Initial Study
Bryant Field Airport (O57)
Stock Drive Realignment Project
Bridgeport, Mono County, California

Project Location:

76 Stock Drive, Bridgeport, in the County of Mono, California

Prepared by:

Mono County Department of Public Works
P.O. Box 457
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760-932-5440

Contact: Garrett Higerd, Assistant Director

January 21, 2016

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Chapter 1 Introduction

Independently reviewed, analyzed, and exercised judgment in making the determination, by the Mono County Department of Public Works on January 21, 2016, pursuant to Section 21082 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

CEQA requires the preparation of an Initial Study (IS) when a proposal must obtain discretionary approval from a governmental agency and is not exempt from CEQA. The purpose of the IS is to determine whether or not a proposal, not exempt from CEQA, qualifies for a Negative Declaration (ND) or whether or not an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) must be prepared.

1. **Project Title:** Bryant Field Stock Drive Realignment Project

2. **Lead Agency Name:** Mono County
Department of Public Works

Address: P.O. Box 457
Bridgeport, CA 93517

3. **Contact Person:** Garrett Higerd, Assistant Director of Public Works
760.932.5440

4. **Project Location:** The project is located immediately west of State Highway 182 and along a portion of Stock Drive situated north of its junction with Court Street, and adjacent to the Bryant Field Airport property, in the Community of Bridgeport, Mono County, California (See Exhibits 1 and 2).

5. **Project Sponsor Name and Address:** Mono County
Department of Public Works
P.O. Box 457
Bridgeport, CA 93517

6. **General Plan Designation:** Growth and development associated with the Bryant Field Airport is covered under the Mono County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUP) (Mono County Master Environmental Assessment [MEA] 2010). Portions of the project area found within Bryant Field Airport are designated as Public and Quasi-Public Facilities (PF), with a small portion denoted as Service Commercial (SC). The 0. 29-acre of Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 08-111-12 (Adams parcel) to be acquired and APN 08-111-13 (Ventura Hotel Corporation (VHC) parcel) to be adjusted by lot-line-adjustment are located in an area designated as Specific Use/Estate Residential (SP/ER). The lands to the north of APN 08-111-12 and 08-111-13, and beyond the Bryant Field Airport, are designated as Open Space (OS) (Mono County General Plan [GP] Land Use Element 2015).

7. **Zoning:** N/A (Mono County's GP Land Use Designations are inclusive of zoning)

8. **Description of Project:** Mono County, the airport sponsor, proposes to realign approximately 575 linear feet of Stock Drive and Court Street adjacent to the southern property boundary of Bryant Field. Both roadways are public streets which provide access to

the airport and to the community of Bridgeport. The completed project will move a portion of Stock Drive so that a 15-foot high vehicle traveling on Stock Drive will not penetrate the Part 77 approach and departure surfaces for Runway 34 and reconstruct the Court Street/State Highway 182 intersection as shown in Exhibit 6. The project requires filling approximately 90 square feet of waters of the U.S. to accommodate a culvert; an existing 60-foot long culvert under Stock Drive will be moved 15-feet west to accommodate the street realignment. The eastern portion of the abandoned culvert location will be restored as part of the existing open channel ditch which forms the lowest reach of Aurora Canyon.

The project will require the acquisition of approximately 0.29-acres of land from the Adams parcel (APN 08-111-12) and a lot-line-adjustment that will adjust the shape of the VHC parcel (APN 08-111-13) for the ROW to realign Stock Drive so that a 15-foot high vehicle traveling on Stock Drive will not penetrate the Part 77 approach and departure surfaces for Runway 34.

9. **Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:** APN 08-111-12 (Adams parcel) is currently vacant while APN 08-111-13 (VHC parcel) includes a primary residence and three outbuildings of historic-age; neither parcel appears to be used for agricultural purposes. The lands directly to the north and east of the parcels are within the Bryant Field Airport, which are designated as Public and Quasi-Public Facilities (PF), with a small portion to the northwest used as Service Commercial (SC). These lands exhibit graded and paved ground surfaces associated with existing Stock Drive and the Bryant Field Airport. Lands to the west are Specific Use/Estate Residential (SP/ER) and lands to the south are designated as Open Space (OS) (Mono County GP Land Use Element 2015). Those lands located immediately adjacent to the project area are currently vacant and unused. See Exhibit 2 for an aerial overview of the project area, and Exhibits 4 and 5 for photographs of the project site.

10. **Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, finance approval, or participation agreement:** Mono County is the airport sponsor for the project and is requesting Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Airport Layout Plan approval and Airport Improvement Program funding to support the proposed road realignment. A section 404 of the Clean Water Act permit from U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is required for this project. Other regulatory permits will be obtained from the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (401 permit) and the California Department of Fish and Game (1600 permit).

Exhibit 1: Regional Location Map

Exhibit 1
Regional Location Map

Exhibit 2: Local Vicinity Aerial Map

Exhibit 2
Local Vicinity Aerial Map

Exhibit 3: Local Vicinity USGS Map

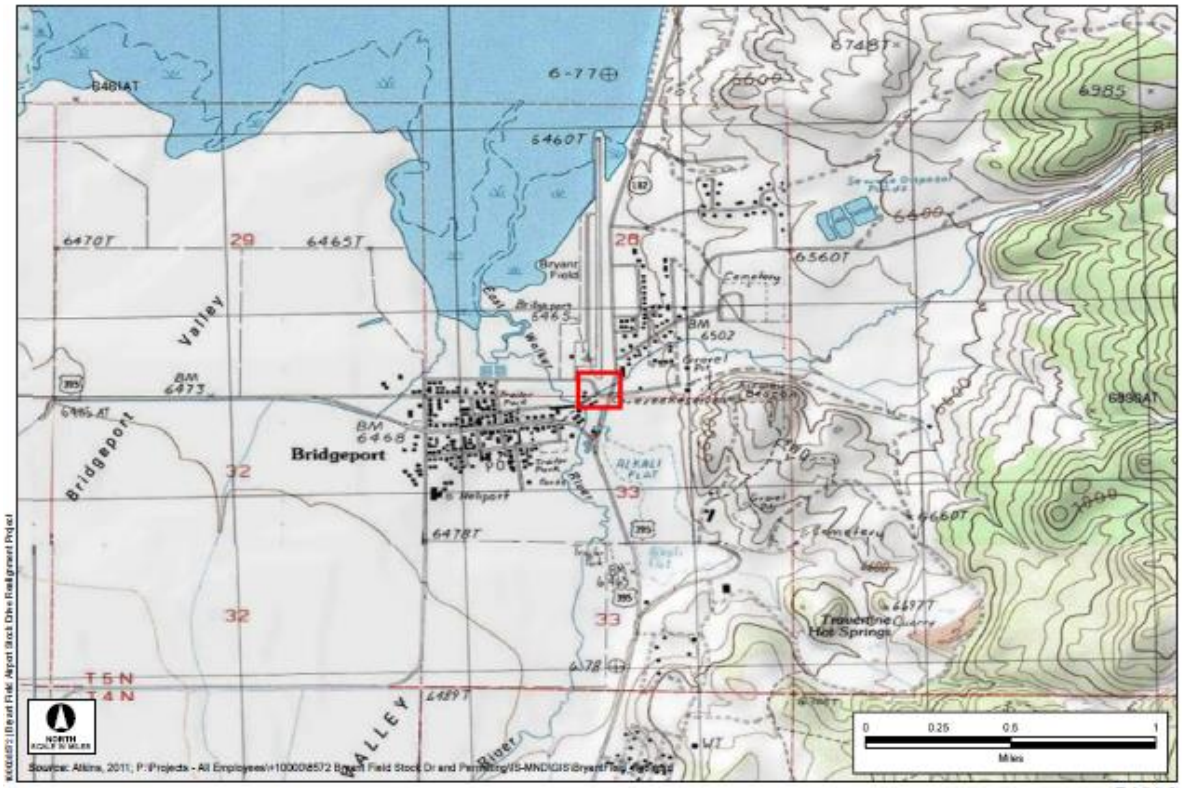


Exhibit 3
Local Vicinity USGS Map

Exhibit 4: Site Photographs 1 and 2

Photograph 1: Project Site Overview; Adams parcel is to right and VHC parcel is to left. Stock Drive is in foreground. View is to the southwest.

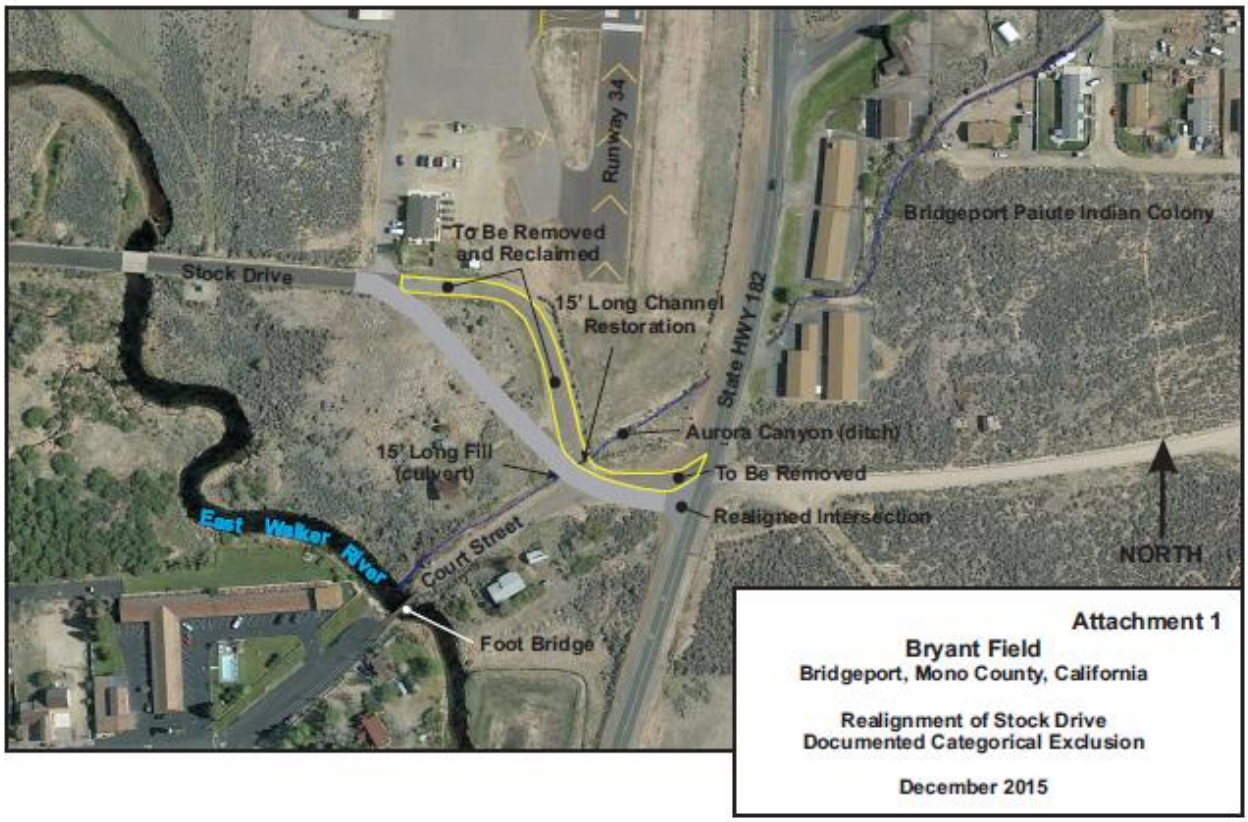
Photograph 2: Overview of VHC Parcel. Stock Drive is in foreground. View is to the south.

Exhibit 5: Site Photographs 3 and 4

Photograph 3: Overview of storm drainage ditch. View is to the northeast.

Photograph 4: Approximate location of proposed road alignment. View is to northwest.

Exhibit 6: Conceptual Site Plan



1.1 Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Agriculture Resources	☐ Air Quality
☐ Biological Resources	☐ Cultural Resources	☐ Geology / Soils
☐ Hazards & Hazardous Materials	☐ Hydrology / Water Quality	☐ Land Use / Planning
	☐ Noise	☐ Population / Housing
☐ Mineral Resources	☐ Recreation	☐ Transportation / Traffic
☐ Public Services	☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance	
☐ Utilities / Service Systems		

1.2 Environmental Determination

On the basis of this IS, Mono County Department of Public Works finds:

☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☒ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect: 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Garrett Higerd — Signature
1/21/16 — Date
Garrett Higerd — Printed Name
Mono County — For

Chapter 2 Project Description

2.1 Purpose of this Document

The purpose of this Initial Study (IS) is to identify potential environmental impacts associated with the following components of the project:

- Acquisition of 0.29-acres of the Adams parcel (APN 08-111-12); a lot-line-adjustment that will adjust the shape of the VHC parcel (APN 08-111-13);
- Construction of the realignment of 400 feet of Stock Drive.
- Construction of a culvert under the new Stock Drive alignment. There is an existing 60-foot long culvert under Stock Drive which will essentially be moved 15 feet west to match the realigned roadway width. To move the culvert to the west, it is necessary to fill approximately 90 square feet of Aurora Canyon, a waters of the U.S. Moving the culvert creates 15-feet of open channel east of the realignment, which will be revegetated to avoid a net loss within waters of the U.S.
- Construction of the realignment of 175 feet of Court Street, within an existing right-of-way, which includes the realignment of the Court Street/Highway 182 intersection.
- Construction of a four-strand barbed wire fence on both sides of the realigned portion of Stock Drive.
- Material from the existing roadways (asphalt and base) will be used as base material in the new roadways. The abandoned roadways, and the eastern portion of the culvert, will be reclaimed with locally occurring vegetation.

