as follows:

- Wildlife listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered, or are candidates for possible future listing as threatened or endangered, under the FESA or CESA;
- Wildlife that meets the definitions of rare or endangered under CEQA Guidelines Section 15380;
- Wildlife designated by CDFW as species of special concern, included on the Watch List or are considered Special Animals;
- Wildlife "fully protected" in California (CFG Sections 3511, 4700, and 5050);
- USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) as identified in the USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) resource list generated for the project (USFWS 2023b);

- Bird species protected by the MBTA; and
- Bat species considered priority by the WBWG.

The Final EIR identified 16 wildlife species¹ that were classified as species of special concern and have a potential to occur on the Project site. Six surveys were conducted on the Project site in 2003, 2007, 2010, 2014, 2023 and 2024. During these surveys, nine special status wildlife species were observed on the Project site. A complete list of the species identified in the EIR are provided in **Table 3 – Special-Status Wildlife Species Considered**.

The special-status wildlife listed in Table 3 were determined to have varying levels of potential to occur based on the following criteria:

- **Not Expected:** The study area or immediate vicinity do not support suitable habitat for a particular species, and therefore the species is not expected to occur within the study area.
- **Low Potential:** The BSA supports limited habitat for a particular species. For example, the appropriate vegetation assemblage may be present while the substrate preferred by the species may be absent.
- **Moderate Potential:** The BSA provides marginal habitat for a particular species. For example, the habitat may be heavily disturbed and/or may not support all stages of a species life cycle.
- **High Potential:** The BSA provides suitable habitat conditions for a particular species and/or known populations occur in the immediate area.
- **Present:** The species was observed within the BSA during previous site visits.

**TABLE 3
SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES CONSIDERED**

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Sensitivity Status ¹	Preferred Habitat/Known Distribution ²	Potential to Occur and/or be Affected by Proposed Activities.
WILDLIFE			
REPTILES			
Whiptails & relatives <i>Teiidae</i>			
coastal western whiptail <i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	Federal: None State: SSC	Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland and riparian areas. Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	Observed. Species was previously observed in the BSA in 2007 and 2010. This species has a moderate potential to occur within areas of sparse vegetation within the site but was not observed in 2023 or 2024 surveys.
Egg-Laying Snakes <i>Colubridae</i>			
coast patch-nosed snake <i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i>	Federal: None State: SSC	Known to inhabit semi-arid brushy areas and chaparral in canyons, rocky hillsides, and plains with sandy soils and leaf litter.	Not Expected This species is not likely to occur as species prefers relatively undisturbed habitat, and current site activities contribute to the regular disturbance throughout the site.

¹ One additional species, Lesser Nighthawk was not previously included in the Final EIR but was observed during the 2023 site survey. This brings the total of wildlife species of special concern with potential to occur to 17.

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status ¹	Preferred Habitat/Known Distribution ²	Potential to Occur and/or be Affected by Proposed Activities.
BIRDS			
Hawks, Kites, Harriers, & Eagles <i>Accipitridae</i>			
Cooper's hawk <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Federal: None State: WL	Inhabits cismontane woodland, riparian forest, riparian woodland, upper montane coniferous forest, or other forest habitats near water. Nests and forages near open water or in riparian vegetation.	Observed. This species was previously observed within the BSA in 2007 and 2010 but is not expected to nest within the BSA due to lack of suitable nesting habitat. While the species may forage in urban forested areas associated with the adjacent neighborhoods and college facilities, the species is unlikely to nest within the BSA due to lack of suitable forested or riparian vegetation.
Tyrant Flycatchers <i>Tyrannidae</i>			
southwestern willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	Federal: FE State: SE	For nesting, species require dense riparian habitats (cottonwood/willow and tamarisk vegetation) with microclimatic conditions dictated by the local surroundings. Saturated soils, standing water, or nearby streams, pools, or cienegas are a component of nesting habitat that also influences the microclimate and density vegetation component. Habitat not suitable for nesting may be used for migration and foraging. Recurrent flooding and a natural hydrograph are important to withstand invading exotic species (tamarisk).	Observed. This species was previously observed in the BSA in 2007 and 2010 and noted as a migrant in the area. This species is not expected to nest within the BSA due to the absence of suitable riparian habitat for foraging or nesting. Small patches of riparian habitat once present within the low elevation portions of the BSA no longer exist. The site also lacks sufficient riparian habitat with microclimatic conditions necessary to support this species.

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status ¹	Preferred Habitat/Known Distribution ²	Potential to Occur and/or be Affected by Proposed Activities.
Hummingbirds <i>Trochilidae</i>			
Allen's hummingbird <i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	Federal: BCC State: None	Breed in a narrow strip of coastal forest, scrub, and chaparral from sea level to around 1000 feet elevation along the West Coast of California. They sip nectar from flowers such as bush monkeyflower, Indian paintbrush, columbine, currant, gooseberry, twinflower, penstemon, ceanothus, sage, eucalyptus, and manzanita. They get their protein by capturing small insects in midair or picking them off plants.	Observed. This species has previously been observed within the BSA. Disturbed/ruderal habitat within the site provides limited foraging and/or nesting habitat for the species, and the species is more likely to nest in urban forested areas associated with the adjacent college properties.
Costa's hummingbird <i>Calypte costae</i>	Federal: BCC State: None	Occur in Sonoran and Mojave Desert scrub, coastal California chaparral and sage scrub, and deciduous forest and desert scrub in Baja California, Mexico. Along the California coast they use sage scrub and chaparral.	Observed. This species was previously observed in the BSA in 2007 and could use California buckwheat scrub for foraging.
Nightjars and Nighthawks <i>Caprimulgidae</i>			
Lesser nighthawk <i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>	Federal: None State: None Other: LAA Part I	Breeds (or summers) along the Santa Clara River and tributaries (e.g., Bouquet Canyon), Big Tujunga Wash (upstream of Hansen Dam), San Gabriel River (upstream of Santa Fe Dam), and San Antonio Wash (upstream of Arrow Highway). Species is characteristic of Riversidean alluvial fan scrub and characterized by sparse coastal sage scrub amid boulder-strewn riverbeds at the base of mountains.	Observed. This species has previously been observed nesting in the area in 2007 and perching and foraging within the study area in 2023. Species has potential to continue to nest in the BSA.
Gnatcatchers <i>Poliophtilidae</i>			
coastal California gnatcatcher <i>Poliophtila californica californica</i>	Federal: FT State: SSC	Species is an obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub habitats dominated by California sagebrush and flat-topped buckwheat, mainly on cismontane slopes below 1,500 feet in elevation. Low coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes.	Not Expected. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat. Coastal California gnatcatcher occurrences in Claremont/Upland believed to be extirpated since 1994 and no observations of the species have ever been made within the BSA (CDFW 2024).
Larks <i>Alaudidae</i>			
California horned lark <i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	Federal: None State: WL	Found from grasslands along the coast and deserts near sea level to alpine dwarf-shrub habitat above the tree-line. During the winter, this species typically flocks in desert lowlands.	Observed. This species was previously observed foraging within the disturbed portions of the site in 2007, 2010, and 2023. Disturbed / ruderal habitat within the site provides limited foraging habitat, and due to ongoing landfill maintenance activities, the species is unlikely to nest within the BSA.
Sparrows <i>Passerellidae</i>			
southern California rufous-crowned sparrow <i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	Federal: None State: WL	Known to frequent relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb species. Resident in southern California coastal sage scrub and mixed chaparral habitats.	Moderate Potential. This species has a moderate potential to occur within the study area due to the presence of California buckwheat scrub along the eastern slope of the study area.

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status ¹	Preferred Habitat/Known Distribution ²	Potential to Occur and/or be Affected by Proposed Activities.
Finches Fringillidae			
Lawrence's goldfinch <i>Spinus lawrencei</i>	Federal: BCC State: None	Occurs in valley foothill hardwood, valley foothill hardwood-conifer, desert riparian, palm oasis, pinyon-juniper and lower montane habitats	Observed. This species was previously observed within the study area in 2007 but is unlikely to nest within the study area due to lack of suitable nesting habitat.
MAMMALS			
Evening Bats Vespertilionidae			
pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Federal: None State: SSC	Occurs in a wide variety of habitats including chaparral, coastal scrub, desert wash, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, riparian woodland, Sonoran Desert scrub, upper montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grasslands. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. For roosting, prefers rocky outcrops, cliffs and crevices with access to open habitats for foraging. Roosts must protect species from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	Not Expected. This species is not expected to occur within the BSA due lack of suitable roosting and foraging habitat. Disturbed/ruderal habitat within the site provides limited foraging and/or roosting habitat for the species.
Free-Tailed Bats Molossidae			
western mastiff bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	Federal: None State: SSC	Known to occur in habitat consisting of extensive open areas within dry desert washes, flood plains, chaparral, cismontane oak woodland, coastal scrub, open ponderosa pine forest, and grasslands. Roosts primarily in crevices in rock outcrops and buildings.	Not Expected. This species is not expected to occur within the BSA due to a lack of suitable roosting and foraging habitat. Disturbed/ruderal habitat within the BSA provides limited foraging and/or roosting habitat for the species.
Rabbits & Hares Leporidae			
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit <i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	Federal: None State: SSC	Inhabits open grasslands, agricultural fields, and sparse coastal scrub where they occur primarily in arid regions with short grass.	Observed. This species was previously observed within the BSA in 2003 but has not been observed since. This conspicuous species is likely extirpated from the site.
Kangaroo rats, Pocket mice, & Kangaroo mice Heteromyidae			
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse <i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	Federal: None State: SSC	Moderate canopy coverage of coastal scrub, sagebrush, chaparral, grasslands, pinyon-juniper, and desert wash and scrub. Found in sandy, herbaceous areas with nearby shrubs for cover. Burrows are typically dug within gravelly or sandy soil.	High Potential. This species has a high potential to occur within California buckwheat scrub and other natural communities observed in the northern and eastern portions of the BSA. Species is sensitive to disturbance and is unlikely to burrow within disturbed and compacted soils associated with the majority of the site.