In July of 2011, an IS for this project was prepared by Atkins, and was distributed in accordance with CEQA guidelines. The distribution of that IS generated comments from agencies that were reviewed, and duly considered at the time.

Due to funding issues and budget priorities, the project was tabled and the CEQA document that had been prepared and circulated was never approved. As resources became available, the County was able to redesign the project and develop additional mitigations to address agency comments. This IS analyses the re-designed project, and makes references to the related agency comments where appropriate. The document is now being recirculated for any additional agency comments.

Pursuant to Section 15367 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the County of Mono Department of Public Works (County) is the Lead Agency in the preparation of this proposed IS. The County has primary responsibility for approval or denial of this project. The intended use of this IS is to provide adequate environmental analysis related to project construction and operational activities of the proposed project.

The remainder of this section provides a description of the proposed project location and the characteristics of the proposed project. Section 3 includes an environmental checklist that provides an overview of the potential environmental impacts that would or would not result from project implementation. Section 3 elaborates on the information contained in the environmental checklist and provides a detailed explanation of each determination.

2.2 Project Purpose and Need

The current alignment of Stock Drive lies close enough to the southern end of the Bryant Field runway (Runway 34) so that a 15-foot high vehicle traveling on Stock Drive penetrates the Part 77 approach and departure surfaces. The property acquisition, lot-line-adjustment, and Stock Drive improvements will allow the roadway to be moved a safe distance away from the runway approach and departure surfaces. As a result of the realignment, an existing 60-foot long culvert under Stock Drive will be moved 15-feet west. Once Stock Drive is realigned, new perimeter fencing will be needed to replace the removed perimeter fencing.

A section 404 of the Clean Water Act permit from U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is required for this project and other regulatory permits will be obtained from the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board and the California Department of Fish and Game.

2.3 Project Location

The project area is located in the eastern downtown portion of the Community of Bridgeport, Mono County, California (Exhibit 1, *Regional Location Map*). More specifically, the project area is found immediately west of State Highway 182 and along a portion of Stock Drive situated north of its junction with Court Street, and adjacent to the Bryant Field Airport property (Exhibit 2, *Local Vicinity Map* and Exhibit 3, *Local Vicinity USGS Map*). The majority of the project would be located within the existing Mono County ROW and the Bryant Field Airport property, with the exception of 0.29-acre of APN 08-111-12 (Adams parcel) and small portions of APN 08-111-13 (VHC parcel) to be acquired. See Exhibits 4 and 5, *Site Photographs* for an overview of the project site.

2.4 Project Description

The Bryant Field Stock Drive Realignment project would be located along approximately 575 linear feet of Stock Drive and Court Street adjacent to the airport property. The current alignment of Stock Drive lies close enough to the southern end of the Bryant Field runway (Runway 34) so that a 15-foot high vehicle traveling on Stock Drive penetrates the Part 77 approach and departure surfaces. The proposed realignment moves the roadway a safe distance away from the runway approach and departure surfaces. The conceptual site plan is depicted in Exhibit 6.

The project will require the acquisition of approximately 0.29-acres of land from the Adams parcel (APN 08-111-12) and a lot-line-adjustment that will adjust the shape of the VHC parcel (APN 08-111-13) for the ROW to realign Stock Drive.

The completed project will move a portion of Stock Drive so that a 15-foot high vehicle traveling on Stock Drive will not penetrate the Part 77 and approach and departure surfaces for Runway 34 and reconstruct the Court Street/State Highway 182 intersection as shown in Exhibit 6. The project

requires filling approximately 90 square feet of waters of the U.S. to accommodate a culvert; an existing 60-foot long culvert under Stock Drive will be moved 15-feet west to accommodate the street realignment. The eastern portion of the abandoned culvert location will be restored as part of the existing open channel ditch which forms the lowest reach of Aurora Canyon.

2.5 Environmental Setting

The project is located in the northern portion of Bridgeport Valley, on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and within the Community of Bridgeport in the northeastern portion of Mono County, California. The East Walker River is located approximately 200-feet to the southwest of the project area, while the Bridgeport Reservoir is located just to the west of adjacent Highway 182. The site is generally flat, having an average elevation of approximately 6,500-feet above mean sea level. Soils in the project area have generally been disturbed by past construction associated with the airport, Stock Drive, and the construction of the buildings on APN 08-111-13 (VHC parcel). Historically the project area was part of a ranch property owned by Washington P. Brandon.

According to the 2009 PBS&J Biological Resources report, the existing ground surface that has not been significantly disturbed by past construction supports typical Great Basin scrub and sagebrush shrubland, ruderal, and lacustrine vegetation, such as: big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentate*), foxtail barley (*Hordeum jubatum*), and willow (*Salix exigua*) respectfully. Typical wildlife includes a variety of reptiles; some waterfowl; meadow birds, such as black-billed magpie (*Pica hudsonia*), yellow-headed blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*), and red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaincensis*); black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*); Nuttall's cottontail (*Sylvilagus nuttallii*); and California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*). Mule Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and pronghorn (*Antilocapra Americana*) are also common for the general project vicinity, but due to the proximity of the airport and Highway 182, they will be less common within the project area.

According to the 2015 Biological Assessment, the plant community of the primary project area is Creeping Wildrye Meadow, which may support sensitive species Inyo County star-tulip, western valley sedge, Hall's meadow hawksbeard, prarie wedge grass, as well as Bi-State Sage Grouse, western white tailed jackrabbit, mount Lyell shrew, and American badger.

Exhibit 7: Plant Communities of Project Area

2.6 Surrounding Land Uses

Growth and development associated with the airport is covered under the Mono County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUP) (Mono County MEA 2010). APN 08-111-12 (Adams parcel) is currently vacant while APN 08-111-13 (VHC parcel) includes a primary residence and three outbuildings of historic-age; neither parcel appears to be used for agricultural purposes. The lands directly to the north and east of the parcels are within the Bryant Field Airport and are designated as Public and Quasi-Public Facilities (PF), with a small portion to the northwest used as Service Commercial (SC). These lands exhibit graded and paved ground surfaces associated with existing Stock Drive and the Bryant Field Airport. Lands to the west are Specific Use/Estate Residential

(SP/ER) and lands to the south are designated as Open Space (OS) (Mono County GP Land Use Element 2015). Those lands located immediately adjacent to the project area are currently vacant and unused. See Exhibit 2 for an aerial overview of the project area, and Exhibits 4 and 5 for photographs of the project site.

2.7 Incorporation by Reference

This IS utilizes information from a number of technical studies that have been prepared for the project. These documents are hereby incorporated as references for this IS. A list of all technical documents and other resources used during the preparation of this document is provided in Section 4.

2.8 Intended Use of this Document

This IS will be used by the Mono County Department of Public Works (County) and the various permitting agencies in evaluating the potential environmental impacts of the development of the project. This document will be adopted as part of the final project approval by the Mono County Department of Public Works (County) prior to construction.

Chapter 3 Environmental Checklist Form

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

I. Aesthetics

Would the project:

a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character of quality of the site and its surroundings?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion: Would the project:

a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

No impact: The project site is located within a developed area that has largely been used by the Bryant Field Airport for more than 50 years. All above-grade project components consist of the replacement of existing features, such as the construction of a new fence to replace existing fence. Therefore, the project will not substantially alter the existing visual conditions of the project site. No designated scenic areas are located within the immediate vicinity of the project. Thus, there will be no effect on a scenic vista.

b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

No impact: There are no scenic highways or other scenic resources present in the project area and none will be affected by the project as proposed.

c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character of quality of the site and its surroundings?

No impact: See Response to I (a) above.

d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

No impact: The proposed project does not include the installation of any new lighting, therefore no new source of substantial light or glare would be created which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
II. Agriculture Resources				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to a non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with an existing Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion: Would the project:

a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to a non-agricultural use?

No impact: Mono County is one of the many counties in eastern California which have not been mapped pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency (CDCFMMP 2007); therefore, data for this question was taken from the Land Use designations for the project area as found in the Mono County MEA (2010) and the Mono County GP Land Use Element (2015). With the exception of the two parcels to be acquired (APN 08-111-12 and 08-111-13), the project area is located on lands designated as Public/Quasi-Public Facilities (PF) with a small portion designated as Service Commercial (SC). The 0.29-acre of APN 08-111-12 (Adams parcel) and small portions of APN 08-111-13 (VHC parcel) are located in an area designated as Specific Use/Estate Residential. Neither the Bryant Field Airport lands nor any of the acreage associated with the parcels to be acquired appear to be used for agricultural purposes. Therefore, no land will be converted from farmland to non-agricultural use.

b) Conflict with an existing Williamson Act contract?

No impact: No portion of the project site is currently under a Williamson Act contract. Therefore, there would be no impact in this regard.

c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?

No impact: There are no forest lands or timberlands, or timberland production zones in the project vicinity.

d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No impact: There are no forest lands in the project vicinity

e) Involve other changes to the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use?

No impact: No agricultural operations are present within the project site or on the parcels to be acquired, and no land within the project area is designated for agricultural use. These areas do not appear to be in use for crop raising or grazing (see Exhibit 2 *Local Vicinity Map* and Exhibits 4 and 5 *Site Photographs*). Therefore, the project will not involve changes to the existing environment which would result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

III. Air Quality

Would the project:

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion: Would the project:

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

No impact: The project is located within the jurisdiction of the Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District (GBUAPCD); however none of their air quality plans apply to the Bridgeport area (GBUAPCD 2015). Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct the implementation of an air quality plan.

b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?

Less than significant impact: The proposed project is unlikely to increase traffic-related emissions. Any air quality impacts would be limited to the emissions from construction equipment involved in the construction of the proposed improvements. These impacts would last the approximate six weeks of construction. The short duration of the proposed work combined with existing regulations regarding motor vehicle fuels and emissions would result in potential air quality impacts being well below any state or federal significance criteria.

The GBUAPCD does have policies concerning construction related dust. District Rules 400 and 401 apply to dust control. Rule 400 prohibits discharge into the atmosphere of any air contaminant for a period of more than 3 minutes in any 1 hour that is (1) dark or darker in shade as that designated as No. 1 on the Ringelmann Chart, or (2) of such as to obscure an observer's view to a degree equal to or greater than does smoke. Rule 401 requires that a person take reasonable precaution to prevent visible particulate matter from being airborne, under normal wind conditions, beyond the property from which the emissions originate. Best Management Practices would ensure compliance with District Rule 400 and 401. Therefore the project would have a less than significant impact on air quality in this regard.

c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?

Less than significant impact: The project area is not in a national non-attainment area for air pollutants. The project area is in a state non-attainment for air the PM_{10} standard and is in an area that is designated as a non-attainment transitional area for the state ozone standard (Mono County MEA 2010).

Although the project could generate some dust during the road and drainage ditch improvement activities (including PM_{10} a criteria pollutant), Best Management Practices (BMPs) would ensure soils are controlled (watered down) in accordance with GBUAPCD rules 400 and 401. This would minimize any PM_{10} pollutants and dust in general. In addition, the project is of a short duration which reduces any cumulative impacts. Therefore the project would have a less than significant level in regards to potential significant or cumulative impacts concerning air quality pollutants.

d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less than significant impact: Residential areas are considered to be sensitive to air pollution because residents (including children and the elderly) tend to be at home for extended periods of time, resulting in sustained exposure to any pollutants present. Recreational land uses are considered moderately sensitive to air pollution because exercise places a high demand on respiratory functions, which can be impaired by air pollution. The nearest off-site sensitive receptors to the project are the residential properties adjacent to the western and southern borders of the project site. The Bridgeport Reservoir is located across Highway 182, to the east.

Construction activities have the potential to expose sensitive receptors to fugitive dust during vegetation removal and grading, and to all criteria pollutants from the exhaust of the construction equipment. The emissions related to construction would be short term and well below any state or federal criteria as discussed in Section III (b) above. The project also does not involve any elements that would increase motorized traffic within the area. Therefore, the project is anticipated to be less than significant with respect to impacts to sensitive receptors.

e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?

Less than significant impact: The only likely odors associated with the project would be from diesel exhaust during construction and the application of asphalt during the paving of the road. These odors, if perceptible, would dissipate rapidly as they mix with the surrounding air, and would be of very limited duration. Therefore, potential adverse impacts related to odor would be less than significant. No objectionable odors would be generated from the project after construction.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

IV. Biological Resources

Would the project:

a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the CDFG or USFWS?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☒	☐	☐

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion: Would the project:

a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFG or USFWS?

Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated: A Biological Resources Assessment was conducted for the project site in 2009 which included two field surveys completed on June 22 and November 10, 2009; this assessment is included as Appendix A of this document. The surveys consisted of a complete walk through the parcels in order to identify the habitat that occurs within the study area and to assess the habitat for its suitability to support species that were identified through the earlier literature review. The majority of the project area was found to be disturbed or developed, and no suitable habitat for federally threatened or endangered species was observed during the field survey. Yellow-headed blackbirds, a California Species of Special Concern which is also protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, were observed within the study area. However, the project site does not support suitable nesting habitat (reeds or cattails, willow thickets) for this species.

In 2015, a community-scale Biological Assessment of Bridgeport was conducted, and is included as Appendix C to this document. The Assessment classified the plant community of the project area as Creeping Wildrye Meadow (brdm104), which may support certain special status species. Therefore, the below mitigations were included to reduce the impact to a less than significant level.