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status ¹	Preferred Habitat/Known Distribution ²	Potential to Occur and/or be Affected by Proposed Activities.
Los Angeles pocket mouse <i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>	Federal: None State: SSC	Found in lower elevation grasslands, alluvial fans and coastal sage scrub communities.	Not Expected. While marginally suitable habitat is present within the BSA in the form of California buckwheat scrub, this onsite vegetation community is greatly disturbed and does not provide suitable foraging habitat for the species. The nearest recorded occurrence of the species is 9 miles to the east, in Rancho Cucamonga.
Mice, Rats, & Voles Muridae			
San Diego desert woodrat <i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	Federal: None State: SSC	Found in a variety of coastal scrub, desert scrub, chaparral, cactus, and rocky habitats. Nests primarily against rock outcroppings, boulders, cacti, or areas of dense undergrowth.	High Potential. This species has a high potential to occur in the laurel sumac scrub and woodrat nest belonging to an unknown species have been observed within the laurel sumac scrub in the northern portion of the BSA.
SOURCE: ESA, 2024.			

Special-Status Reptiles

Coastal whiptail may forage and/or breed within open areas throughout the BSA and were previously observed during surveys in 2007 and 2010. While the species were previously observed on the site, the species has not been observed in the past 14 years. Additionally, although coast patch-nosed snake was previously listed as potentially occurring within the BSA, the results of past surveys have observed none within the BSA, and it is not expected to occur within the BSA.

Special-Status Birds

Coopers hawk, southwestern willow flycatcher, California horned lark, Costa’s hummingbird, Lawrence’s goldfinch, Allen’s hummingbird, and lesser nighthawk have been observed foraging within the study area. In addition, while Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow was not observed in previous surveys, it has a moderate potential to forage within California buckwheat scrub on the site.

Special-status Mammals

San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit, San Diego desert woodrat, and northwestern San Diego pocket mouse all have a high potential to occur within the study area due to the presence of suitable habitat. Although San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit was previously observed within the BSA, the species is highly conspicuous and has not been observed within the site since 2003. The species is likely extirpated from the site. Woodrat nests of an unknown species were also observed in laurel sumac scrub in the northern portion of the site.

Sensitive Natural Communities

Sensitive natural communities are of limited distribution statewide or within a county or region. These communities may or may not contain special-status species or their habitat and are independently considered sensitive by CDFW. For purposes of this evaluation, sensitive natural communities include vegetation communities identified in the California Natural Communities List with Holland Types (CDFW, 2023 and CDFW, 2024) with a CNDDDB state rank of S1, S2, or S3.

Based on the previous site visits, none of the natural communities identified in the California Natural Communities List were observed to occur within the BSA. The mapped natural communities which include California buckwheat scrub (S4), coyote brush scrub (S4), brittle bush scrub (S4), as well as disturbed and ruderal areas are not considered sensitive natural communities as they are either not ranked or have a rank of S4 or higher.

Critical Habitat

Under the FESA, to the extent feasible, the USFWS is required to designate critical habitat for endangered and threatened species. Critical habitat is defined as areas of land, water, and air space containing the physical and biological features essential for the survival and recovery of endangered and threatened species. Designated critical habitat includes sites for breeding and rearing, movement or migration, feeding, roosting, cover, and shelter that are essential to the survival and recovery of the species, whether the habitat is currently occupied by the species or not. Designated critical habitats require special management and protection of existing resources, including water quality and quantity, host animals and plants, food availability, pollinators, sunlight, and specific soil types.

The BSA is not located within designated critical habitat. The nearest critical habitat to the Project site is for the coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) associated with Frank G. Bonelli Regional Park, that is located 4.2 miles to the southwest (USFWS, 2024).

9.0 Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Approach to the Analysis

The analysis of the Revised Project impacts on biological resources and corresponding recommendations for avoidance, minimization, and mitigation are discussed in this section. Generally, impacts may be defined as direct or indirect, and permanent or temporary. Definitions of these impact types are provided below.

- **Direct Impacts:** Any alteration, disturbance, or destruction of biological resources that would result from project-related activities is considered a direct impact. Examples include loss of individual species and/or their associated plant communities, diversion of surface water flows, and encroachment into wetlands. Under the FESA, direct impacts are defined as the immediate impacts of a project on a species or its habitat, including construction noise disturbance, sedimentation, or habitat loss.
- **Indirect Impacts:** As a result of project-related activities, biological resources may also be affected in an indirect manner. Under the FESA, indirect impacts are defined as those impacts that are caused by, or would result from, a proposed project but occur later in time and are reasonably certain to occur (50 CFR, Section 402-02). An example of indirect impacts may include irrigation runoff from a developed area into surrounding natural vegetation. Indirect impacts could also include increased wildfire frequency as a result of power line failures.
- **Temporary Impacts:** Any impacts to biological resources that are considered reversible can be viewed as temporary. Examples include the generation of fugitive dust during construction activities and temporary access or staging areas that will be returned to pre-project conditions.
- **Permanent Impacts:** All impacts that result in the irreversible removal of biological resources are considered permanent. Examples include constructing a building or permanent road on an area with native vegetation, such that the native vegetation is permanently removed and replaced with a developed structure.

Impacts Analysis

Special-Status Plants

There are no special-status plant species identified as having a moderate or high potential to occur within the BSA (see Table 2). Construction and operational activities would not affect any special-status plant species. Therefore, the Revised Project would result in no impacts to special-status plants.

Special-Status Mammals

Unknown woodrat nests (*Neotoma* spp.) were observed in laurel sumac scrub in the northern portion of the BSA. While there is potential for the species to occur within this area, loss of a small number of this species in a completely isolated location would not be considered a significant impact. The San Diego desert woodrat, despite being identified as a species of special concern, is actually quite widely distributed and not presently at risk over most of its range. Only large projects that may result in loss of occupied habitat over large areas and/or that sever landscape linkages that connect populations, thus resulting in detrimental effects to this species at the landscape level, should be considered to have significant adverse effects on this species. In fact, if nothing occurs on the Project site, it is highly likely that the extant small population would cease to be viable in a relatively short time, either as the result of stochastic (random) events (e.g., disease, drought, low birth rate, etc.) or due to inbreeding leading to weakened individuals that cannot compete with other woodrats. Therefore, the Revised Project's potential impacts during construction activities to San Diego desert woodrat would be less than significant.

Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse has a high potential to occur within the BSA, but as the species prefers undisturbed sites, the species is unlikely to burrow throughout most of the site. Furthermore, San Diego black-tailed jack rabbit is likely extirpated from the site. Direct impacts to these two species are not expected to occur, and impacts are considered less than significant.

Special-Status Reptiles

The majority of the site is greatly disturbed and does not provide suitable habitat for other special-status reptiles. While the open space and natural vegetation throughout the study area provides marginal habitat for coastal whiptail, ongoing landfill maintenance activities continue to disturb the Project site. The species has not been observed since 2010. As the species has likely been extirpated from the Project site, impacts to special-status reptiles are not expected to occur and would be less than significant.

Special-Status Birds

Cooper's hawk, Costa's hummingbird, Allen's hummingbird, Lawrence's goldfinch, California horned lark, lesser nighthawk, and southwestern willow flycatcher were all previously observed in the BSA. Additionally, Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow was identified as having a moderate potential to occur in the BSA. While none of these species have been observed nesting in the study area, project activities could negatively impact nesting birds that are protected in accordance with the MBTA and CFGC through the removal of an active nest or the disruption of breeding/nesting behavior (e.g., copulation, nesting building, or incubation). Therefore, construction activities associated with the Revised Project could result in significant impacts to bird species during nesting activities.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required for special-status plants, mammals, or reptiles.

Mitigation is required to reduce impacts to nesting birds to less than significant. The applicant shall avoid the nesting bird season or conduct a pre-construction survey to determine the presence of active bird nests if construction activities occur during the nesting bird season. If the pre-construction survey does not identify nests, then construction can commence. If active nests are identified, an avoidance buffer of up to 300 feet for most bird species and 500 feet for raptors, or as determined appropriate by the qualified biologist (based on species-specific tolerances and site-specific conditions), shall be delineated, flagged, and avoided until the nesting cycle is complete (i.e., the qualified biologist determines that the young have fledged or the nest has failed).

10.0 Conclusions

Within the Final EIR, five plant communities were identified on the Project site based on a February 2014 field survey. The Final EIR identified that the Project site's previous use as an aggregate quarry and the use as an inert landfill, at the time of the Final EIR preparation, resulted in extensive disturbance of the Project site over many years. Apparent attempts at revegetation have resulted in several transitional vegetation types that are not explicitly recognized in the California classification system for vegetation types. Therefore, the classification system's species dominant method was used in 2014 to create a new name for one of the vegetation types. The five vegetation communities that were identified in the 2014 survey included (1) Buckwheat and Buckwheat – Mulefat Alliances, (2) Laurel Sumac Alliance, (3) Scalebroom Alliance, (4) Willow-Mulefat Alliance, and (5) Non-Native and Transitional Vegetation Types. None of the five vegetation communities were recognized as sensitive vegetation communities.

Current 2024 mapping of the Project site includes seven natural vegetation communities and land cover types. They include (1) laurel sumac scrub, (2) California buckwheat scrub, (3) coyote brush scrub, (4) brittle brush scrub, (5) open water, (6) ruderal, and (7) disturbed. None of the seven existing vegetation communities are recognized as sensitive vegetation communities. The Project site is primarily ruderal or disturbed, with laurel sumac scrub in the north, California buckwheat scrub on the eastern slope and small patches of brittle bush scrub and coyote brush scrub in the center of the site. Similar to the finding for the Approved Project in the Final EIR, there is no Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub currently present within the Project site.

While alluvial fan scrub was the predominant vegetation type on the Project site and vicinity at the time of certification of the Final EIR, the Project site no longer contains this vegetation as the area is subject to frequent and regular disturbance previously associated with inert landfill activities and currently associated with ongoing site maintenance activities.

The Final EIR identified 5 plant species and 16 wildlife species that were classified as species of special concern and have a potential to occur on the Project site. Prior to and after certification of the Final EIR, there have been six surveys conducted on the Project site (2003, 2007, 2010, 2014, 2023 and 2024). During these surveys, no special status plant species and nine special status wildlife species were observed on the Project site. The nine special status wildlife species observed during one of the six surveys included the following:

- Coopers hawk (observed in 2007 and 2010)
- Costa's hummingbird (observed in 2007)
- Southwestern willow flycatcher (observed in 2007 and 2010)
- California Horned lark (observed in 2007, 2010, and 2023)

- Lawrence's goldfinch (observed in 2007)
- Allen's Hummingbird (observed in 2010, 2014, and 2023)
- Coastal whiptail (observed in 2007 and 2010)
- San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit (observed in 2003)
- Lesser nighthawk (observed in 2007 and 2023)

As discussed above, based on the current conditions on the Project site, construction activities would result in less than significant impacts to special-status plants, mammals, and reptiles. There is a potential for construction activities to result in significant impacts to nesting bird species. To reduce this potential significant impact, construction activities would avoid the nesting bird season or bird nest surveys would occur prior to construction activities and any identified bird nests would be avoided. The implementation of this avoidance measure would reduce the potential impact on nesting birds to less than significant.