The CNDDB Spotted Owl Viewer was also consulted on January 15, 2016 and did not indicate any new special status species in the project vicinity.

BIO-1 Prior to project commencement, a field survey by a professional biologist will be conducted to determine the presence of any special status species in the project vicinity. Should special status species be identified, project will be temporarily suspended until the potential impacts can be appropriately addressed, in consultation with CDFW.

BIO-2 Project shall not use erosion control materials potentially harmful to wildlife species, such as monofilament netting (erosion control matting) or similar material, within and adjacent to CDFW jurisdictional areas. All fiber roles, straw waddles, and/or hay bales utilized within and adjacent to the Project site shall be free of nonnative plant materials. Fiber rolls or erosion control mesh shall be made of loose-weave mesh that is not fused at the intersections of the weave, such as jute, or coconut (coir) fiber, or other products without welded weaves.

BIO-3 At the end of each workday, the Permittee shall place an escape ramp at each end of any open trenches or pits to allow any animals that may have become entrapped in the trench to climb out overnight. The ramp may be constructed of either dirt fill or wood planking or other suitable material that is placed at an angle no greater than 30 degrees. Open trenches and pits shall be checked each morning for wildlife sheltering within them.

BIO-4 All disturbed areas shall be revegetated with a native seed mix.

b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the CDFG or USFWS?

Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated: In the 2009 PBS&J site-specific study, no riparian habitats or other sensitive natural communities were identified. In the 2015 Assessment, the project site was mapped as a special status plant community, Creeping Wildrye Meadow. As a result, the following mitigation is proposed to reduce any potential impacts..

BIO-1 Prior to project commencement, a field survey by a professional biologist will be conducted to determine the presence of any special status species in the project vicinity. Should special status species be identified, project will be temporarily suspended until the potential impacts can be appropriately addressed, in consultation with CDFW.

c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal

pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated: The 2009 Biological Resources Report (Appendix A) identified the vegetation patterns as Scrub and Sagebrush, and Ruderal. The Report noted a "ditch" that is a realigned reach of the lowest section of Aurora Canyon situated off the southern end of the airport could be considered a "water of the U.S." under the regulatory authority of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. This drainage is a tributary to East Walker River which flows into Bridgeport Reservoir.

The initial project design involved the construction of a below-grade pipeline that would replace the "ditch" to convey storm water flows through the airport property. Based on agency comments received, the project was re-designed to eliminate the addition of any below-grade culvert. The re-alignment of Stock Drive will require the existing 60' culvert to be relocated 15 feet west, with the culvert's existing location revegetated with vegetation transplanted from the new location.

A formal jurisdictional determination has not yet been completed as part of the biological surveys for this project. However, based on review of aerial imagery and site photographs, the project impacts would not exceed the impact threshold for coverage under a Clean Water Act Section 404 Nationwide Permit. Nationwide Permits authorize categories of actions that cause only minimal adverse affects. Individuals and entities seeking coverage under a Nationwide Permit are required to meet the general conditions and mitigation conditions of the applicable Nationwide Permit. Therefore, adverse effects to this jurisdictional waterway would be mitigated to less than significant through compliance with the measures generated during the permitting process.

Nonetheless, the 2015 Assessment suggested the Creeping Wildrye Meadow may in fact meet wetland criteria, and suggested a jurisdictional delineation be conducted. Therefore, the following mitigation is proposed:

BIO-5 Prior to project commencement, a jurisdictional delineation of the project site will be conducted so as to determine whether the project will disturb any land that meets jurisdictional criteria. If jurisdictional wetlands are identified within the project site, the project will be suspended so appropriate mitigation (re-design, or off-site replacement) can be identified.

d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

No impact: The proposed project site is generally surrounded by development on all sides and will do little to change existing conditions. The site does not include a recognized wildlife corridor, and would not impede the movement of fish or wildlife. Neither the project site, nor the surrounding area represents a native wildlife nursery site, and would not impede the use of a wildlife nursery site. Because the proposed project would not significantly impede the existing movement of wildlife, nor would it impede the use of a wildlife nursery site, the project would not create a significant impact with respect to this threshold.

e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

No impact: The project site is not located within an area subject to a tree preservation ordinance, and will not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact in regards to this issue.

f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

No impact: The project site is not located within an area of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. As such, the proposed project will have no impact to an adopted habitat conservation plan.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

V. Cultural Resources

Would the project:

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5 of CEQA?	☐	☒	☐	☐

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 of CEQA?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion: Would the Project:

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5 of CEQA?

Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated: A cultural resources assessment of the project area was performed by Atkins (formerly PBS&J) in 2009 (PBS&J 2010); this assessment is included as Appendix B of this document. The assessment included a records search, an archaeological pedestrian survey, and a historic resources review. The record search was conducted by the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) on June 5, 2009 (File # EIC-MNO-ST-416). This included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California Historical Resources Inventory, previously recorded cultural resources, earlier field studies, and other historic documents for an area encompassing the Archaeological Area of Potential Effects (APE), the architectural APE, and a 0.25-mile radius. No resources were identified in either APE. As a result of the pedestrian survey, an isolated non-diagnostic obsidian bifacial thinning flake was detected and three historic-age built-environment resources were identified on APN 08-111-13 (VHC parcel). One of the historic-age buildings is identified as the Washington P. Brandon residence which was moved to its current location from Bodie, California in 1892. Neither the isolated flake nor any of the buildings appear to be eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR. However, the historic-age buildings may be considered locally significant.

The three historic-age resources on APN 08-111-13 are located more than 25-feet from the proposed road realignment and associated improvements. Thus, the proposed realignment and associated improvements would not physically or visually impact these potential historical resources. However, and to ensure that the proposed

project does not result in indirect impacts to these resources, it is recommended that Mitigation Measure CR-1 and CR-2 be employed.

CR-1 Prior to project commencement, temporary construction fencing shall be placed in front of the buildings located on APN 08-111-13 (VHC parcel) for the purposes of complete avoidance of the resources during project implementation.

CR-2 All construction staging shall be located on the north side of Stock Drive in order to ensure complete avoidance of the resources present on APN 08-111-13.

With implementation of the above mitigation measures, impacts in this regard would be less than significant.

It is assumed that there have been no changes to cultural resources since the 2009/2010 report.

b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section15064.5 of CEQA?

Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated: The Atkins (formerly PBS&J) assessment (PBS&J 2010) included a records search at the EIC, which returned negative results for the known archaeological resources within the project area. In addition, the study included a Sacred Lands File (SLF) database search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The results of the NAHC search indicated that no SLF-listed resources of Native American concern were known within the project area. Finally, the assessment included an intensive pedestrian survey, which detected no historic-age archaeological resources and one isolated, non-diagnostic obsidian bifacial thinning flake. This isolated resource is not associated with any observable archaeological deposits.

The realignment of Stock Drive will pass through an undeveloped portion of APN 08-111-12 (Adams parcel) and within a previously disturbed (graded roadway) of APN 08-111-13 (VHC parcel). The multi-use path on Court Street and the improvements to the drainage ditches will also occur within previously disturbed areas and are essentially replacements-in-kind or improvements of existing features. Further, the property adjacent to the multi-use path on Court Street was previously investigated for archaeological resources in 2006 (PBS&J 2006). Results of this investigation were negative for surface and subsurface deposits. For these reasons,

there appears to be a low probability for encountering archaeological resources during project implementation.

In the event of the inadvertent discovery of subsurface cultural resources during construction, such resources could be damaged or destroyed, resulting in a significant impact. Therefore, the following mitigation measure is required:

CR-3 If evidence of an archaeological site or other suspected historic resource is discovered during construction-related earth-moving activities, all ground-disturbing activity within 100-feet of the resources shall be halted and the Mono County Department of Public Works (Lead Agency) notified. The Mono County Department of Public Works shall retain a qualified archaeologist to assess the significance of the find. Any identified cultural resources should be recorded on the appropriate DPR 523 (A-L) form and filed with the Eastern Information Center.

With implementation of the above mitigation measures, impacts in this regard would be less than significant.

It is assumed that there have been no changes to cultural resources since the 2009/2010 report.

c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

No Impact: Unique paleontological or unique geologic features are not known and are not expected to occur within in the project area. The Bridgeport Valley is underlain by a thick sequence of unconsolidated to moderately consolidated sedimentary materials. Sediments include alluvial fans; glacial and talus deposits; and fluvial environments not conducive to the preservation of fossil resources (R.O. Anderson Engineering, Inc. 2009).

d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

Less than significant impact: There are no known formal cemeteries present on the project site, and no human remains are known to occur within the project site. For this reason, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts to known human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

In the event of inadvertent discovery or recognition of any human remains during project-related ground disturbance, Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code Section states that if human remains are unearthed during construction, then no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to the origin and disposition of the remains pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. Section 5097.98 outlines the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) notification process and the appropriate procedures if the County Coroner determines the human remains to be Native American. Compliance with this standard regulation would render the project's impact in this regard as less than significant.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VI. Geology and Soils				
Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☐	☐	☐	☒
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iv) Landslides	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or	☐	☐	☒	☐

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
collapse?				
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion: Would the project:

a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.

No impact: The project site is not within a delineated fault area according to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.

ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

No impact: No strong seismic ground shaking would be associated with proposed project actions.

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

No impact: The project does not include the construction of any buildings; however, the features of the project would be required to meet all applicable codes pertaining to seismic safety and the necessary soils reports have been completed in previous EIRs. The potential for adverse effects from any of these potential impacts was found to be low. Therefore no seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction, would result with the implementation of the proposed project.

iv) Landslides?

No impact: The topography of the project area is relatively flat and there is no exposure to landslides within the project area.

b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Less than significant impact: The site is flat and presents a low gradient which indicates that the potential for erosion would be minimal. Most of the project area is already paved and the project involves paving additional ground surface. Therefore, the project's impact in this regard would be less than significant.

c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?

Less than significant impact: The project would not be located on a geologic unit or soil that has been identified as unstable. Most of the project area is already paved and the project involves paving over more ground. Therefore, the project's impact in this regard would be less than significant.

d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?

No impact: The project does not include the construction of any buildings; however, the features of the project would be required to meet all applicable codes pertaining to soils suitability.

e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?

No impact: The project does not include the installation of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems; therefore, the project will have no impact with regard to this issue.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

VII. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Would the project:

a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion: Would the project:

a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

Less than significant impact: GHG emissions for the project would include the combustion of diesel fuel used in construction equipment and the daily commute of the construction workers.

An individual project cannot generate enough greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to individually influence global climate change. The proposed project only participates in this potential impact by its incremental contribution combined with the cumulative increase of all other sources of GHGs, which when taken together form global climate change impacts. Therefore, to determine the project's incremental contribution of GHG emissions to global climate change, this analysis focuses on the techniques and methodologies supported by the Office of Planning and Research (OPR) and the current CEQA Guidelines including Section 15064 (h) (3) and Appendix G. This approach results in an analysis of whether the impacts are cumulatively significant and, at the same time, consistent with Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32).

AB 32 requires that greenhouse gases emitted in California be reduced to 1990 levels by the year 2020. The 2020 reduction target equates to a decrease of approximately 29 percent below business as usual (BAU) levels. BAU refers to emissions from a proposed project before project design features and other applicable emission reductions are applied. The SCAQMD has proposed draft emissions levels for projects that are anticipated to comply with the AB 32 reduction

requirements. For commercial and residential projects, the draft recommended threshold is 3,500 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (MT CO2e) per year. However this is a draft recommendation and therefore is not seen by the SCAQMD as a finalized threshold. The only air district that has officially adopted quantitative significance thresholds is the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD). According to the BAAQMD, a proposed project would be less than significant if the project emits less than 1,100 MT CO2e. The BAAQMD provided a "Gap Analysis" demonstrating that the 1,100 MT CO2e provides a less than significant quantity of GHG emissions. Because the SCAQMD threshold has not been adopted, the lead agency for this project has decided to apply the threshold of 1,100 MT CO2e as the significance threshold with respect to GHG emissions from the implementation of the proposed project.

The project would emit greenhouse gases through construction and operational activities. Construction activities emit greenhouse gases (GHGs) from exhaust of construction equipment. Operational activities, including vehicle traffic, lighting, solid waste generation, water use and waste water generation from drinking fountains and bathroom facilities, and landscaping activities would also emit limited amounts of GHGs. Table 1 shows the annual emissions of GHGs from the construction and operation of the proposed project. As shown in Table 1, GHG emissions from the project (190 MT CO2e) are significantly below the threshold of 1,100 MT CO2e, therefore the project's impacts would be less than significant with respect to the generation of greenhouse gases.

Table 1: Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions (MT CO_2e)

Emissions Source	CO_2	CH_4	NO_2	Total
Amortized Construction	7	-	-	7
Vehicular Sources	149	0.22	0.187	149
Electricity	2	0.001	0.011	2
Natural Gas & other Fuels	0	0.001	0.004	0
Solid Waste	1	0.958	0.000	2
Water and Waste Water	30	0.030	0.117	30
Total Emissions	189	1.01	0.32	190
Threshold				1,100
Significant Impact?				**No**

b) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

No impact: There are no plans, policies, or regulations for reducing GHG emissions in place for the project area.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VIII. Hazards and Hazardous Materials				
Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public or private airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion: Would the project:

a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

Less than significant impact: According to the Mono County MEA, the hazard impacts of the proposed density of development were analyzed in prior EIRs and were certified with the adoption and subsequent amendments to the Mono County GP. There are no additional cumulative or offsite hazard impacts from the proposed project that were not addressed in the prior EIRs (Mono County MEA 2010). As such, any hazardous materials associated with the project will be monitored by the Mono County Environmental Health Division, through the Hazardous Material Business Plan. BMPs would also reduce the risk of impact from the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials as well as foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. Therefore the impact in this regard would be less than significant.

b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

Less than significant impact: See Response to VIII (a) above.

c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

No impact: The closest school is Bridgeport Community Day School, which is located over 0.50-mile to the southwest of the project area, and the proposed project does not include hazardous emissions or require the handling of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials. Therefore, there would be no impact.

d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

Less than significant impact: Although hazardous materials are located on the Bryant Field Airport property, such as fuel storage tanks, none are located within the project area nor would be disturbed by project. Further, there are no additional cumulative or offsite hazard impacts from the proposed project that were not addressed in the prior EIRs (Mono County MEA 2010). It can therefore be concluded that no significant hazard to the public or the environment would occur with project implementation and that the project's impact in this regard would be less than significant.

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public or private airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?

Less than significant impact: The project is associated with the Bryant Field Airport and the project actions are covered under the Mono County ALUP. A multi-use path will be paved on Court Street to allow access for maintenance vehicles and pedestrians. Therefore, there would be a less than significant impact to the safety of people residing or working in the project area.

f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?

No impact: The project area is not located in the vicinity of a private airstrip, as Bryant Field is a Mono County airport. Therefore, there would be no impact.

g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Less than significant impact: The project would not interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or an emergency evacuation plan. Therefore, the project's impact in this regard would be less than significant.

h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?

Less than significant impact: The airport grounds are maintained and the project will occur in an area that is largely graded and paved. Vegetation on the two properties to be acquired for the road realignment would be removed as part of the

project actions. Therefore, the project's impact in regards to wildfires would be less than significant.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IX. Hydrology and Water Quality				
Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level? (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	☐	☒	☐	☐
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	☐	☒	☐	☐
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?				
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☒	☐
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	☐	☐	☐	☒
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion: Would the project:

a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?

Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated: Grading, vegetation removal, and construction would expose ground surfaces and increase the potential for erosion and the off-site transport of sediment in stormwater runoff. The project will comply with all regulatory permits including those obtained from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board, and the California Department of Fish and Game. In order to obtain these required permits, the project will comply with State water quality regulations and conduct BMPs, and the anticipated BMP's are included in this document as mitigations.

Additionally, the use of construction equipment and other materials could result in water quality impacts if spills come into contact with stormwater and polluted runoff enters downstream receiving waters, such as the East Walker River. As part of the standard approval process for any project over one acre in size, the applicant would be required to prepare and implement a project-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), which would include BMPs intended to reduce erosion, sedimentation, and non-permitted discharges of materials during construction. Again, those BMP's are included as mitigations in this document.

Based on the project's compliance with standard regulatory permits, and anticipated BMPs that are included as mitigations below, the project would have a less than significant impact on water quality standards and waste discharge requirements.

HWQ-1 (BMPs)

1. Restore all temporary impact areas upstream and downstream of the culverts and headwalls to pre-Project conditions.
2. Keep vehicles and equipment from disturbing adjacent wetland and channel areas outside the work zone with exclusion fencing.
3. If any equipment has been used in a different watershed prior to use for Project activities, it shall be pressure washed prior to use in the Project area to ensure it is free of mud and debris that could harbor and transport non-native, invasive species.
4. Permittee shall not allow water containing mud, silt, or other pollutants from grading, aggregate washing, or other activities to enter a streambed, or be placed in locations that may be subjected to high storm flows.
5. Spoil sites shall not be located within a streambed, or locations that may be subjected to high storm flows, where spoil shall be washed back into a streambed, or where it will impact streambed habitat and riparian vegetation.
6. Raw cement/concrete or washings thereof, asphalt, paint, or other coating material, oil or other petroleum products, or any other substances which could be hazardous to wildlife resources resulting from Project related activities shall be prevented from contaminating the soil and/or entering a streambed. These materials, placed within or where they may enter a streambed by Permittee or any party working under contract or with the permission of Permittee, shall be removed immediately.
7. No broken concrete, cement, debris, soil, silt, sand, bark, slash, sawdust, rubbish, or washings thereof, oil or petroleum products, or other organic or earthen material from any construction or associated activity of whatever nature shall be allowed to enter into or be placed where it may be washed by rainfall or runoff into a streambed. When operations are completed, any excess materials or debris shall be removed from the work area.
8. All equipment or vehicles driven and/or operated within or adjacent to a streambed shall be checked daily and maintained as need to prevent deleterious material leaks. An emergency spill kit will be at the Project site at all times during Project construction.
9. No equipment maintenance shall be done within or near any streambed where petroleum products or other pollutants from the equipment may enter these areas under any flow.
10. All surface waters will be diverted away from areas undergoing grading, construction, filling, vegetation removal, and/or any other similar construction activity.
11. Work within the stream channel will only occur during dry weather conditions. Should inclement weather occur, all work within the channel will stop and all equipment and materials will be removed from the channel.

b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-

existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?

No impact: The proposed project will not have any significant water quality impacts for groundwater, sole source aquifers, or any public water supply systems. Groundwater resources for the Bridgeport Valley are continually recharged by the Walker River and its tributaries (Mono County MEA 2010). Therefore, the amount of water used would have no impact on groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge.

c) *Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?*

Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated: The proposed project has been re-designed to minimize impacts to an existing drainage ditch. The project will relocate a 60 foot culvert about 15 feet to the west, and revegetate the existing culvert location. The relocation will not alter the course, or the total impermeable surface of the existing ditch and culvert. No stream or river course would be altered as a result of the proposed project. Thus, the alteration to the existing drainage pattern of the site is expected to be less than significant. Nonetheless, the following mitigations are proposed to ensure that potential impacts are minimized.

HWQ-2 Transplant willows to the newly created open channel east of the realigned roadway. Monitor the transplanted willows for a period of three years to assure that willow thicket habitat is restored.

d) *Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?*

No impact: The proposed project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the project site or the surrounding areas in a manner as to create additional runoff that would result in flooding on- or off-site. The project does not alter the course, or total impermeable surface of the existing ditch and culvert. Compliance with regulatory permitting and BMPs would ensure runoff and flood risks are controlled as a result of project actions. Also, no stream or river courses will be altered as a result of project actions. Therefore, there will be no impact in this regard from the proposed project.

e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?

Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated: The project does not include actions that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems, and will control any potential additional sources of polluted runoff with the following mitigation measures:

HWQ-1 (BMPS) See above

f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?

Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated: The proposed project would not substantially degrade water quality. With implementation of the following mitigations and BMPs, no long-term erosion or siltation or adverse effect in general on water quality would occur from the implementation of the project.

HWQ-1 (BMPS) See Above

g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?

No impact: The proposed project does not include any housing, and therefore would not place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area. As such, there would be no impact in this regard.

h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?

Less than significant impact: The proposed project is in an area determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to be inside of the 100-year flood zone (Mono County MEA 2010). The Bridgeport Reservoir is located very close to the project site and the East Walker River is located approximately 200-feet to the south. Thus, there are multiple opportunities for flooding to occur within the project site. There is no other feasible option for the alignment of the road in order to meet FAA safety guidelines; every alignment will encroach on the floodplain. Regardless, the features to be built as part of the proposed project only expand or improve existing conditions essentially in-kind and do not significantly change existing conditions. As such, the project would not significantly impede or redirect the flood flows.

i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?

No impact: The proposed project is in an area determined by the FEMA to be inside of the 100-year flood zone. However, project elements would not significantly change existing conditions. Therefore, there is no increased exposure to people or structures to risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding as a result of the proposed project.

j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?

No impact: There is no available evidence that seiche has occurred in Mono County lakes and reservoirs, and the project site is not located near the Pacific Ocean where tsunamis may occur. Local information is concerning mud-flow hazards is sparse (Mono County MEA 2010). The proposed project does not significantly change existing conditions and therefore would not increase the risk of loss, injury, or death involving these types of natural disasters. Therefore, no impact would occur as a result of the proposed project.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

X. Land Use and Planning

Would the project:

a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion: Would the project:

a) Physically divide an established community?

No impact: The proposed project would occur on an existing airport and would be consistent with the surrounding land uses. The project would not physically divide an established community.

b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

No impact: The existing land use designation for the majority of the project site is Public/Quasi-Public Facilities (PF) under the Mono County GP as it is an existing airfield. Growth and development associated with the airport is covered under the Mono County ALUP (Mono County MEA 2010). The two parcels to be acquired are located on lands designated as Specific Use/Estate Residential (SP/ER) under the Mono County GP (Mono County GP Land Use Element 2015). None of these uses have been adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. Therefore, the project would result in no impact.

c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?

No impact: The Mono County GP for the Bridgeport Area does not include habitat, natural community, or other conservation plans that apply to the project area. No conflicts are expected in regards to the project.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

XI. Mineral Resources

Would the project:

a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Result in the loss of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion: Would the project:

a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?

Less than significant impact: The project is located in an area described as containing mineral deposits, where their significance cannot be evaluated from available data (Mono County MEA 2010). However, based on the fact the majority of the project will occur in areas already disturbed by previous development and the surficial nature of project-related activities, it is unlikely the proposed project would have a significant impact on a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state.

b) Result in the loss of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?

Less than significant impact: See response to XI (a) above.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XII. Noise				
Would the project result in:				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☒	☐	☐
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted within two miles of a public	☐	☐	☐	☒

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				
f)	For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion: Would the project:

a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

No impact: The proposed project would be limited to construction activities. Construction noise would be variable, temporary, and short-term, lasting approximately 6 weeks. The maximum noise level for nonscheduled, intermittent, short-term operation of mobile equipment is 85dBA (Mono County Code of Ordinances Chapter 10.16). The contractors would be required to limit construction between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. daily. Contractors would be required to use properly maintained equipment as appropriate. Further, a noise control officer has been assigned by the County to assist with noise complaints and would determine appropriate measures to correct any problems that may arise. Therefore, there are expected to be no significant noise impacts as a result of proposed project actions.

b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Less than significant impact: Some vibration may be created during construction of the project and during the use of heavy equipment that would be used to grade and prepare the site. However, these uses would be temporary in nature, restricted to the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. daily, and would only occur in specific areas of the site for very short durations. Therefore, impacts in this regard are less than significant.

c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

No impact: Improvements would not generate a source of permanent noise after construction.

d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated: The proposed project would require construction, which would result in a temporary increase in ambient noise levels; however, noise levels would subside once construction is completed. Three types of noise impacts could occur during the construction phase. First, the transport of workers and equipment to the construction site would incrementally increase noise levels along site access roadways. Passing trucks may create short periods of noise; however, these would be short-term in nature and would have a less than significant impact on noise receptors along the truck routes.

The second type of potential impact would be noise associated with the staging and storage of construction materials. Typically, a construction site contains a staging area where the following activities take place: 1) parking of worker's vehicles; 2) parking, storage, and onsite maintenance of equipment, including heavy equipment such as bulldozers, graders, and water trucks; 3) temporary laying down and storage of building materials and supplies; and 4) positioning of a temporary shelter or construction trailer within which construction activities are managed. Since a substantial amount of noise-making activity can occur in these areas, staging areas should be located as far as possible from sensitive receptors so that noise impacts are minimized.

The third type of potential impact is related to noise generated by onsite construction operations, and the vicinity would be subject to elevated noise levels due to the operation of onsite construction equipment. Construction activities are carried out in discrete steps, each of which employs a mix of equipment, and consequently its own noise characteristics. These various sequential phases would change the character of the noise levels surrounding the construction site as work progresses. Construction-related noise would result in a temporary change in ambient noise levels. Noise generated by construction equipment, including trucks, graders, bulldozers, and concrete mixers, can reach significant levels ranging from 70 dBA to 105 dBA. Impacts from construction are considered short-term impacts since noise would cease upon completion of construction activity.

The nearest sensitive receptors are located in the residential area to the south of the site. These residences may be disturbed by noises from the project site during construction. To mitigate the noise impacts from construction activities to be less than significant, the following mitigation measures shall be implemented:

N-1 All construction equipment shall be properly maintained and tuned, and fitted with properly operating mufflers, air intake silencers and engine shrouds to minimize noise emissions.

N-2 Construction shall be restricted to between the hours of 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Monday through Friday. No construction shall occur at any time on federal holidays. These days and hours shall also apply to any equipment being serviced and delivery of materials to or from the site during construction.

N-3 Any staging areas associated with the project shall be positioned as far as possible from sensitive receptors.

With the implementation of the above mitigation measures, temporary noise impacts during construction would be less than significant.

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

No impact: The project site is located in within an ALUP; however, the proposed project will not increase airport noise and therefore result in no impact with regard for this issue.

f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

No impact: The project is not located in the vicinity of a private airstrip. Therefore there will be no impact in regards to this issue.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

XIII. Population and Housing

Would the project:

a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	☒

b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Remove existing housing and displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion: Would the project:

a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

No impact: The proposed project does not include new residential or commercial development, and does not include the extension of existing roads or other infrastructure. Rather, a realignment of the existing Stock Drive is proposed. Therefore, the project would neither directly nor indirectly induce substantial population growth in an area.

b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

No impact: The proposed project site would not displace any existing housing, and thus would have no impact in this regard.

c) Remove existing housing and displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

No impact: The proposed project site would not require the removal of any existing housing, and thus would have no impact in this regard.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

XIV. Public Services

a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion:

a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services: fire protection; police protection; schools; parks; or other public facilities?