The Final EIR identified that the Project site is not a wildlife nursery because the site did not include facilities and protected habitat for the rehabilitation of injured or rare species for eventual release into the wild. Based on the current conditions, the Project site is still not a wildlife nursery.

Furthermore, the Final EIR identified that the Project site, and specifically the seasonal ponding area, did not include the presence of hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology. Therefore, the Project site did not contain wetlands as defined under Title 33, Part 328.3(a) of the Code of Federal Regulations. Based on current conditions, the open water on the Project site occurs from storm events and then infiltrates into the ground. Because the open water on the site is temporary, the Project site does not contain riparian vegetation or wetlands.

Since the certification of the Final EIR and approval of the Approved Project in 2016, biological conditions on the Project site have substantially changed due to the long-term landfill activities that occurred on the Project site until 2023 and continued maintenance, construction staging, or parking activities.

11.0 References

- Baldwin, B. G. 2012. *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, Second Edition*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.
- CDFW, 2018. Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities. Available at: <https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=18959&inline>. Accessed on April 30, 2024.
- CDFW. 2023. *California Natural Communities List*. January 1. Available at: <https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=153398&inline>. Accessed on April 28, 2023.
- CDFW. 2024. *California Natural Communities List*. June 1. Available at: <https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=153398&inline>. Accessed on April 20, 2024.
- CDFW. 2023. *California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB)*. April 28. Available at: <https://apps.wildlife.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RareFind.aspx>. Accessed on April 28, 2023

CDFW. 2024. *California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB)*. Available at: <https://apps.wildlife.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RareFind.aspx>. Accessed on April 20, 2024.

Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC. 2024. *NETRONLINE*. Available at: . <https://www.netronline.com/>. Accessed on April 23, 2024

NRCS. 2023. *Web Soil Survey*. Available at: <https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/>. Accessed on April 28, 2023.

USFWS. 2023. *Critical Habitat for Threatened & Endangered Species (USFWS)*. Available at: <https://fws.maps.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=9d8de5e265ad4fe09893cf75b8dbfb77>. Accessed on April 28, 2023.

USFWS. 2024. *Critical Habitat for Threatened & Endangered Species (USFWS)*. Available at: <https://fws.maps.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=9d8de5e265ad4fe09893cf75b8dbfb77>. Accessed on April 20, 2024.

Appendix

Appendix A: Biological Reconnaissance Surveys

Appendix A
**Biological Reconnaissance
Surveys**



420 Exchange
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Irvine, CA 92602
949.753.7001 [phone](#)
949.753.7002 [fax](#)

esassoc.com

memorandum

date June 23, 2023

to Elizabeth Camacho, Loeb & Loeb, LLP

from Douglas Gordon-Blackwood, ESA
Michael Houlihan, ESA

subject Results of a 2023 Biological Reconnaissance Survey for the Claremont McKenna College Roberts Campus East Property

This memorandum documents the findings of a general biological reconnaissance survey conducted by Environmental Science Associates (ESA) for the Claremont McKenna Roberts Sports Bowl (Project) on the Roberts Campus East property located in the cities of Upland and Claremont. The 2023 biological reconnaissance survey was conducted to determine the presence of special-status species within the project.

Project Location

The Project site is a 74.4-acre site that encompasses the approximately 74-acre Roberts Campus East site and an area outside of Roberts Campus East that would contain a proposed tunnel (approximately 0.4 acres). Approximately 66.4 acres of the 74-acre Roberts Campus East site is proposed for the Roberts Campus Sports Bowl (Sports Bowl) while the remaining 7.6 acres are proposed to be graded as part of the landfill closure, but not developed. Roberts Campus East is located partially within the City of Upland on the east and the City of Claremont on the west. The proposed tunnel is located within the City of Claremont. The Project site is bound by Foothill Boulevard to the north, Arrow Route on the south, Monte Vista Avenue on the east, and Claremont Boulevard on the west. The proposed tunnel extends west of the Roberts Campus East under and west of Claremont Boulevard. The Project site is situated within an unsectioned portion of Township 1 South, Range 8 West of the Ontario CA U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles.

Survey Methodology

Prior to the site visit, ESA reviewed relevant literature on the biological resources of the Project site and surrounding vicinity including the Claremont College East Campus Final EIR that was certified in May 2016. In addition to the Final EIR, the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), a California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) species account database, was reviewed for all pertinent information regarding the localities of known observations of special-status species and habitats in the vicinity of the Project site (CDFW 2023). The Project site is within the Ontario USGS quadrangle, and the vicinity of the Project site included the following surrounding USGS topographic quadrangles: Prado Dam, Guasti, Mt. Baldy, Cucamonga Peak, Corona North, San Dimas, Glendora, and Yorba Linda. Other data sources reviewed included USFWS critical habitat maps (USFWS 2023) and United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service

(NRCS) soils mapping (NRCS 2023). In addition, the regional flora (Baldwin 2012) were utilized to assist in the identification of plant species, *California Natural Community List* for vegetation classification (CDFW 2023).

A biological reconnaissance survey was conducted by ESA biologist Douglas Gordon-Blackwood on May 11, 2023. The survey began at 6:45 a.m. and ended at 12:15 p.m. The weather included a range of cloud cover from 100 percent to 60 percent, and the temperature ranged from 56 degrees to 68 degrees. The survey consisted of walking transects throughout the Project site to determine the presence of special-status plants and wildlife species on the Project site. Those areas which were deemed inaccessible were scanned with binoculars. All incidental, visual observations of wildlife, including sign (i.e. presence of scat) and audible detections were noted during the assessment and photographs of the site were taken and have been included in **Attachment A, 2023 Field Notes**. The site consists of primarily ruderal or disturbed habitat, with large amounts of nonnative vegetation, and barren or disturbed soils. Pockets of laurel sumac chaparral are located in the northern portion of the Project site and sage scrub is present along the eastern border of the Project site.

Results

Two special-status wildlife species were observed during the site visit. A Lesser nighthawk (*Chordeiles acutipennis*), a Bird of Conservation Concern and Los Angeles County Sensitive Bird Species (Part I), was observed perching within the center of the Project site. A juvenile California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris*), also a Los Angeles County Sensitive Bird Species (Part I), was also observed foraging in the southern portion of the Project site. No special-status plant species were observed within the BSA. Both special-status bird species have the potential to nest within the property; however, no nests attributed to either species were observed during the visit. Woodrat nests were observed in laurel sumac chaparral.

List of Attachments

Attachment A: 2023 Field Notes

References

Baldwin, B. G. 2012. *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, Second Edition*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

CDFW. 2023. *California Natural Communities List*. January 1. Accessed April 28, 2023. <https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=153398&inline>.

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NRCS. 2023. *Web Soil Survey*. April 28. Accessed April 28, 2023. <https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/>.

USFWS. 2023. *Critical Habitat for Threatened & Endangered Species (USFWS)*. April 28. Accessed April 28, 2023. <https://fws.maps.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=9d8de5e265ad4fe09893cf75b8dbfb77>.

Attachment A
2023 Field Notes

1_Biology Surveys (SoCal Bio ONLY)

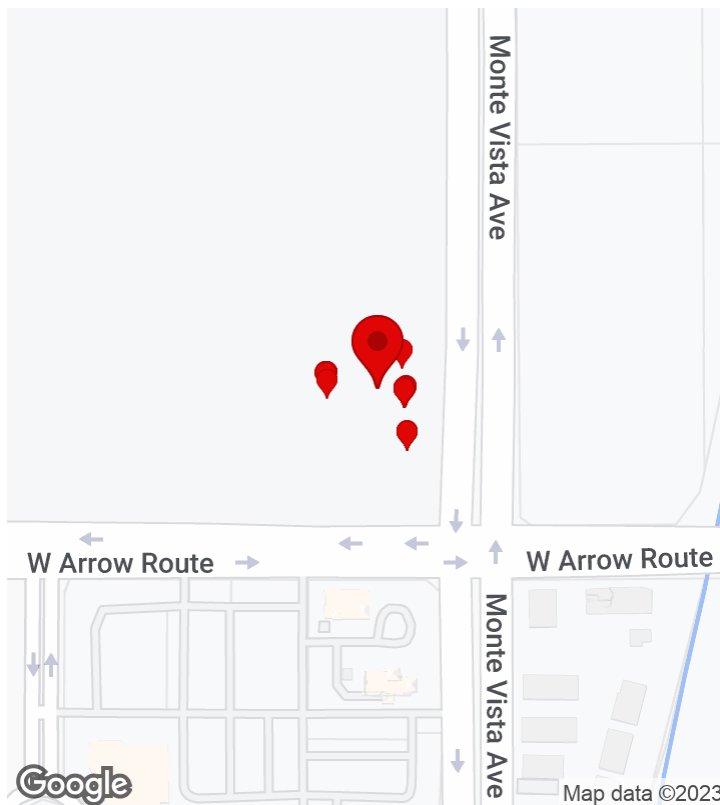
Biology Surveys (SoCal Bio ONLY)

Claremont Colleges Project

6/22/2023, 5:26:03 PM UTC



View from the northwest corner facing south



CREATED

🕒 5/11/2023, 6:11:14 PM UTC
 👤 by Douglas Gordon-Blackwood

UPDATED

🕒 6/22/2023, 5:26:03 PM UTC
 👤 by Douglas Gordon-Blackwood

LOCATION

📍 34.100252, -117.698842

Parent Form

Project Name:	Claremont Colleges Project
Specific Survey Type	General Survey/Habitat Assessment
Observer/Surveyor:	Douglas Gordon-Blackwood
Assistant Observer/Surveyor:	
Date:	May 11, 2023

START Weather Details:

Start - Time:	06:45
Start - Temperature:	56
Start - Wind Direction From (select one):	SE
Start - Low Wind Speed:	0
Start - High Wind Speed:	3
Start - Average Wind Speed:	1
Start - Cloud Cover (%):	100
Start - Precipitation (select one):	None
Start - Visibility (select one):	Good
Start - Notes	

END Weather Details:

Time Out:	12:15
End - Temperature:	68
End - Wind Direction From (select one):	S
End - Low Wind Speed:	1
End - High Wind Speed:	4
End - Average Wind Speed:	2
End - Cloud Cover (%):	60
End - Precipitation (select one):	None
End - Visibility (select one):	Good
End - Notes (if applicable):	
Total Hours:	

Project Location (description):	Former landfill site bordered by Arrow Route, Monte Vista Ave, Claremont Blvd, and Foothill Blvd. This survey is being conducted to provide an update for the 2023 season and to identify if any special-status species are present within the BSA.
Notes	2023 Spring Survey

Photos



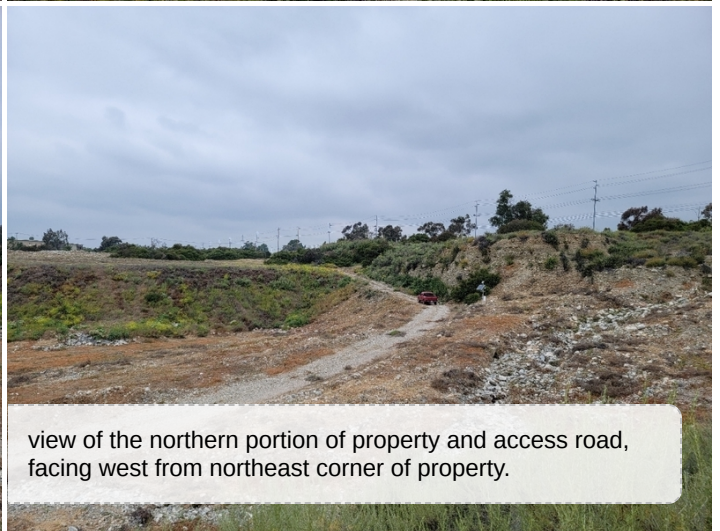
View from the northwest corner facing south



View of sage scrub habitat along eastern boundary, facing south



View of center of property facing southwest from northeast corner



view of the northern portion of property and access road, facing west from northeast corner of property.



View of sage scrub habitat along eastern boundary of property, facing north



View of center of property facing southwest from northeast corner



View of center of property facing southwest from northeast corner



View of center of property facing west from northeast corner



View of sage scrub habitat along eastern boundary, facing south



View of drainage in northeast corner of property, facing north



View of recently cleared area in center of site, facing south



View of recently cleared area in center of site, facing north



View of recently cleared area in center of site, facing south



View of recently cleared area in center of site, facing north



View of center of site, facing south



View of center of site, facing north



view of southern portion of property facing southeast. Area that was previously mapped as riparian, no longer has vegetation.



View of southern low elevation area, facing east



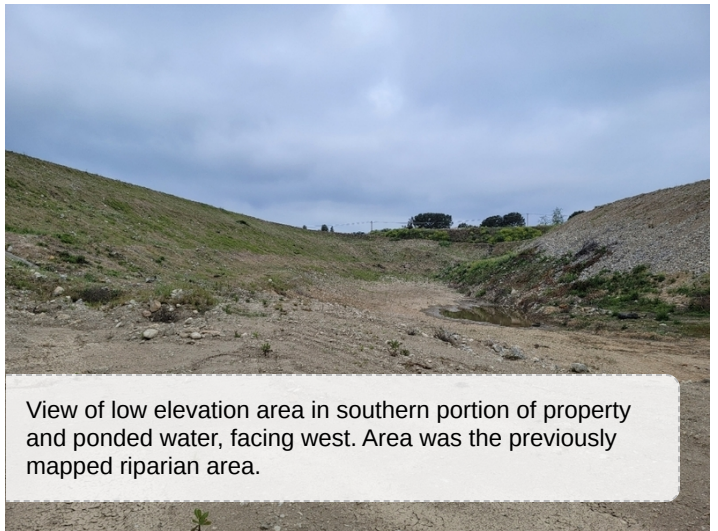
View of southern low elevation area, facing west



View of southern low elevation area, facing east



View of ponded water at lowest elevation point in southern portion of property, facing west.



View of low elevation area in southern portion of property and ponded water, facing west. Area was the previously mapped riparian area.



overview of the low elevation area in the southern portion of the property, facing southwest



View of laurel sumac shrub area in northern portion of property facing south



View of vegetated area along northern boundary of BSA, facing west



View of vegetated area along northern boundary of BSA, facing east



View from northwest corner of property, facing south



View of northwest corner of property and northern boundary, facing west.



View of vegetated area along northern boundary of BSA, facing east



View of vegetated area along northern boundary of BSA, facing east



View of vegetated area along northern boundary of BSA, facing east



View of laurel sumac shrubland in northern portion of property, facing north



view of recently cleared herbaceous vegetation in northwest portion of property, facing south



View of vegetated area along northern boundary of BSA, facing east

Bird

Bird Observation: (19 Items)

Bird Observation: - 1. 1 record, no

Bird (Common or Scientific Name): Anna's Hummingbird; Calypte anna; ANHU

Is the Bird Sensitive ? no

Sub-Species Info: N/A

Number of Individuals:

Photo(s) of Bird:

Notes:

Bird Observation: - 2. 1 record, no

Bird (Common or Scientific Name): | Allen's Hummingbird; Selasphorus sasin; ALHU

Is the Bird Sensitive ? | no

Sub-Species Info: | N/A

Number of Individuals: |

Photo(s) of Bird:

Notes: |

Bird Observation: - 3. 1 record, no

Bird (Common or Scientific Name): | Bushtit; Psaltriparus minimus; BUSH

Is the Bird Sensitive ? | no

Sub-Species Info: | N/A

Number of Individuals: |

Photo(s) of Bird:

Notes: |

Bird Observation: - 4. 1 record, no

Bird (Common or Scientific Name): | Mourning Dove; Zenaida macroura; MODO

Is the Bird Sensitive ? | no

Sub-Species Info: | N/A

Number of Individuals: |

Photo(s) of Bird:

Notes: |

Bird Observation: - 5. 1 record, no

Bird (Common or Scientific Name): | Northern Mockingbird; Mimus polyglottos; NOMO

Is the Bird Sensitive ? | no

Sub-Species Info: | N/A

Number of Individuals: |

Photo(s) of Bird:

Notes: |

Bird Observation: - 6. 1 record, no

Bird (Common or Scientific Name): Lesser Nighthawk; *Chordeiles acutipennis*; LENI

Is the Bird Sensitive ? no

Sub-Species Info: N/A

Number of Individuals:

Photo(s) of Bird:



Notes:

Bird Observation: - 7. 1 record, no

Bird (Common or Scientific Name): Lesser Goldfinch; *Spinus psaltria*; LEGO

Is the Bird Sensitive ? no

Sub-Species Info: N/A

Number of Individuals:

Photo(s) of Bird:

Notes:

Bird Observation: - 8. 1 record, no

Bird (Common or Scientific Name): California Towhee; *Melospiza crissalis*; CALT

Is the Bird Sensitive ? no

Sub-Species Info: N/A

Number of Individuals:

Photo(s) of Bird:

Notes:

Bird Observation: - 9. 1 record, no

Bird (Common or Scientific Name):	Common Raven; Corvus corax; CORA
Is the Bird Sensitive ?	no
Sub-Species Info:	N/A
Number of Individuals:	
Photo(s) of Bird:	
Notes:	

Bird Observation: - 10. 1 record, no

Bird (Common or Scientific Name):	House Finch; Haemorhous mexicanus; HOFI
Is the Bird Sensitive ?	no
Sub-Species Info:	N/A
Number of Individuals:	
Photo(s) of Bird:	
Notes:	

Bird Observation: - 11. 1 record, no

Bird (Common or Scientific Name):	Hooded Oriole; Icterus cucullatus; HOOR
Is the Bird Sensitive ?	no
Sub-Species Info:	N/A
Number of Individuals:	
Photo(s) of Bird:	
Notes:	

Bird Observation: - 12. 1 record, no

Bird (Common or Scientific Name):	Ash-throated Flycatcher; Myiarchus cinerascens; ATFL
Is the Bird Sensitive ?	no
Sub-Species Info:	N/A
Number of Individuals:	
Photo(s) of Bird:	
Notes:	

Bird Observation: - 13. 1 record, no

Bird (Common or Scientific Name): | Say's Phoebe; Sayornis saya; SAPH

Is the Bird Sensitive ? | no

Sub-Species Info: | N/A

Number of Individuals: |

Photo(s) of Bird:

Notes:

Bird Observation: - 14. 1 record, no

Bird (Common or Scientific Name): | Northern Rough-winged Swallow; Stelgidopteryx serripennis; NRWS

Is the Bird Sensitive ? | no

Sub-Species Info: | N/A

Number of Individuals: |

Photo(s) of Bird:

Notes:

Bird Observation: - 15. 1 record, no

Bird (Common or Scientific Name): | Spotted Towhee; Pipilo maculatus; SPTO

Is the Bird Sensitive ? | no

Sub-Species Info: | N/A

Number of Individuals: |

Photo(s) of Bird:

Notes:

Bird Observation: - 16. 1 record, no

Bird (Common or Scientific Name): | Horned Lark; Eremophila alpestris; HOLA

Is the Bird Sensitive ? | no

Sub-Species Info: | N/A

Number of Individuals: |

Photo(s) of Bird:



Notes: | Juvenile

Bird Observation: - 17. 1 record, no

Bird (Common or Scientific Name): | Western Bluebird; Sialia mexicana; WEBL

Is the Bird Sensitive ? | no

Sub-Species Info: | N/A

Number of Individuals: |

Photo(s) of Bird:



Notes:

Bird Observation: - 18. 1 record, no

Bird (Common or Scientific Name): | European Starling; Sturnus vulgaris; EUST

Is the Bird Sensitive ? | no

Sub-Species Info: | N/A

Number of Individuals: |

Photo(s) of Bird:

Notes:

Bird Observation: - 19. 1 record, no

Bird (Common or Scientific Name): | Killdeer; Charadrius vociferus; KILL

Is the Bird Sensitive ? | no

Sub-Species Info: | N/A

Number of Individuals: |

Photo(s) of Bird:

Notes:

Butterfly/Moth

Butterfly/Moth Observation: (1 Item)

Butterfly/Moth Observation: - 1. 1 record

Butterfly/Moth (Common or Scientific Name): Painted Lady; Vanessa Cardui

Is the Butterfly/Moth Sensitive ? no

Sub-Species Info:

Photo(s) of Butterfly/Moth:

Notes:

Invertebrate

Invertebrate Observation: (1 Item)

Invertebrate Observation: - 1.