No impact: The project would have no effect on any public facilities or services in the area because it is not a residential project and does not substantially alter existing conditions. Therefore, the results of the proposed project will not increase the existing population of the Community of Bridgeport, and will not increase demands on existing public services.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

XV. Recreation

a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on	☐	☐	☐	☒

the environment?

Discussion: Would the project:

a) *Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?*

No impact: The project is not a residential project nor would it increase use of the area. Therefore, the project will have no impact on parks or recreational facilities.

b) *Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?*

No impact: See response to XV (a) above.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVI. Transportation/Traffic				
Would the project:				
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads and highways?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
substantial safety risks?				
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion: Would the project:

a) *Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?*

Less than significant impact: In general, Mono County does not experience severe traffic congestion (Mono County MEA 2010). The proposed project would not be in conflict with the Mono County Regional Traffic Plan, Transportation Demand Management Plan, or any other applicable traffic plan, ordinance, or policy. Public transportation within Mono County is extremely limited and operated by Eastern Sierra Transit Authority; bus routes do not go through the project area. Therefore, impacts in this regard would be less than significant.

b) *Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads and highways?*

Less than significant impact: See response to XVI (a) above.

c) *Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?*

No impact. The proposed project would not change air traffic patterns, or cause a change in air traffic levels or location. The purpose of the proposed project would be to improve airport safety along an existing airport runway. Therefore, there will be

no substantial safety risk resulting from the proposed project, and no impact with regard to this issue.

d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

Less than significant impact. The design elements for the realigned Stock Drive imitate existing conditions and would not increase traffic hazards in the area. There will only be minimal changes to the ingress and egress points at the Stock Drive/Court Street intersection. The use of Stock Drive and Court Street will not change. Therefore, impacts in this regard would be less than significant.

e) Result in inadequate emergency access?

Less than significant impact. Nearby residences will be notified of construction work in the area and construction actions would accommodate residents. The proposed project would include adequate emergency access via Court Street during construction. Therefore, there would be no significant adverse impacts relative to emergency access.

f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?

Less than significant impact. The proposed project would not be in conflict with any adopted policies, plan or programs supporting alternative transportation. As part of the proposed project, an area for pedestrian traffic will be added along Court Street which supports Mono County's efforts to convert Bridgeport to more walkable community (Mono County MEA 2010). Public transportation within Mono County is extremely limited and operated by Eastern Sierra Transit Authority; bus routes do not go through the project area. Therefore, impacts to alternative transportation would be less than significant.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

XVII. Utilities and Service Systems

Would the project:

a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which would cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Result in determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion: Would the project:

a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)?

Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated: The project is not a residential project or similar high-intensity use that would generate substantial quantities of wastewater. As discussed in Section IX (a), compliance with regulatory permitting, the SWPPP, and BMPs would ensure runoff and flood risks are controlled as a result of project actions. Therefore, impacts in this regard would be less than significant.

b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which would cause significant environmental effects?

No impact: No new water or wastewater treatment facilities would be required as a result of the proposed project.

c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Less than significant impact: No new stormwater drainage facilities would be required as a result of the proposed project. Stormwater runoff from the site would be accommodated onsite with the use of vegetated swales and infiltration trenches. As such, the project's impact in this regard would be less than significant.

d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?

No impact: As discussed in Section IX (b), the Mono County MEA (2010) has already indicated that it has adequate supplies of water available to serve the project. Therefore, the project would have no impact in this regard.

e) Result in determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

No impact: See response to XVII (b) above.

f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?

Less than significant impact: The solid waste that would be generated by the project once construction is completed would be negligible. The project would contain no residences, businesses, or other high-quantity producers of solid waste. During construction, larger quantities of solid waste would be produced in the form of waste construction materials and removal of existing debris and vegetation on the site. However, existing landfills and solid waste transfer facilities in the area have

planned for these types of solid waste production and therefore have adequate capacity to accommodate any waste that may be created by the project during construction. As such, the project's impact in this regard would be less than significant.

g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Less than significant impact: Any solid waste produced by the project during construction and operation would be disposed of at an authorized and permitted transfer station or landfill, and would thus comply with all applicable statutes and regulations. As such, the project's impact in this regard would be less than significant.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVIII. Mandatory Findings of Significance				
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Discussion:

a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of major periods of California history or prehistory?

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated: As indicated in Section IV, Biological Resources and Section V Cultural Resources the proposed project has the potential to impact these resources. However, mitigation measures BR-1 to BR-4 and CR-1 to CR-3 have been recommended to reduce the potential impacts of to less than significant levels.

b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable?

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated: The project consists of property acquisitions and construction actions which would bring the Bryant Field Airport Runway 34 into compliance with FAA guidelines. A variety of measures have been recommended to reduce potential impacts of this individual project to less than significant levels. Therefore, the project would not make a significant contribution to potential cumulatively considerable impacts.

c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated: Appropriate mitigation measures have been recommended to lessen the project's impact in a number of areas to less than significant levels. These include measures related to biological resources, cultural resources, and noise. Implementation of these measures would reduce the project's impact to less than significant levels. Analysis in other issue areas found that the project would create no significant impacts. The project would also be required to comply with all applicable County, State, and Federal regulations regarding public and occupational health and safety for such uses, and the project does not conflict with existing land uses. Therefore, no substantial adverse effects to humans, either directly or indirectly, are anticipated.

Chapter 4 References

The following references cited in the Initial Study are on file with the Mono County Department of Public Works.

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Appendix A: Biological Resources Reports

Stock Drive Realignment
Bryant Field Airport, Bridgeport, CA
Biological Resources Technical Report

Prepared for:

Mono County Department of Public Works

Prepared by:

November 2009

Stock Drive Realignment
Bryant Field Airport, Bridgeport California
Biological Resources Technical Report

Prepared for:

Mono County Department of Public Works

Prepared by:

PBS&J

November 2009

Stock Drive Realignment, Bryant Field Airport Bridgeport California Biological Resources Technical Report

INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the methods and results of a biological resources assessment completed for the Mono County Department of Public Works. The purpose of this report is to describe the biological resources occurring within the Stock Drive Realignment Project area (Figure 1).

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The current project is located within the town of Bridgeport in Mono County, California. Mono County is centrally located along the California-Nevada border, directly east of the San Francisco-Bay Area and east of the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The Bryant Field Airport property is located in an area that was part of the original town site for Bridgeport, east of the present downtown. The current alignment of Stock Drive lies within the Runway Safety Area (RSA) and Object Free Area (OFA) of Runway 34. The proposed realignment moves the roadway outside of the RSA and OFA. This project consists of realigning Stock Drive approximately 695 feet in length with a total pavement width of 24 feet. Construction includes clearing and grubbing, earthwork operations within the proposed 60-foot right-of-way, aggregate base, asphalt concrete pavement, striping, and signage. In addition, a multi-use path will be paved on Court Street to allow access for maintenance vehicles and pedestrians. By realigning Stock Drive to be out of the RSA and OFA, additional improvements also need to be done within the RSA to make it compliant with FAA guidelines. The existing drainage ditches will be replaced with storm drain pipes for an approximate length of 430 feet; a manhole will be installed at the intersection of the two pipes. The vegetation will be removed within the RSA and the terrain will be re-graded to meet FAA guidelines. The realignment of Stock Drive necessitates a new chain link fence to be constructed along the north side of the proposed right of way (approximately 700 linear feet) as well as the construction of a wire fence along the south side of the proposed right of way (approximately 790 linear feet). A new automatic gate with card reader will be constructed at the entrance of the airport to replace the existing swing gate.

METHODS

Background Research

Prior to conducting field surveys within the study area, PBS&J biologist conducted queries of the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB),[1] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Sacramento Office Federal Endangered and Threatened Species List,[2] and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Status List[3] to identify any state and federally listed plant or wildlife species that could occur in the region. The query results are included in Appendix A.

Field Work

PBS&J biologists conducted a field survey on the study area on June 22 and November 10, 2009. The surveys consisted of a complete walk through the parcels identifying the habitat that occurs within the study area and assessing the habitat for its suitability to support species that were identified through the earlier literature review. Particular attention was given to areas that appeared to provide the most suitable habitat for the special-status species that are expected to occur in the region (such as scrub and big sagebrush habitat) while noting vegetation communities and surveying for wildlife and sign, such as tracks, scat, and nest structures.

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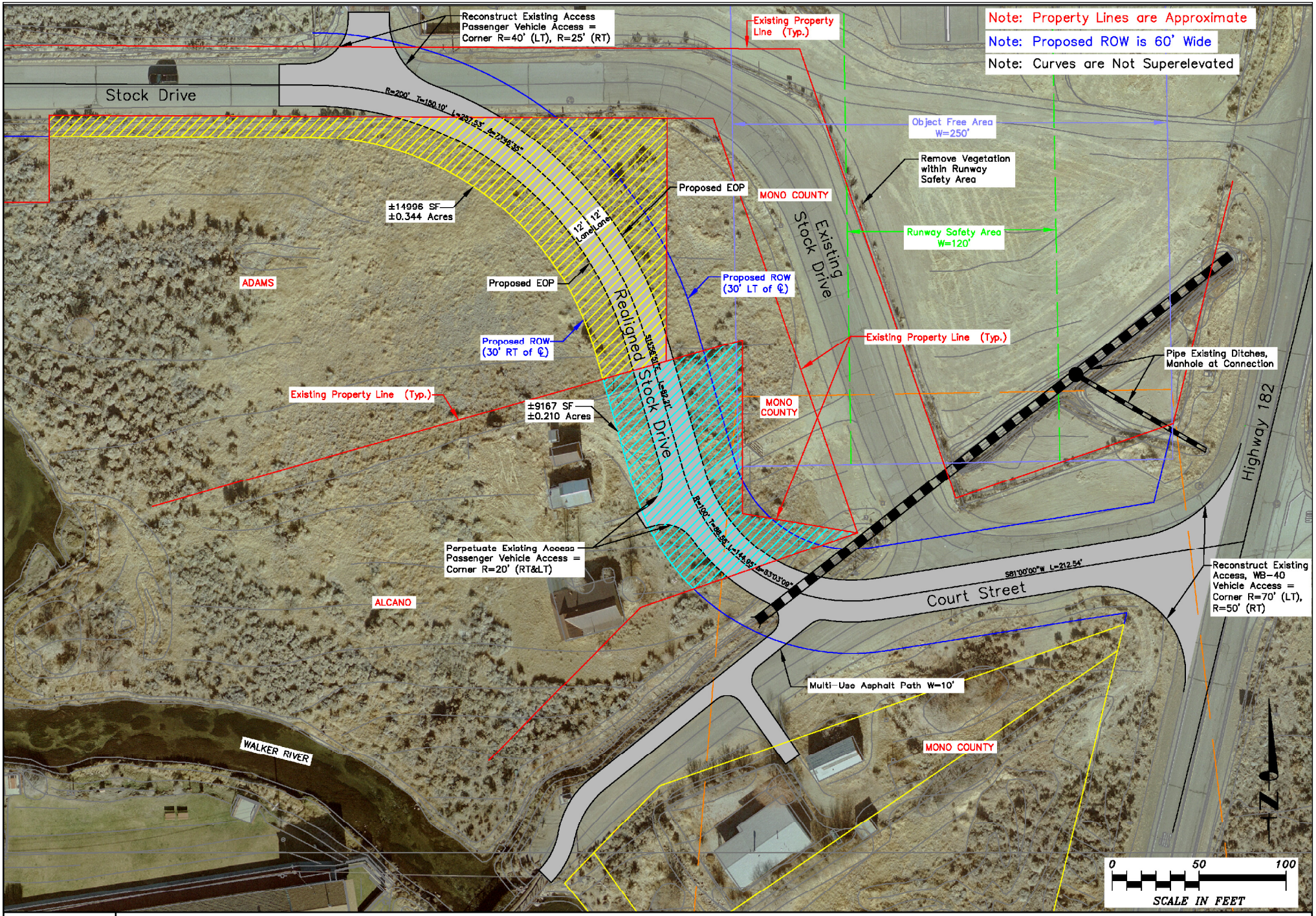
1 California Natural Diversity Database, Biogeographic Data Branch, Department of Fish and Game Date (May 30, 2009) Accessed on June 17, 2009.

2 USFWS. Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office Online Species List. Available online at http://www.fws.gov/sacramento/es/spp_lists/auto_list.cfm. Accessed on June 17, 2009.