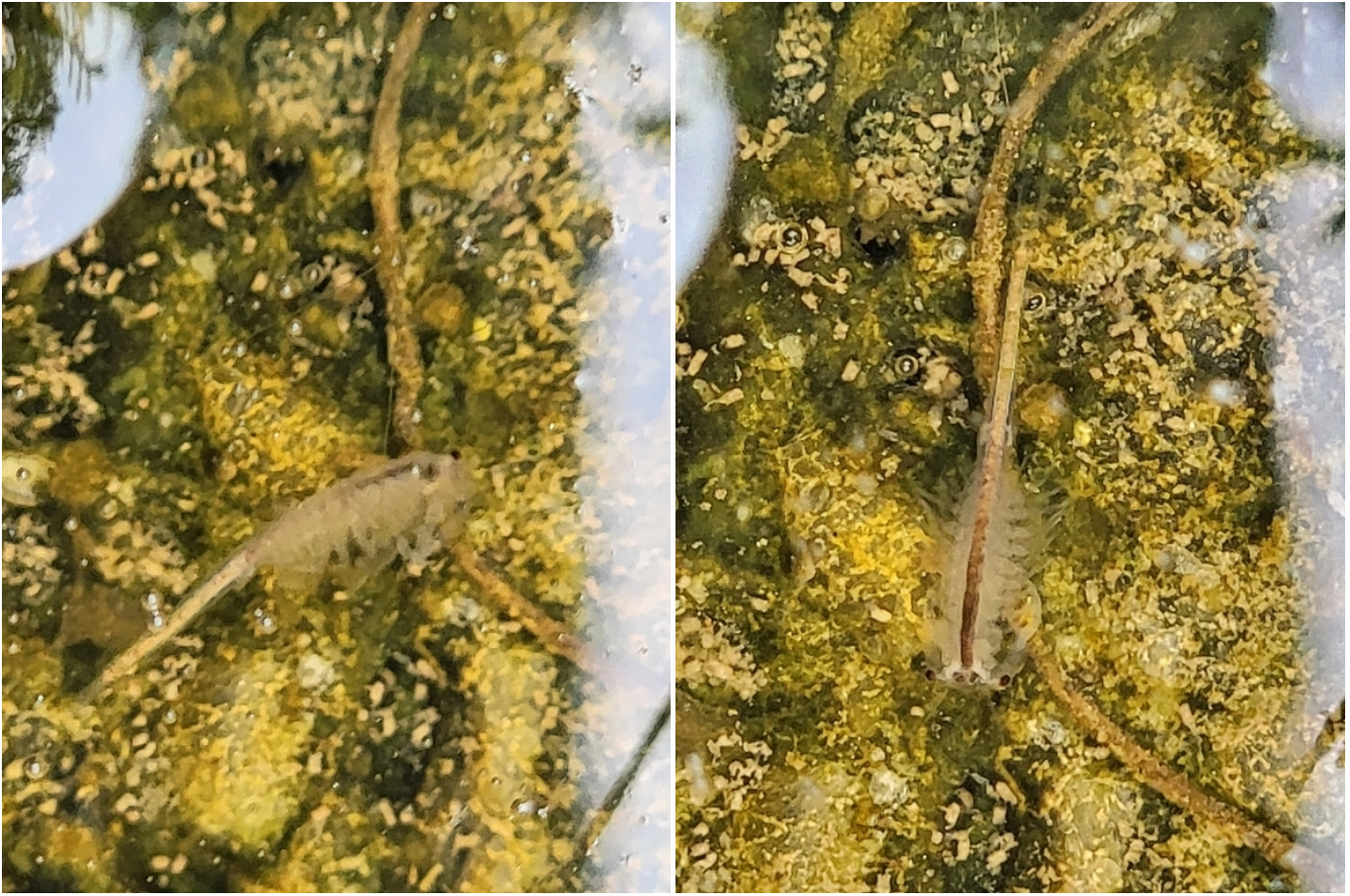
Invertebrate (Common or Scientific Name):

Other Invertebrate Species Branchinecta lindhali - versatile fairy shrimp

Is the Invertebrate Sensitive ? No

Sub-Species Info: N/A

Photo(s) of Invertebrate:



Notes:

Mammal

Mammal Observation: (2 Items)

Mammal Observation: - 1. 1 record

Mammal (Common or Scientific Name):	Brush Rabbit; Sylvilagus bachmani
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Is the Mammal Sensitive ?	no
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Sub-Species Info:	N/A
-------------------	-----

Photo(s) of Mammal:

Notes:

Mammal Observation: - 2. 1 record

Mammal (Common or Scientific Name):	California Ground Squirrel; <i>Ostospermophilus beecheyi</i>
Is the Mammal Sensitive ?	no
Sub-Species Info:	N/A
Photo(s) of Mammal:	
Notes:	

Reptile

Reptile Observation: (2 Items)

Reptile Observation: - 1. 1 record

Reptile (Common or Scientific Name):	Western Fence Lizard; <i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>
Is the Reptile Sensitive ?	no
Sub-Species Info:	N/A
Photo(s) of Reptile:	
Notes:	

Reptile Observation: - 2. 1 record

Reptile (Common or Scientific Name):	Common Side-blotched Lizard; <i>Uta stansburiana</i>
Is the Reptile Sensitive ?	no
Sub-Species Info:	N/A
Photo(s) of Reptile:	
Notes:	



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memorandum

date March 29, 2024

to Elizabeth Camacho, Loeb & Loeb, LLP

from Douglas Gordon-Blackwood, ESA
Michael Houlihan, ESA

subject Results of a 2024 Biological Reconnaissance Survey for the Claremont McKenna College Roberts Campus East Property

This memorandum documents the findings of a general biological reconnaissance survey conducted by Environmental Science Associates (ESA) for the Claremont McKenna Roberts Sports Bowl (Project) on the Roberts Campus East property located in the cities of Upland and Claremont. The 2024 biological reconnaissance survey was conducted to supplement a survey conducted by ESA in 2023.

Project Location

The Project site is a 74.4-acre site that encompasses the approximately 74-acre Roberts Campus East site and an area outside of Roberts Campus East that would contain a proposed tunnel (approximately 0.4 acres). Approximately 66.4 acres of the 74-acre Roberts Campus East site is proposed for the Roberts Campus Sports Bowl (Sports Bowl) while the remaining 7.6 acres are proposed to be graded as part of the landfill closure, but not developed. Roberts Campus East is located partially within the City of Upland on the east and the City of Claremont on the west. The proposed tunnel is located within the City of Claremont. The Project site is bound by Foothill Boulevard to the north, Arrow Route on the south, Monte Vista Avenue on the east, and Claremont Boulevard on the west. The proposed tunnel extends west of the Roberts Campus East under and west of Claremont Boulevard. The Project site is situated within an unsectioned portion of Township 1 South, Range 8 West of the Ontario CA U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles.

Survey Methodology

Prior to the site visit, ESA reviewed relevant literature on the biological resources of the Project site and surrounding vicinity including the Claremont College East Campus Final EIR that was certified in May 2016. In addition to the Final EIR, the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), a California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) species account database, was reviewed for all pertinent information regarding the localities of known observations of special-status species and habitats in the vicinity of the Project site (CNDDDB, 2024a) The Project site is within the Ontario USGS quadrangle, and the vicinity of the Project site included the following surrounding USGS topographic quadrangles: Prado Dam, Guasti, Mt. Baldy, Cucamonga Peak, Corona North, San Dimas, Glendora, and Yorba Linda. Other data sources reviewed included USFWS critical habitat maps (USFWS, 2024) and United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service

(NRCS) soils mapping (NRCS, 2024). In addition, the regional flora (Baldwin 2012) were utilized to assist in the identification of plant species, *California Natural Community List* for vegetation classification (CDFW, 2024b). Natural communities were mapped directly in the field utilizing Collector for ArcGIS and an EOS Arrow Surveyor GPS unit. Natural community names and descriptions follow *A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition* (Sawyer, Keeler-Wolf and Evans 2009). A detailed description of each natural community and land use is provided in the *Natural Communities and Land Cover Types* section of this memorandum.

A biological reconnaissance survey was conducted by ESA biologist Douglas Gordon-Blackwood on March 13, 2024. The survey began at 6:37 a.m. and ended at 12:25 p.m. The weather included 100 percent cloud cover during the entire survey, and the temperature ranged from 53 degrees to 56 degrees. The survey consisted of walking transects throughout the Project site to determine the presence of special-status plants and wildlife species on the Project site. Those areas which were deemed inaccessible were scanned with binoculars. All incidental, visual observations of wildlife, including sign (i.e. presence of scat) and audible detections were noted during the assessment. The plant and wildlife species observed during the survey are provided in **Attachment 1, Floral and Faunal Compendia**. Photographs of the Project site were taken and have been included in **Attachment 2, 2024 Field Notes**.

Existing Conditions

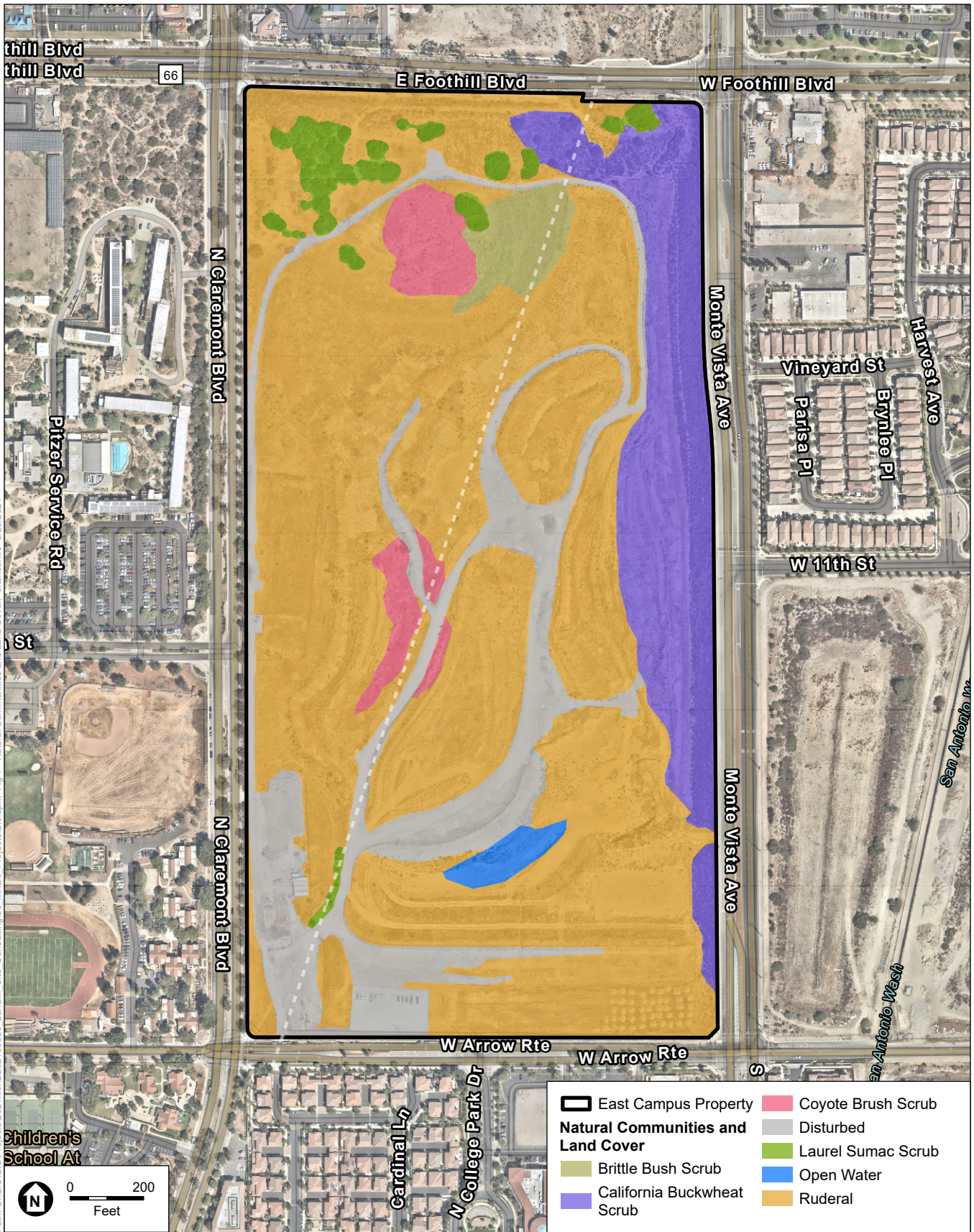
Natural Communities and Land Cover Types

Based on observations during the 2024 biological reconnaissance survey, the natural communities and land cover types were mapped and are depicted in **Figure 1, Natural Communities and Land Cover**. A summary of acreages within the Project site is presented below in **Table 1, Natural Communities and Land Cover Types**.

**TABLE 1
NATURAL COMMUNITIES AND LAND COVER TYPES**

Natural Communities and Land Cover Types	Project Site (acres)
Laurel sumac scrub	1.98
California buckwheat scrub	9.89
Coyote brush scrub	2.42
Brittle Bush Scrub	1.50
Ruderal	46.64
Open Water	0.64
Disturbed	11.35
Total	74.42

Source: ESA, 2024.



SOURCE: Nearmap, 2022; ESA, 2024

Claremont McKenna Roberts Campus East

Figure 1
Natural Communities and Land Cover

Laurel Sumac Scrub

Laurel sumac scrub (*Malosma laurina* Shrubland Alliance) consists of laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*) as the dominant scrub with an open or continuous canopy with other herbaceous plants in low cover. This community typically occurs on slopes, in shallow or fine textured soils.

California buckwheat scrub

California buckwheat scrub (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance) consists of California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) as dominant in the shrub canopy with California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) as subdominant and other shrub or herbaceous species present in low cover. This community naturally occurs on upland slopes, intermittently flooded arroyos, channels and washes in course, well drained soils. Within the BSA, this community is located along the eastern portion of the BSA along the west facing slope adjacent to Monte Vista Avenue and encompasses 9.89 acres. This community was established with the construction of Monte Vista Avenue adjacent to the Project site in the 1990s (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC 2024).

Coyote brush scrub

Coyote brush scrub (*Baccharis pilularis* Shrubland Alliance) consists of coyote brush as the dominant species in the shrub layer with a variable canopy and herbaceous layer. This community is found within stream terraces, open slopes, coastal bluffs, and ridges. Within the BSA, Coyote brush scrub is newly emergent in flat areas in the center of the site and encompasses 2.42 acres.

Brittle bush scrub

Brittle bush scrub (*Encelia farinosa* Shrubland Alliance) consists of a shrub canopy dominated by brittlebush (*Encelia farinosa*), interspersed with various other native and non-native herbaceous species. Brittle bush scrub typically occurs on steep, rocky sites, especially south-facing slopes. Within the BSA, brittle bush scrub is newly emergent in recently disturbed areas in the northern portion of the Project site and encompasses 1.50 acres.

Open Water

A small seasonally ponded area is present at the lowest elevation location in the BSA and is the result of storm runoff and sheet flow accumulation from the surrounding areas. The infiltration rate of the seasonal pond water has decreased over the past few years due to sediment build-up at the bottom of the pond area. Periodically, maintenance activities remove the sediment build-up to increase the infiltration rate. The size of the open water within the BSA fluctuates based on direct input from precipitation and the infiltration rate. At the time of the 2024 site visit, the open water encompassed 0.64 acres.

Ruderal

Ruderal communities are dominated by ruderal, non-native plant species in the herbaceous layer, with no single species identified as the dominant species. These communities frequently occur in areas where regular disturbance occurs, preventing the establishment of native cover. Within the BSA, ruderal lands encompass 46.64 acres and is the dominant community throughout the BSA.

Disturbed

Disturbed conditions occur throughout much of the Project site. The majority of the Project site is routinely subject to disturbance as a result of landfill maintenance activities for fuel modification purposes, and the disturbed areas encompass 11.35 acres. Vegetation in this area is largely absent.

General Plant Inventory

The natural communities discussed above are composed of numerous plant species. A list of all plant species observed is provided in Attachment 1, Floral and Faunal Compendium. Photographs of the Project site are provided in Attachment 2, 2024 Field Notes.

General Wildlife Inventory

The natural communities discussed above provide habitat for common wildlife species, including the following that were observed: American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), California quail (*Callipepla californica*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), common raven (*Corvus corax*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*), Say's phoebe (*Sayornis saya*), yellow-rumped warbler (*Setophaga coronata*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), California towhee (*Melospiza crissalis*), brush rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmani*), and raccoon (*Procyon lotor*). A list of all species observed is provided in Attachment 2, 2024 Field Notes.

Results

No special-status plant or wildlife species were observed within the BSA during the survey conducted on March 13, 2024. On-going landfill maintenance activities are anticipated to continue throughout the year. Natural communities throughout the Project site, including California buckwheat scrub, laurel sumac scrub, brittle bush scrub, and coyote brush scrub, may provide suitable foraging habitat for common and special-status species. However, due to the regular and ongoing maintenance activities, onsite natural communities are unlikely to provide suitable habitat for nesting or roosting.

List of Attachments

Attachment 1: Floral and Faunal Compendia

Attachment 2: 2024 Field Notes

References

Baldwin, B. G. 2012. *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, Second Edition*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

CDFW. 2024a. *California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB)*. Available at: <https://apps.wildlife.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RareFind.aspx>. Accessed on March 2, 2024.

CDFW. 2024b. *California Natural Communities List*. January 1. Available at: <https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=153398&inline>. Accessed on March 2, 2024

Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC. 2024. *NETRONLINE*. Available at: <https://www.netronline.com/>. Accessed on April 23, 2024.

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Sawyer, John O., T. Keeler-Wolf, and J. Evans. 2009. *A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition*. Sacramento: California Native Plant Society.

USFWS. 2024. *Critical Habitat for Threatened & Endangered Species (USFWS)*. Available at: <https://fws.maps.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=9d8de5e265ad4fe09893cf75b8dbfb77>. Accessed on March 2, 2024.

Attachment 1
Floral and Faunal Compendia

ATTACHMENT 1 – CLAREMONT COLLEGES EAST CAMPUS

Floral and Faunal Compendia

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Nativity	Special-Status?
AGAVACEAE		CENTURY PLANT FAMILY		
	<i>Hesperoyucca whipplei</i>	Whipple's yucca	Native	No
AMARANTHACEAE		AMARANTH FAMILY		
	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>	tumbleweed	Naturalized	
	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	procumbent pigweed	Naturalized	
ANACARDIACEAE		SUMAC OR CASHEW FAMILY		
	<i>Malosma laurina</i>	laurel sumac	Native	No
	<i>Schinus molle</i>	pepper tree	Naturalized	No
	<i>Searsia lancea</i>	African sumac	Naturalized	No
	<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	western poison oak	Native	No
ARECACEAE		PALM FAMILY		
	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican fan palm	Naturalized	No
ASTERACEAE		SUNFLOWER FAMILY		
	<i>Ambrosia acanthicarpa</i>	annual bur-sage	Native	
	<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush	Native	No
	<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i> subsp. <i>salicifolia</i>	mule fat	Native	No
	<i>Baccharis sarothroides</i>	broom baccharis	Native	No
	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> subsp. <i>pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle	Naturalized	No
	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	toçalote	Naturalized	No
	<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i>	common sandaster	Native	No
	<i>Cotula australis</i>	Australian cotula	Naturalized	No
	<i>Encelia farinosa</i>	brittlebush	Native	No