3 California Native Plant Society, Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants v7-09b 04-10-09. Available online at http://cnps.web.aplus.net/cgi-bin/inv/inventory.cgi Accessed on June 17, 2009



PBS&J

Figure **1**

Study Area

100008572

RESULTS

Habitats and Wildlife

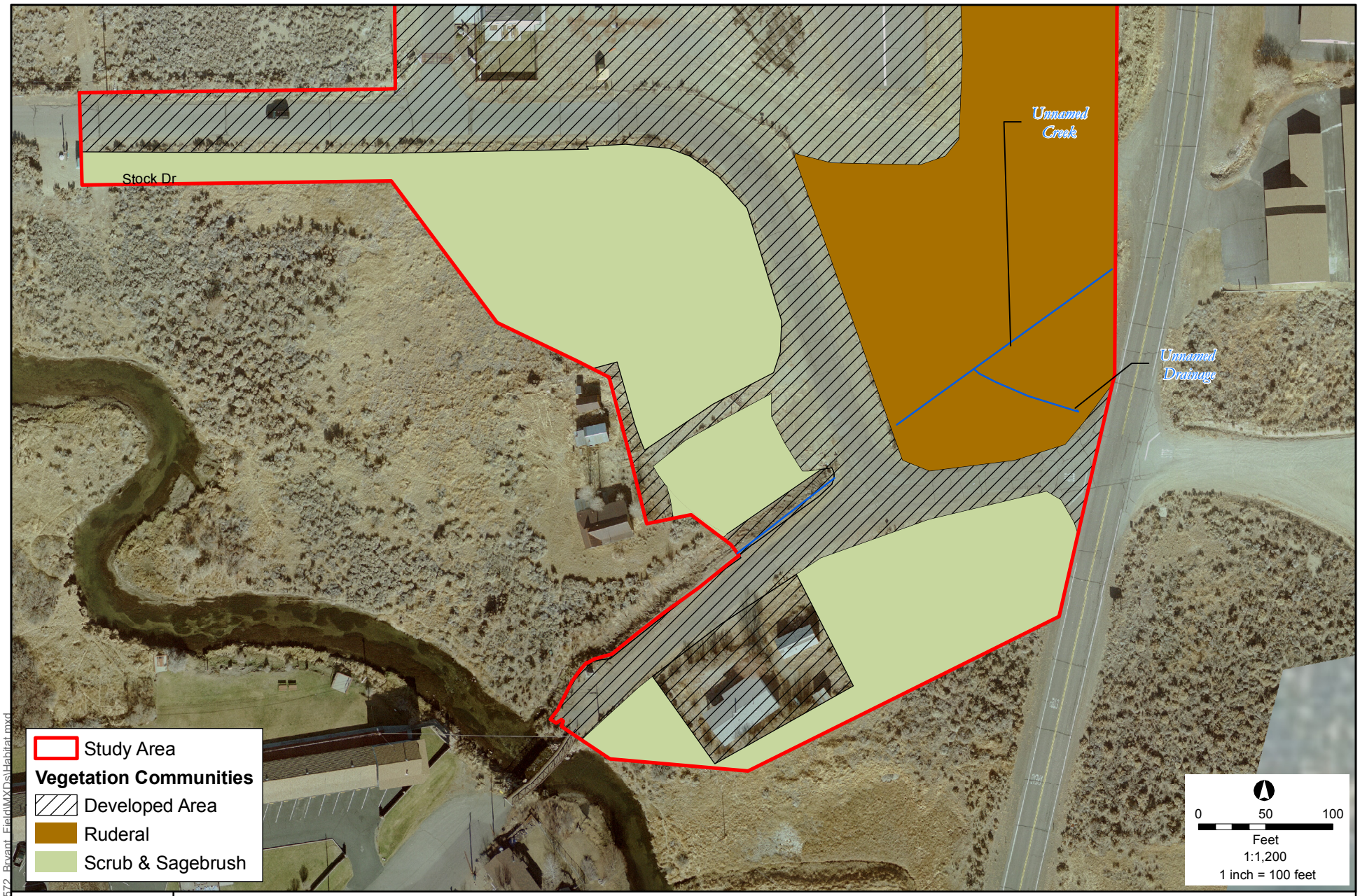
The study area supports approximately 1.79 acres of scrub and sagebrush shrubland habitat, along the designated re-alignment of Stock Drive. The site is flat and slightly slopes to the southwest towards East Walker River. Ruderal habitat (1.16 acres) is present within the RSA, west of Stock Drive (Figure 2).

Scrub and Sagebrush Shrubland

Scrub and sagebrush shrubland generally occurs throughout the Great Basin and is most common in valleys and mountain ranges north of the Mojave Desert. Sagebrush types are generally found in a mosaic with other habitat types but can occur as large monotypic expanses. Sagebrush habitats generally occur between 1,370 – 3,050 m (4,500 and 10,000 ft), and are widespread throughout the valley, foothill and mountain environment. Observed species include big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*), rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*), bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*), Great Basin wildrye (*Leymus cinereus*). The close proximity to human activities and airport operation, most likely precludes the presence of species typically found in this type of habitat such as mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), pigmy rabbit (*Sylvilagus idahoensis*) or pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*), however, it still provides suitable habitat for white-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus townsendii*), Nuttall's cottontail (*Sylvilagus nuttallii*), and ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*). Bird species observed during the field survey include black-billed magpie (*Pica hudsonia*), yellow-headed blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*), brewer's blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*), brownheaded blackbird (*Molothrus ater*), tree swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*), and western kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*).

Ruderal

Ruderal habitats often contain a high percentage of introduced, non-native annual and biennial grasses and broad-leaved plants (forbs) that undergo frequent disturbance (e.g., mowing, spraying, grading, discing). Native species are often infrequent within this habitat type due to their inability to compete with the more aggressive short-lived annual and biennial species. Some ruderal type plants species observed are short whitetop (*Cardaria draba*), mustard (*Brassica sp.*), foxtail barley (*Hordeum jubatum*), Russian thistle (*Salsoga tragus*) and yellow salsify (*Tragoponon dubius*).



N:\GISProjects\100008572_Bryant_Field\MXDs\Habitat.mxd

PBS&J

FIGURE **2**

Vegetation Communities within the Study Area

100008572

Bryant Field Airport, Bridgeport, CA
Delineation of Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands

Special-Status Species

The following section addresses special-status species observed, reported, or having the potential to occur on the project site. This includes plants, habitat, and wildlife species that have been afforded special status and/or recognition by federal and state resource agencies, as well as private conservation organizations and special interest groups such as the CNPS. In general, the principal reason an individual taxon (species, subspecies, or variety) is given such recognition is the documented or expected decline or limitation of its population size or geographical extent and/or distribution that results in most cases, from habitat loss.

Information on sensitive species and habitats occurring in the vicinity (5 mile radius) of the project was obtained from the CNDDB (information dated June 23 2009) for the U.S. Geological Survey's 7.5-minute Bridgeport, Mount Jackson, Twin Lakes, Big Alkali quadrangle maps, the CNPS's Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California, USFWS Federal Endangered and Threatened Species List and the California Bird Species of Special Concern. Figure 2 (Sensitive Species) depicts the recorded occurrences of sensitive species within the Bridgeport area. Table 1 represents all species identified in the USFWS Federal Endangered and Threatened Species Electronic List, CNDDB, and CNPS database queries. However, only those species within the known range or with potential habitat present will be discussed below. Those species with no potential habitat present or those outside of the known range are not discussed further.

Species Accounts

Life histories of special-status plant and animal species generated by the CNDDB, USFWS, and CNPS lists that have a moderate or higher likelihood of occurring in the study area are described below.

Yellow-headed blackbird (Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus)

The Yellow-headed blackbird is a California Species of Special Concern and it is also protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. This species breeds almost exclusively in marshes with tall emergent vegetation, such as tules (*Scirpus* spp.) or cattails (*Typha* spp.), generally in open areas and shoreline of relatively deep water. The diet of the yellow-headed blackbird is seeds and, to a minor extent insects. However, during breeding (late April to mid July), adults forage primarily on

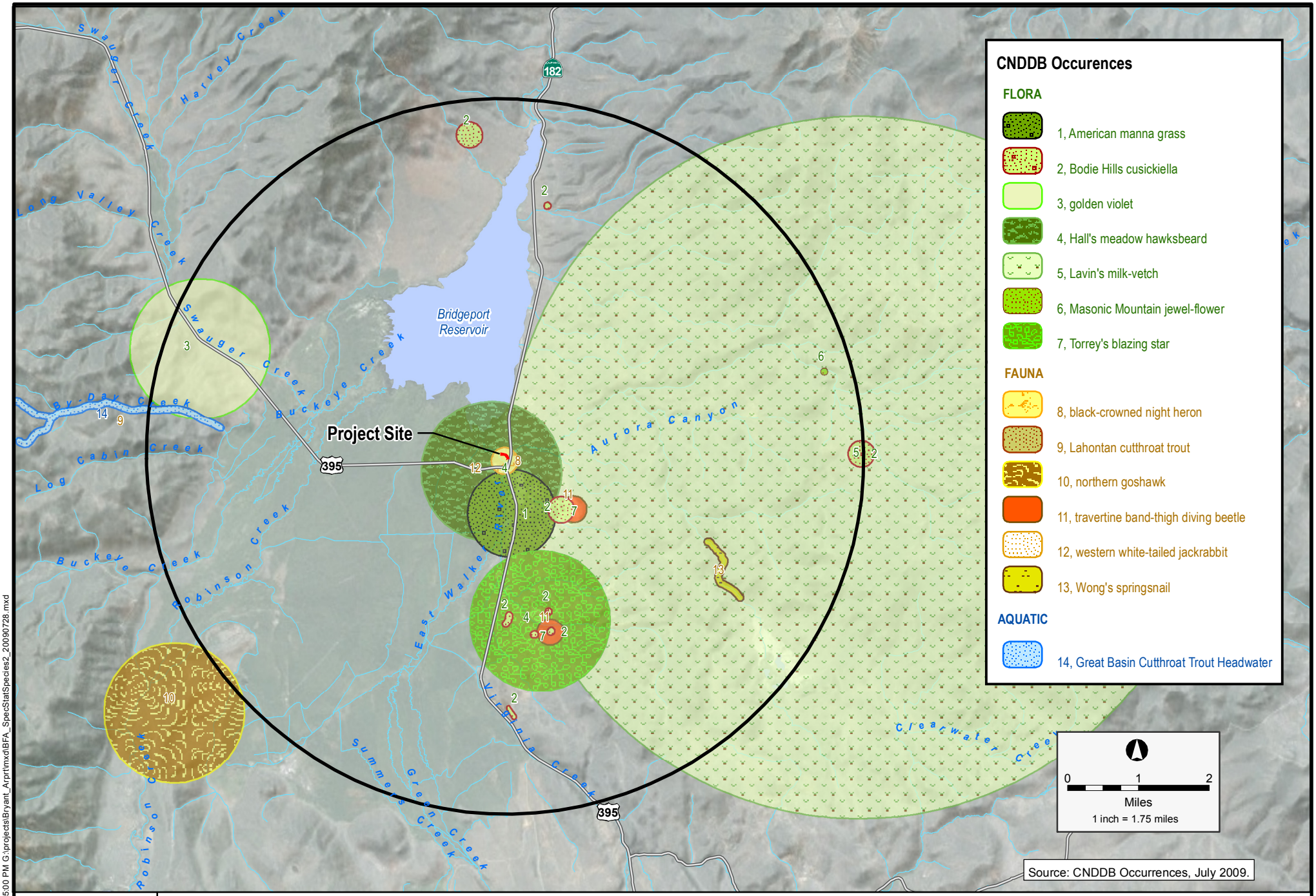


FIGURE **3**

CNDDB Special Status Species

100008572

Bryant Field Airport, Bridgeport, California

Tuesday, July 28, 2009 1:45:00 PM G:\projects\Bryant_Arpt\mxd\BFA_SpecStatSpecies2_20090728.mxd

TABLE 1

SENSITIVE PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES[1] POTENTIALLY OCCURRING WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status[2]	Habitat and Seasonal Distribution in California	Likelihood of Occurrence Within the Study Area
Plants				
Bodie Hills rock cress	Arabis bodiensis	Fed: none CA: none CNPS: 1B.3	Typically found at elevations ranging from 6840 – 11581 feet within the following plant communities: alpine boulder and rock field, Great Basin scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland and subalpine coniferous forest. Blooms between June and July, blooming in August is uncommon.	None: The project site is outside of the elevation range for this species.
Masonic rock cress	Arabis cobrensis	Fed: none CA: none CNPS: 2.3	Typically found within Great Basin scrub and pinyon and juniper woodland/sandy communities at elevations ranging from 4511 – 10187 feet. Blooms between June and July.	None: There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
Lavin's milk-vetch	Astragalus oophorus var. lavinii	Fed: none CA: none CNPS: 1B.2	Typically found within Great Basin scrub and pinyon and juniper woodland communities at elevations ranging from 8038 – 10006 feet. Blooms during the month of June.	None: The project site is outside of the elevation range for this species.
Hall's meadow hawksbeard	Crepis runcinata ssp. hallii	Fed: none CA: none CNPS: 2.1	Typically found within Mojavean desert scrub and pinyon and juniper woodland with mesic, alkaline soils. The elevational range is between 4101 and 6489 feet. The blooming period is between May and July.	None: There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
Bodie Hills cusickiella	Cusikiella quadricostata	Fed: none CA: none CNPS: 1B.2	Found within Great Basin scrub and pinyon and juniper woodland with clay or rocky properties. The elevational range is between 6561 – 9186 feet. Blooms between May and July.	None: The project site is outside of the elevation range for this species.
American manna grass	Glyceria grandis	Fed: none CA: none CNPS: 2.3	Typically found within bogs, fens, meadows, seeps, marshes and swamps (streambanks and lake margins) within an elevational range between 49 – 6496 feet. Blooms between June and August.	None: Although the project site is within the Bridgeport Reservoir margins, weedcontrol would hinder the presence of this species.
Torrey's blazing star	Mentzelia torreyi	Fed: none CA: none CNPS: 2.2	Found at elevations ranging from 3838 – 9301 feet within Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland with sandy or rocky, alkaline, volcanic soils. Blooms between June and August.	None: There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.