<i>Ericameria pinifolia</i>	pine-bush	Native	No
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	horseweed	Native	No
<i>Helianthus</i> spp.	sunflower	Native/Naturalized	No
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed	Native	No
<i>Heterotheca sessiliflora</i>	sessileflower goldenaster	Native	No
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	prickly lettuce	Naturalized	No
<i>Laennecia coulteri</i>	Coulter's horseweed	Native	No
<i>Lepidospartum squamatum</i>	scalebroom	Native	No
<i>Pseudognaphalium biolettii</i>	two-color rabbit-tobacco	Native	No
<i>Pseudognaphalium californicum</i>	Ladies' tobacco	Native	No
<i>Sonchus asper</i> subsp. <i>asper</i>	prickly sow thistle	Naturalized	No
<i>Stephanomeria virgata</i> subsp. <i>pleurocarpa</i>	tall stephanomeria	Native	No
<i>Verbesina encelioides</i> subsp. <i>exauriculata</i>	golden crownbeard	Naturalized	No
BORAGINACEAE	BORAGE FAMILY		
<i>Cryptantha intermedia</i>	common cryptanth	Native	No
<i>Eriodictyon trichocalyx</i> var. <i>trichocalyx</i>	hairy yerba santa	Native	No
<i>Heliotropium amplexicaule</i>	fragrant heliotrope	Naturalized	No
<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i> var. <i>oculatum</i>	seaside heliotrope, alkali heliotrope	Native	No
BRASSICACEAE	MUSTARD FAMILY		
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	short podded mustard	Naturalized	No
CACTACEAE	CACTUS FAMILY		
<i>Opuntia oricola</i>	Chaparral pricklypear	Native	No
CHENOPODIACEAE	GOOSEFOOT FAMILY		
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	lamb's quarters	Naturalized	No
<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	nettle leaf goosefoot	Naturalized	No
<i>Dysphania pumilio</i>	Tasmanian goosefoot	Naturalized	No
<i>Salsola tragus</i>	Russian thistle, tumbleweed	Naturalized	No
CONVOLVULACEAE	MORNING-GLORY FAMILY		
<i>Calystegia macrostegia</i>	island false bindweed	Native	No
CUCURBITACEAE	GOURD FAMILY		
<i>Marah macrocarpa</i>	chilicothe	Native	No

EUPHORBIACEAE

Croton californicus

SPURGE FAMILY

desert croton

Native

No

Croton setiger

turkey-mullein

Native

No

Euphorbia albomarginata

rattlesnake sandmat

Native

No

Ricinus communis

castor bean

Naturalized

No

FABACEAE

LEGUME FAMILY

Acmispon glaber

deerweed, California broom

Native

No

Lupinus succulentus

arroyo lupine

Native

No

Parkinsonia aculeata

Mexican palo verde

Naturalized

No

FAGACEAE

OAK FAMILY

Quercus lobata

valley oak

Native

No

GERANIACEAE

GERANIUM FAMILY

Erodium cicutarium

redstem filaree

Naturalized

No

GROSSULARIACEAE

GOOSEBERRY FAMILY

Ribes aureum var. *gracilemum*

golden currant

Native

No

HYDROPHYLLACEAE

WATERLEAF FAMILY

Phacelia ramosissima

branching phacelia

Native

No

LAMIACEAE

MINT FAMILY

Marrubium vulgare

white horehound

Naturalized

No

Salvia apiana

white sage

Native

No

Salvia mellifera

black sage

Native

No

LOASACEA

LOASA FAMILY

Mentzelia laevicaulis

giant blazingstar

Native

No

LYTHRACEAE

LOOSESTRIFE FAMILY

Lythrum hyssopifolia

hyssop loosestrife

Naturalized

No

MALVACEAE

MALLOW FAMILY

Abutilon theophrasti

velvet-leaf

Naturalized

No

Malacothamnus fasciculatus

chaparral mallow

Native

No

ONAGRACEAE

EVENING-PRIMROSE FAMILY

Eulobus californicus

California primrose

Native

No

PLANTAGINACEAE

PLANTAIN FAMILY

<i>Kickxia elatine</i>	sharp-leaved kickxia	Naturalized	No
<i>Penstemon spectabilis</i>	showy penstemon	Native	No
POACEAE	GRASS FAMILY		
<i>Arundo donax</i>	giant reed	Naturalized	No
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	ripgut grass	Naturalized	No
<i>Bromus rubens</i>	red brome	Naturalized	No
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	wall barley	Naturalized	No
<i>Schismus barbatus</i>	old han schismus	Naturalized	No
<i>Stipa miliacea</i> var. <i>miliacea</i>	smilo grass	Naturalized	No
POLEMONIACEAE	PHLOX FAMILY		
<i>Eriastrum saphirinum</i>	sapphire eriastrum	Native	No
<i>Navarretia atractyloides</i>	holly leaf navarretia	Native	No
POLYGONACEAE	BUCKWHEAT FAMILY		
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> var. <i>foliolosum</i>	leafy California buckwheat	Native	No
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	knotweed, knotgrass	Naturalized	No
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	curly dock	Naturalized	No
SALICACEAE	WILLOW FAMILY		
<i>Salix goodingii</i>	Gooding's black willow	Native	No
SCROPHULARIACEAE	FIGWORT FAMILY		
<i>Verbascum blatteria</i>	moth mullein	Naturalized	No
SIMAROUBACEAE	QUASSIA FAMILY		
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	tree of heaven	Naturalized	No
SOLANACEAE	NIGHTSHADE FAMILY		
<i>Datura wrightii</i>	Jimsonweed	Native	No
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	tree tobacco	Naturalized	No
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	black nightshade	Native	No
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE	CALTROP FAMILY		
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	puncturevine	Naturalized	No

Key to Species Listing Status Codes

FE	<i>Federally Endangered</i>	SE	<i>State Listed as Endangered</i>
FT	<i>Federally Threatened</i>	ST	<i>State Listed as Threatened</i>
FC	<i>Federal Candidate</i>	SCE	<i>State Candidate for Endangered</i>
FPE	<i>Federally Proposed as Endangered</i>	SCT	<i>State Candidate for Threatened</i>

FPT *Federally Proposed as Threatened*
FPD *Federally Proposed for Delisting*

SFP *State Fully Protected*

California Native Plant Society (CNPS)

<p><i>Rank 1A: Presumed extirpated in California and either Rare or Extinct elsewhere.</i></p> <p><i>Rank 1B: Rare, threatened, or endangered throughout their range.</i></p> <p><i>Rank 2A: Presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere.</i></p> <p><i>Rank 2B: Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common in other states.</i></p> <p><i>Rank 3: Plant species for which additional information is needed before rarity can be determined.</i></p> <p><i>Rank 4: Species of limited distribution in California (i.e., naturally rare in the wild), but whose existence does not appear to be susceptible to threat.</i></p> <p>Source: ESA 2024.</p>	<p><u><i>New Threat Code extensions and their meanings:</i></u></p> <p><i>1 Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)</i></p> <p><i>2 Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened)</i></p> <p><i>3 Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known)</i></p>
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ATTACHMENT 1 – CLAREMONT COLLEGES EAST CAMPUS

Faunal Compendium

Scientific Name	Common Name	Special-status?
VERTABRATES		
Birds		
<i>Callipepla californica</i>	California quail	No
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird	No
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow	No
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American kestrel	No
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	house finch	No
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	northern mockingbird	No
<i>Melospiza crissalis</i>	California towhee	No
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	black phoebe	No
<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's phoebe	No
<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	yellow-rumped warbler	No
<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	lesser goldfinch	No
<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>	mourning dove	No
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	white-crowned sparrow	No
Mammals		
<i>Procyon lotor</i>	raccoon	No
<i>Sylvilagus bachmani</i>	brush rabbit	No

Key to Species Listing Status Codes			
*Non-native or Invasive Species			
FE	Federally Endangered	SE	State Listed as Endangered
FT	Federally Threatened	ST	State Listed as Threatened
FC	Federal Candidate	SCE	State Candidate for Endangered
FPE	Federally Proposed as Endangered	SCT	State Candidate for Threatened
FPT	Federally Proposed as Threatened	SFP	State Fully Protected
FPD	Federally Proposed for Delisting		

Attachment 2
2024 Field Notes

1_Biology Surveys (SoCal Bio ONLY)

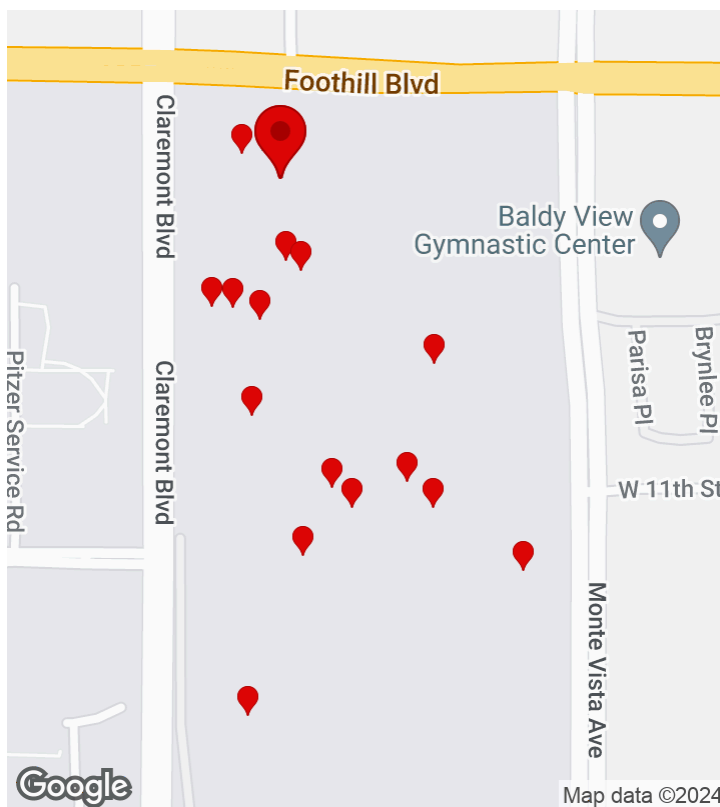
Biology Surveys (SoCal Bio ONLY)

Claremont Colleges Project

3/28/2024, 9:53:41 PM UTC



View of site from northwest corner of site facing southeast



CREATED

🕒 3/12/2024, 1:45:33 PM UTC
👤 by Douglas Gordon-Blackwood

UPDATED

🕒 3/28/2024, 9:53:41 PM UTC
👤 by SC Fulcrum01

LOCATION

📍 34.105917, -117.701595

Parent Form

Project Name:	Claremont Colleges Project
Specific Survey Type	General Survey/Habitat Assessment
Observer/Surveyor:	Douglas Gordon-Blackwood
Assistant Observer/Surveyor:	
Date:	March 12, 2024

START Weather Details:

Start - Time:	06:37
Start - Temperature:	53
Start - Wind Direction From (select one):	S
Start - Low Wind Speed:	0
Start - High Wind Speed:	4
Start - Average Wind Speed:	2
Start - Cloud Cover (%):	100
Start - Precipitation (select one):	Misting
Start - Visibility (select one):	Good
Start - Notes	Light mist on and off throughout the morning