TABLE 1

SENSITIVE PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES[1] POTENTIALLY OCCURRING WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status[2]	Habitat and Seasonal Distribution in California	Likelihood of Occurrence Within the Study Area
Mono County phacelia	Phacelia monoensis	Fed: none CA: none CNPS: 1B.1	Typically found at elevations ranging from 6233 – 9514 feet within Great Basin scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland with clay soils. It is also found along roadsides. Blooms between May and July.	None: There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
Alkali tansy-sage	Sphaeromeria potentilloides var. nitrophila	Fed: none CA: none CNPS: 2.2	Typically found within meadows, seeps, playas with alkaline properties at elevations ranging from 6889 -7873 feet. Blooms between June and July.	None: The project site is outside of the elevation range for this species.
Prairie wedge grass	Sphenopholis obtusata	Fed: none CA: none CNPS: 2.2	Typically found within cismontane woodland, meadows, seeps with mesic properties at elevations ranging from 984 – 6561 feet. The blomming period is from April to July.	None: There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
Masonic Mountain jewel-flower	Streptanthus oliganthus	Fed: none CA: none CNPS: 1B.2	Found at elevations ranging from 6496 – 10006 feet within pinyon and juniper woodland with volcanic, granitic or rocky soils. The blooming period is from June to July.	None: The project site is outside of the elevation range for this species.
Golden violet	Viola aurea	Fed: none CA: none CNPS: 2.2	Perennial herb typically found within the Great Basin scrub and pinion and juniper woodland at elevations ranging from 3280 – 6693 feet. Blooms April to June.	Low: Although scrub and sagebrush habitat is present, weed control would most likely preclude the species from occurring in the project site.
Wildlife				
Invertebrates				
Travertine band-thigh diving beetle	Hygrotus fontinalis	Fed: none CA: none Other: none	Occurs in the run-off pools from hot springs and in shallow, marshy pools.	None: No suitable aquatic habitat is present within the project site.
Wong's springsnail	Pyrgulopsis wongi	Fed: none CA: none Other: none	Typically found within seeps and small-moderate size spring-fed streams, common in watercress and/or small bits of travertine and stone.	None: No suitable aquatic habitat is present within the project site.

TABLE 1

SENSITIVE PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES[1] POTENTIALLY OCCURRING WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status[2]	Habitat and Seasonal Distribution in California	Likelihood of Occurrence Within the Study Area
Fish				
Lahontan Cutthroat Trout	Oncorhynchus (=Salmo) clarki henshawi	Fed: FT CA: none Other: none	Typically found in a wide variety of cool waters, from large terminal desert lakes to small mountain lakes, from major rivers to small headwater creeks on the east side of the Sierra Nevada. Today only scattered populations exist within their native range and occur in cool flowing water with available cover, velocity breaks, well-vegetated and stable stream banks, and relatively silt free, rocky substrate in riffle-run areas. The only California populations that seem to represent authentic endemic fish are in Independence Lake (Placer County), and By-Day Creek (Mono County).	None: Although Lahontan Cutthroat Trout are known to occur within Bridgeport Reservoir there is no water habitat within the study area to support the species.
Amphibians				
Yosemite toad	Bufo canorus	Fed: FC CA: CSC Other: none	Typically found from Alpine county south to Fresno county at high elevations in the Sierra Nevada mountains. Inhabits wet mountain meadows and the borders of forests. 4,800 - 12,000 ft.	None: The project site is outside of the currently known range for this species.
Mountain yellow-legged frog	Rana muscosa	Fed: FC CA: CSC Other: none	The mountain yellow-legged frog is typically found along the edge of watercourses and relies heavily on an aquatic environment for foraging, shelter, breeding and protection from predators.	None: The project site is outside of the currently known range for this species.
Birds				
Northern goshawk	*Accipiter gentilis*	Fed: none CA: CSC Other: none	Nests in north facing slopes near water. Red fir, Jeffrey pine and Aspens are typical nest trees. Breeding season March – June.	None: There are no suitable nest trees or platforms within the project site.
Black-crowned night heron	*Nycticorax nycticorax*	Fed: none CA: none Other: none	The black-crowned night heron is a colonial nesting species. They breed in a wide variety of sites near fresh, brackish, or salt water; in all types of tress, bushes, and thickets. Breeding season starts in early March, with fledglings flying approximately six weeks after hatching.	None: CNDDB recorded occurrence is outside of the project site closer to commercial development along I-395.
Yellow-headed blackbird	*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*	Fed: none CA: CSC Other: none	Breeds almost exclusively in marshes with tall emergent vegetation, such as tules or cattails, generally in open areas and edges over relatively deep water. Reported water depth ranges from 1.9 – 4 feet. Breeds from mid-April to late July.	Present: Although the species was observed foraging at the edges of the Bridgeport Reservoir, no suitable nesting habitat is present within the study area.

TABLE 1

SENSITIVE PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES[1]
POTENTIALLY OCCURRING WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status[2]	Habitat and Seasonal Distribution in California	Likelihood of Occurrence Within the Study Area
Mammals				
Western white-tailed jackrabbit	*Lepus townsendii townsendii*	Fed: none CA: none Other: none	Typically found in sagebrush, subalpine conifer, juniper, alpine dwarf shrub and perennial grassland. Preferring open areas with scattered shrubs and exposed flat-topped hills with open stands of trees, brush and herbaceous understory.	None: Urban setting likely precludes the presence of this species. CNDDB occurrence is from 1949.
Pacific fisher	*Martes pennanti*	Fed: FC CA: CSC Other: none	Fishers are associated with late-successional conifer forests that have high canopy closure. Forest structure, that includes a diversity of tree sizes, snags, downed trees and limbs, and understory vegetation, would provide suitable den, rest sites and prey for fishers.	None: There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site. .
Pigmy rabbit	*Sylvilagus idahoensis*	Fed: none CA: CSC Other: none	The smallest rabbit in the US. Found in the eastern margin of the state, specially common in rocky areas dominated by sagebrush. Feeds on sagebrush and grasses	Low: Although suitable habitat is present within the project site, urban setting and adjacent airport operations might preclude the presence of the species.

NOTES:
1. Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species: Plant and Wildlife that were included in this table have a ranking of Endangered, Threatened, Species of Special Concern, and were either observed within the project site by a PBS&J biologist, or contained within the query of the CNPS List, USFWS Endangered, Threatened, Propose and Candidate Species List, or CNDDB.
2. Status:
   Federal
   FT Federally listed as Threatened
   FC Federal "Candidate" Species
   State
   CSC State listed as a California Species of Special Concern
   Other
   CNPS:
   1B Rare or Endangered in California and elsewhere
   2 Rare or Endangered in California, more common elsewhere

Source: CDFG Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB, 2009), USFWS Online Species List Database. http://sacramento.fws.gov/es/spp_lists/auto_list_form.cfm, and the CNPS Electronic Inventory 2009.

insects and feed young almost entirely aquatic insects such as damselflies. Habitat loss – primarily wetland drainage for irrigation, flood control, or water diversion – is the main threat to this species.[4]

Waters of the United States

The field survey did reveal the presence of potential waters of the United States. An unnamed creek that flows down from Aurora Canyon, which crosses Stock Drive through a culvert, could fall

[4] Shuford, W.D., and Gardali, T., editors. 2008. California Bird Species of Special Concern: A ranked assessment of species, subspecies, and distinct populations of birds of immediate conservation concern in California. *Studies of Western Birds 1*. Western Field Ornithologists, Camarillo, California and California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento.

under the regulatory authority of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. This unnamed drainage is a tributary to East Walker River which flows into Bridgeport Reservoir. In addition, the unnamed creek could fall under the regulatory authority of the state Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (California Water Code, Division 7, Section 13000 et seq.) which address any surface water or groundwater within the boundaries of the state. Placing more than one tenth of an acre of fill material in the unnamed creek could be considered a violation of the Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Other than the unnamed creek there is no other area within the study area that supported a predominance of hydrophytic vegetation, or areas that exhibited wetland hydrology that would warrant additional wetland studies to be conducted.

REGULATORY BACKGROUND

A number of federal and state statutes and local county policies provide the regulatory structure that guides the protection of biological resources. The following discussion summarizes those laws that are most relevant to biological and wetland resources on the project site.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Under Section 404 of the U.S. Clean Water Act (CWA; 33 U.S.C. Sections 1241 et seq.), the Corps has authority to regulate activities that could discharge fill or dredge material or otherwise adversely modify wetlands or other waters of the United States. The Corps implements the federal policy embodied in Executive Order 11990, which is intended to preserve wetland values or acres. In achieving the goals of the CWA, the Corps seeks to avoid adverse impacts and to offset unavoidable adverse impacts on existing aquatic resources. Any fill or adverse modification of wetlands could require a permit from the Corps prior to the start of work. Typically, permits issued by the Corps condition a project with mitigation to offset unavoidable impacts on wetlands and other waters of the United States in a manner that achieves the goal of no net loss of wetland acres or values.

California Department of Fish and Game

California Species of Special Concern (CSC) is a designation conferred by the CDFG for those species which are considered to be indicators of regional habitat changes or are considered to be potential future protected species. Species of special concern are not necessarily afforded protection under the Fish and Game Code unless they are also identified in the code as California Fully Protected Species. The CSC designation is intended by the CDFG for use as a management

tool to take these species into special consideration when decisions are made concerning the development of natural lands.

Perennial and intermittent streams also fall under the jurisdiction of the CDFG pursuant to Section 1600 et seq. of the Fish and Game Code (Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement). The CDFG jurisdiction over work within the stream zone or lake shore includes, but is not limited to, the diversion or obstruction of the natural flow or changes in the channel, bed, or bank of any river, stream, or lake.

Fish and Game Code - Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513

Fish and Game Code Section 3503 states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nests or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by the code or any regulation made pursuant thereto. Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5 protects all birds-of-prey (raptors) and their eggs and nests. Section 3513 states that it is unlawful to take or possess any migratory non-game bird as designated in the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. These regulations could require that elements of any proposed project (particularly vegetation removal) be reduced or eliminated during critical phases of the nesting cycle unless surveys by a qualified biologist demonstrate that nests, eggs, or nesting birds will not be disturbed, subject to approval by the CDFG and/or the USFWS. Disturbance that causes nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort (killing or abandonment of eggs or young) is considered take.

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires review of projects to determine their environmental effects on the physical environment and to identify mitigation measures for any effects determined to be significant. The CEQA Guidelines state an effect may be significant if it affects rare, threatened, and endangered species. In addition to state and federally listed species, Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines identify rare species as those that may not be presently threatened with extinction, but exist in such small numbers throughout all or a significant part of their range that they may be endangered if their environment worsens, or any species that is likely to be become endangered in the foreseeable future. Based on the CEQA Guidelines, plants designated as rare by non-regulatory organizations (e.g., the California Native Plant Society), California Species of Special Concern (CDFG), Candidate Species (USFWS), and other similar designations for plants and animals may need to be considered in CEQA analyses.

State Water Resources Control Board

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) also has authority over wetlands and waters of the U.S. through Section 401 of the CWA. The CWA requires that a Section 404 permit applicant to also obtain certification from the appropriate state agency that the 404 permit is consistent with the state's water quality standards. In California, this certification authority is delegated by the SWRCB to nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB). A request for certification is submitted to the appropriate RWQCB at the same time that Section 404 application is filed with the Corps. The RWQCB has 60 days to review and act on the application. Because no Corps permit is valid under the CWA unless certified by the state, these boards may effectively deny or add conditions to any Corps permit.

SUMMARY

The project site does not appear to support any state or federally listed plant or wildlife species. Yellow-headed blackbirds were observed within the study area, however, the site does not support suitable nesting habitat (reeds or cattails, willow thickets) for this species

The unnamed creek could be considered waters of the U.S. under the regulatory authority of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Work within the ordinary high water level of the reservoir, or stream bank of the unnamed creek would most likely require permits from the USACE (404), CDFG (1600) and Lahontan RWQCB (401).

APPENDICES

Appendix A

Database Queries Reports

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Sacramento Fish & Wildlife Office
Federal Endangered and Threatened Species that Occur in or may be Affected by Projects in the Counties and/or U.S.G.S. 7 1/2 Minute Quads you requested

Document Number: 090617060835

Database Last Updated: January 29, 2009

Quad Lists

Listed Species

Fish

Oncorhynchus (=Salmo) clarki henshawi
Lahontan cutthroat trout (T)

Candidate Species

Amphibians

Bufo canorus
Yosemite toad (C)

Rana muscosa
mountain yellow-legged frog (C)

Mammals

Martes pennanti
fisher (C)

Quads Containing Listed, Proposed or Candidate Species:

BODIE (470A)
BIG ALKALI (470B)
TWIN LAKES (471A)
SWEETWATER CREEK (487B)
BRIDGEPORT (487C)
DOME HILL (487D)
MT. PATTERSON (488A)
MT. JACKSON (488D)

County Lists

No county species lists requested.

Key:

(E) *Endangered* - Listed as being in danger of extinction.

(T) *Threatened* - Listed as likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future.

(P) *Proposed* - Officially proposed in the Federal Register for listing as endangered or threatened.

(NMFS) Species under the Jurisdiction of the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Service. Consult with them directly about these species.

Critical Habitat - Area essential to the conservation of a species.

(PX) *Proposed Critical Habitat* - The species is already listed. Critical habitat is being proposed for it.

(C) *Candidate* - Candidate to become a proposed species.