END Weather Details:

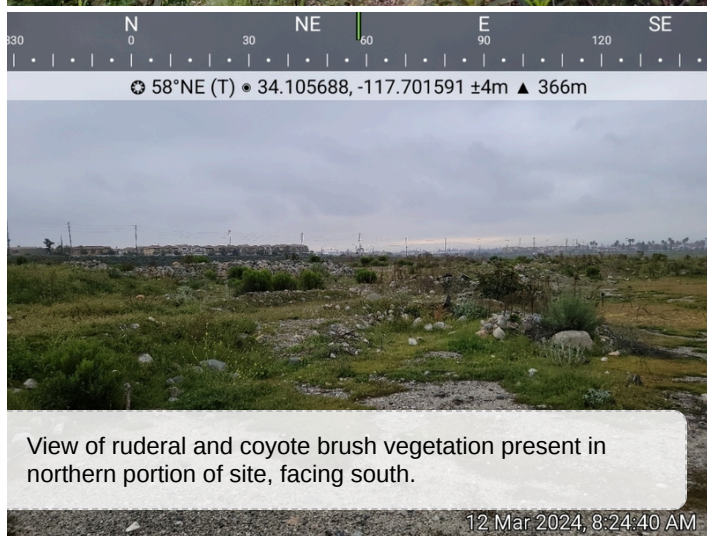
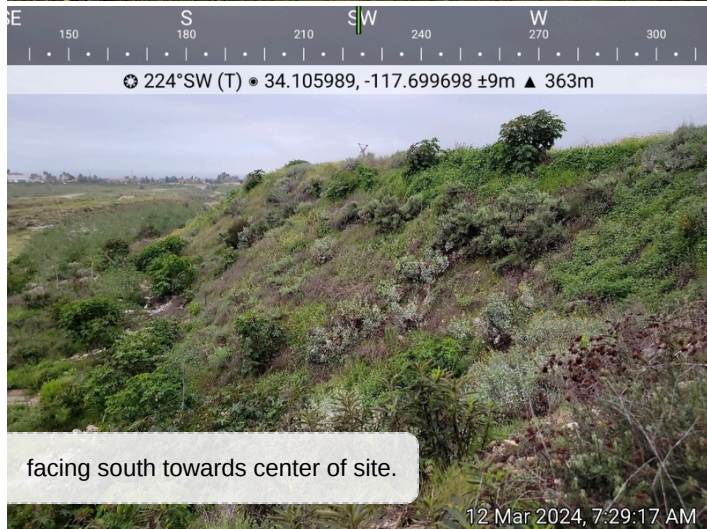
Time Out:	12:25
End - Temperature:	56
End - Wind Direction From (select one):	SW
End - Low Wind Speed:	0
End - High Wind Speed:	5
End - Average Wind Speed:	1
End - Cloud Cover (%):	100
End - Precipitation (select one):	None
End - Visibility (select one):	Good
End - Notes (if applicable):	Light mist at times
Total Hours:	

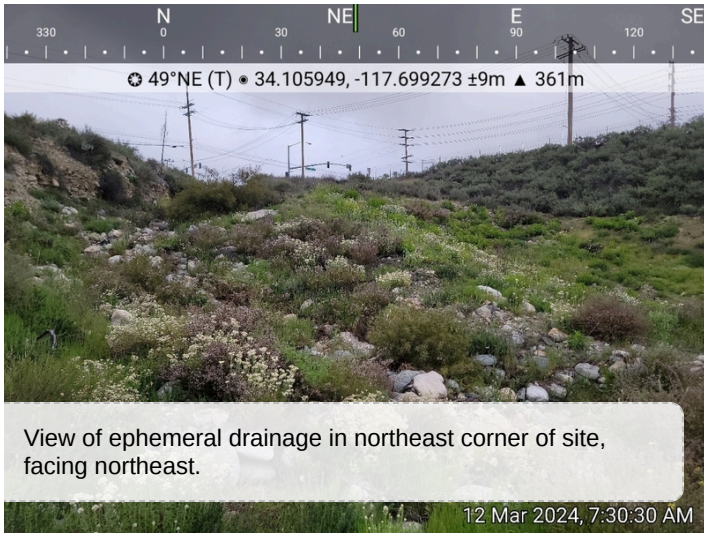
Project Location (description): Former landfill site bordered by Arrow Route, Monte Vista Ave, Claremont Blvd, and Foothill Blvd. This survey is being provided to update vegetation mapping and assess the site for special-status species and their potential to occur.

Notes

Observation Type: | Bird, Mammal

Photos

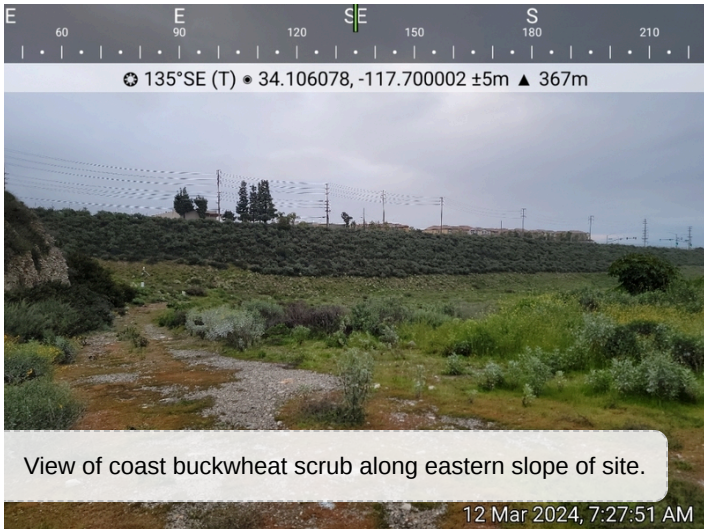




View of ephemeral drainage in northeast corner of site, facing northeast.



12 Mar 2024, 7:18:57 AM



View of coast buckwheat scrub along eastern slope of site.

12 Mar 2024, 7:27:51 AM



12 Mar 2024, 7:30:50 AM



View of ruderal vegetation along northern boundary of site, facing east.

12 Mar 2024, 7:19:05 AM



12 Mar 2024, 8:24:35 AM





ruderal vegetation present in western portion of site.



12 Mar 2024, 11:42:30 AM



View of lowest portion of site with water present. facing north

12 Mar 2024, 11:47:26 AM



View of western portion of side, depicting ruderal vegetation.

12 Mar 2024, 11:36:37 AM

Bird

Bird Observation: (13 Items)

Bird Observation: - 1. 1 record, no

Bird (Common or Scientific Name): California Towhee; *Melospiza crissalis*; CALT

Is the Bird Sensitive ? no

Sub-Species Info: N/A

Photo(s) of Bird:

Notes:

Bird Observation: - 2. 1 record, no

Bird (Common or Scientific Name): Northern Mockingbird; *Mimus polyglottos*; NOMO

Is the Bird Sensitive ? | no

Sub-Species Info: | N/A

Photo(s) of Bird:

Notes:

Bird Observation: - 3. 1 record, no

Bird (Common or Scientific Name): | Anna's Hummingbird; Calypte anna; ANHU

Is the Bird Sensitive ? | no

Sub-Species Info: | N/A

Photo(s) of Bird:

Notes:

Bird Observation: - 4. 1 record, no

Bird (Common or Scientific Name): | Yellow-rumped Warbler; Setophaga coronata; YRWA

Is the Bird Sensitive ? | no

Sub-Species Info: | N/A

Photo(s) of Bird:

Notes:

Bird Observation: - 5. 1 record, no

Bird (Common or Scientific Name): | American Crow; Corvus brachyrhynchos; AMCR

Is the Bird Sensitive ? | no

Sub-Species Info: | N/A

Photo(s) of Bird:

Notes:

Bird Observation: - 6. 1 record, no

Bird (Common or Scientific Name): | Black Phoebe; Sayornis nigricans; BLPH

Is the Bird Sensitive ? | no

Sub-Species Info: | N/A

Photo(s) of Bird:

Notes:

Bird Observation: - 7. 1 record, no

Bird (Common or Scientific Name): | House Finch; Haemorhous mexicanus; HOFI

Is the Bird Sensitive ? | no

Sub-Species Info: | N/A

Photo(s) of Bird:

Notes:

Bird Observation: - 8. 1 record, no

Bird (Common or Scientific Name): | White-crowned Sparrow; Zonotrichia leucophrys; WCSP

Is the Bird Sensitive ? | no

Sub-Species Info: | N/A

Photo(s) of Bird:

Notes:

Bird Observation: - 9. 1 record, no

Bird (Common or Scientific Name): | Say's Phoebe; Sayornis saya; SAPH

Is the Bird Sensitive ? | no

Sub-Species Info: | N/A

Photo(s) of Bird:

Notes:

Bird Observation: - 10. 1 record, no

Bird (Common or Scientific Name): | Lesser Goldfinch; Spinus psaltria; LEGO

Is the Bird Sensitive ? | no

Sub-Species Info: | N/A

Photo(s) of Bird:

Notes:

Bird Observation: - 11. 1 record, no

Bird (Common or Scientific Name): | California Quail; Callipepla californica; CAQU

Is the Bird Sensitive ? | no

Sub-Species Info: | N/A

Photo(s) of Bird:

Notes:

Bird Observation: - 12. 1 record, no

Bird (Common or Scientific Name): | Mourning Dove; Zenaida macroura; MODO

Is the Bird Sensitive ? | no

Sub-Species Info: | N/A

Photo(s) of Bird:

Notes:

Bird Observation: - 13. 1 record, no

Bird (Common or Scientific Name): | American Kestrel; Falco sparverius; AMKE

Is the Bird Sensitive ? | no

Sub-Species Info: | N/A

Photo(s) of Bird:

Notes:

Mammal

Mammal Observation: (2 Items)

Mammal Observation: - 1. 1 record

Mammal (Common or Scientific Name): | Brush Rabbit; Sylvilagus bachmani

Is the Mammal Sensitive ? | no

Sub-Species Info: | N/A

Photo(s) of Mammal:

Notes:

Mammal Observation: - 2. 1 record

Mammal (Common or Scientific Name): | Raccoon; Procyon lotor

Is the Mammal Sensitive ? | no

Sub-Species Info: | N/A

Photo(s) of Mammal:

Notes: |