(V) Vacated by a court order. Not currently in effect. Being reviewed by the Service.

(X) *Critical Habitat* designated for this species

Important Information About Your Species List

How We Make Species Lists

We store information about endangered and threatened species lists by U.S. Geological Survey 7½ minute quads. The United States is divided into these quads, which are about the size of San Francisco.

The animals on your species list are ones that occur within, **or may be affected by** projects within, the quads covered by the list.

- Fish and other aquatic species appear on your list if they are in the same watershed as your quad or if water use in your quad might affect them.
- Amphibians will be on the list for a quad or county if pesticides applied in that area may be carried to their habitat by air currents.
- Birds are shown regardless of whether they are resident or migratory. Relevant birds on the county list should be considered regardless of whether they appear on a quad list.

Plants

Any plants on your list are ones that have actually been observed in the area covered by the list. Plants may exist in an area without ever having been detected there. You can find out what's in the surrounding quads through the California Native Plant Society's online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants.

Surveying

Some of the species on your list may not be affected by your project. A trained biologist and/or botanist, familiar with the habitat requirements of the species on your list, should determine whether they or habitats suitable for them may be affected by your project. We recommend that your surveys include any proposed and candidate species on your list. See our Protocol and Recovery Permits pages.

For plant surveys, we recommend using the Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories. The results of your surveys should be published in any environmental documents prepared for your project.

Your Responsibilities Under the Endangered Species Act

All animals identified as listed above are fully protected under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. Section 9 of the Act and its implementing regulations prohibit the take of a federally listed wildlife species. Take is defined by the Act as "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect" any such animal.

> Take may include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or shelter (50 CFR §17.3).

Take incidental to an otherwise lawful activity may be authorized by one of two procedures:

- If a Federal agency is involved with the permitting, funding, or carrying out of a project that may result in take, then that agency must engage in a formal consultation with the Service.

  During formal consultation, the Federal agency, the applicant and the Service work together to

Accipiter gentilis

northern goshawk

Element Code: ABNKC12060

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	**Global:** G5	**CDFG Status:** SC
State: None	**State:** S3	

Habitat Associations

General: WITHIN, AND IN VICINITY OF, CONIFEROUS FOREST. USES OLD NESTS, AND MAINTAINS ALTERNATE SITES.

Micro: USUALLY NESTS ON NORTH SLOPES, NEAR WATER. RED FIR, LODGEPOLE PINE, JEFFREY PINE, AND ASPENS ARE TYPICAL NEST TREES.

Occurrence No. 249 **Map Index:** 15550 **EO Index:** 26558

Occ Rank: Unknown
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen
Element: 1980-XX-XX
Site: 1981-XX-XX

Record Last Updated: 1989-08-10

Quad Summary: Twin Lakes (3811923/471A)
County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.20752º / -119.31127º
UTM: Zone-11 N4231365 E297636
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POINT
Radius: 1 mile

Township: 04N
Range: 24E
Section: 15 **Qtr:** XX
Meridian: M
Elevation: 7,000 ft

Location: ROBINSON CREEK CAMP.
Location Detail:
Ecological:
Threat:
General: EYRIE NO. MN029. ACTIVE IN 1980; INACTIVE IN 1981. (BLOOM)
Owner/Manager: USFS-INYO NF

Sources

DFG84U0002 DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME. PRINTOUT FROM RON SCHLORFF (DFG) FOR NORTHERN GOSHAWK (ACCIPITER GENTILIS) NEST CODES. 1984-10-XX.

Arabis bodiensis

Bodie Hills rock-cress

Element Code: PDBRA06240

Status

Federal: None
State: None

NDDB Element Ranks

Global: G2
State: S1.2

Other Lists

CNPS List: 1B.3

Habitat Associations

General: ALPINE BOULDER AND ROCK FIELD, GREAT BASIN SCRUB, PINYON-JUNIPER WOODLAND, SUBALPINE CONIFEROUS FOREST.

Micro: IN ROCK CREVICES, OUTCROPS, AND ON STEEP SLOPES. GRANITE AND VOLCANIC SUBSTRATES. 2195-3530M.

Occurrence No. 2 **Map Index:** 32030 **EO Index:** 3884

Occ Rank: Unknown
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen

Element: 1980-06-25
Site: 1980-06-25

Record Last Updated: 1995-02-03

Quad Summary: Bridgeport (3811932/487C)

County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.35487º / -119.12871º
UTM: Zone-11 N4247334 E313999
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POINT
Radius: 80 meters

Township: 06N
Range: 26E
Section: 21 **Qtr:** NE
Meridian: M
Elevation: 8,650 ft

Location: 8.6 MILES NE OF BRIDGEPORT, BODIE HILLS. ROCKY RIDGE EXTENDING SW FROM SADDLE BETWEEN NEW YORK HILL & MASONIC MTN.

Location Detail: IN OPEN FLAT ADJACENT TO CERCOCARPUS GROVES. SMALL LEVEL BENCH NEAR ROCK OUTCROPS.

Ecological: ASSOCIATED WITH PHLOX DIFFUSA, ARENARIA KINGII, ASTRAGALUS CALYCOSUS, A. PURSHII AND DRABA QUADRICOSTATA. MOSTLY GRANITIC SAND.

Threat:

General: MESSICK BELIEVES THIS MAY BE THE LOCATION OF THE 1945 COLLECTION BY WIGGINS AND ROLLINS (#553 DS, GH). IT MAY ALSO BE IN THE VICINITY OF OTHER 1945 COLLECTIONS BY WIGGINS AND ROLLINS (GIVEN IN ROLLINS 1982).

Owner/Manager: USFS-TOIYABE NF

Arabis bodiensis

Bodie Hills rock-cress

Element Code: PDBRA06240

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	**Global:** G2	**CNPS List:** 1B.3
State: None	**State:** S1.2	

Habitat Associations

General: ALPINE BOULDER AND ROCK FIELD, GREAT BASIN SCRUB, PINYON-JUNIPER WOODLAND, SUBALPINE CONIFEROUS FOREST.

Micro: IN ROCK CREVICES, OUTCROPS, AND ON STEEP SLOPES. GRANITE AND VOLCANIC SUBSTRATES. 2195-3530M.

Occurrence No. 3 **Map Index:** 32031 **EO Index:** 3883

Occ Rank: Unknown
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen
Element: 1981-07-24
Site: 1981-07-24

Record Last Updated: 1995-11-06

Quad Summary: Bridgeport (3811932/487C)

County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.34476º / -119.14090º
UTM: Zone-11 N4246237 E312908
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POINT
Radius: 80 meters

Township: 06N
Range: 26E
Section: 29 **Qtr:** NE
Meridian: M
Elevation: 9,150 ft

Location: 7.6 MILES NORTHEAST OF BRIDGEPORT, BODIE HILLS. GRANITE OUTCROP NEAR WEST SUMMIT OF MASONIC MTN.

Location Detail: CREVICE IN GRANITIC OUTCROP NEAR SUMMIT OF MOUNTAIN.

Ecological: ASSOCIATED WITH SENECIO CANUS, PHLOX DIFFUSA AND SELAGINELLA WATSONII. ON DECOMPOSED GRANITE.

Threat:

General: MESSICK #1726 (HSC) IS COLLECTED FROM THE SITE. WIGGINS AND ROLLINS 1945 COLLECTIONS (GIVEN IN ROLLINS 1982) ARE OF PLANTS IN THE VICINITY OF MASONIC MTN. AND MAY INVOLVE THIS OCCURRENCE AND OCCURRENCE 2.

Owner/Manager: USFS-TOIYABE NF

Arabis bodiensis

Bodie Hills rock-cress

Element Code: PDBRA06240

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	**Global:** G2	**CNPS List:** 1B.3
State: None	**State:** S1.2	

Habitat Associations

General: ALPINE BOULDER AND ROCK FIELD, GREAT BASIN SCRUB, PINYON-JUNIPER WOODLAND, SUBALPINE CONIFEROUS FOREST.

Micro: IN ROCK CREVICES, OUTCROPS, AND ON STEEP SLOPES. GRANITE AND VOLCANIC SUBSTRATES. 2195-3530M.

Occurrence No. 19 **Map Index:** 55166 **EO Index:** 55166

Occ Rank: Unknown
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen
Element: 1945-08-03
Site: 1945-08-03

Record Last Updated: 2004-04-14

Quad Summary: Bridgeport (3811932/487C)

County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.34989º / -119.14834º
UTM: Zone-11 N4246821 E312270
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POINT
Radius: 1/5 mile

Township: 06N
Range: 26E
Section: 20 **Qtr:** SW
Meridian: M
Elevation: 8,100 ft

Location: 2 MILES NORTHWEST OF MASONIC, 5.9 MILES FROM BRIDGEPORT-SWEETWATER HIGHWAY.

Location Detail: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED BY CNDDB IN GENERAL VICINITY OF CHEMUNG MINE, WHICH IS ABOUT 5.9 MILES FROM BRIDGEPORT-SWEETWATER HIGHWAY (HWY 182) ALONG MASONIC ROAD. ELEVATION MATCHES THAT PROVIDED ON HERBARIUM LABELS: 8100 FEET.

Ecological: MINE, CREVICES OF IGNEOUS ROCKS, STEEP SLOPES.

Threat:

General: THREE 1945 COLLECTIONS FROM THIS VICINITY ATTRIBUTED TO THIS SITE: WIGGINS & ROLLINS #536, WIGGINS & ROLLINS #537, AND WIGGINS & ROLLINS #537A. NEEDS FIELDWORK TO CONFIRM CORRECT LOCATION.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Arabis cobrensis

Masonic rock-cress

Element Code: PDBRA06080

Status

Federal: None
State: None

NDDB Element Ranks

Global: G5
State: S1S2

Other Lists

CNPS List: 2.3

Habitat Associations

General: GREAT BASIN SCRUB, PINYON-JUNIPER WOODLAND.
Micro: SANDY SOILS. 1375-2800M.

Occurrence No. 5 **Map Index:** 15753 **EO Index:** 31165

Occ Rank: Unknown
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen

Element: 1945-08-04
Site: 1945-08-04

Record Last Updated: 1997-07-21

Quad Summary: Dome Hill (3811931/487D), Bridgeport (3811932/487C)

County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.35518º / -119.12654º
UTM: Zone-11 N4247364 E314189
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POINT
Radius: 1/5 mile

Township: 06N
Range: 26E
Section: 21 **Qtr:** NW
Meridian: M
Elevation: 8,600 ft

Location: NEAR SUMMIT OF DIVIDE BETWEEN LAKEVIEW SPRING & MASONIC, BODIE HILLS.
Location Detail: MAPPED ALONG ROAD NEAR NEW YORK HILL.
Ecological: GROWING IN SAGEBRUSH SCRUB.
Threat:
General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS 1945 COLLECTION BY WIGGINS AND ROLLINS.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Astragalus oophorus var. lavinii

Lavin's milk-vetch

Element Code: PDFAB0F6C4

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	**Global:** G4T2	**CNPS List:** 1B.2
State: None	**State:** S1	

Habitat Associations

General: GREAT BASIN SCRUB.

Micro: DRY, OPEN AREAS. 2450-3050M.

Occurrence No. 1 **Map Index:** 61291 **EO Index:** 61327

Occ Rank: Unknown
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen
Element: XXXX-XX-XX
Site: XXXX-XX-XX

Record Last Updated: 2005-05-11

Quad Summary: Bridgeport (3811932/487C), Bodie (3811921/470A), Big Alkali (3811922/470B), Dome Hill (3811931/487D)

County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.25354º / -119.13164º
UTM: Zone-11 N4236095 E313483
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POINT
Radius: 5 mile

Township: 05N
Range: 26E
Section: 32 **Qtr:** XX
Meridian: M
Elevation:

Location: BODIE HILLS.

Location Detail: CNDDB HAS NO IDEA WHERE THIS LAVIN COLLECTION WAS MADE IN THE BODIE HILLS. MAPPED VERY GENERALLY.

Ecological:

Threat:

General: LAVIN COLLECTION IS THE ONLY SOURCE FOR THIS SITE. LOCATION VERY VAGUE, NEEDS FIELDWORK.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Crepis runcinata ssp. hallii

Hall's meadow hawksbeard **Element Code:** PDAST2R0KB

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	**Global:** G5T3?	**CNPS List:** 2.1
State: None	**State:** S2?	

Habitat Associations

General: MOJAVEAN DESERT SCRUB, PINYON-JUNIPER WOODLAND.

Micro: MOIST, ALKALINE VALLEY BOTTOMS. 375-2100M.

Occurrence No. 10 **Map Index:** 27950 **EO Index:** 29187

Occ Rank: Unknown
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen
Element: XXXX-XX-XX
Site: XXXX-XX-XX

Record Last Updated: 1996-06-12

Quad Summary: Bridgeport (3811932/487C), Big Alkali (3811922/470B)

County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.25504º / -119.22714º
UTM: Zone-11 N4236458 E305130
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POINT
Radius: 1 mile

Township: 05N
Range: 25E
Section: 33 **Qtr:** XX
Meridian: M
Elevation: 6,500 ft

Location: BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY.

Location Detail:

Ecological:

Threat:

General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS UNDATED COLLECTION BY BLAKE (CIRCA 1927-1938) CITED IN ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION BY BABCOCK AND STEBBINS.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Cusickiella quadricostata

Bodie Hills cusickiella

Element Code: PDBRA2V010

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	**Global:** G2	**CNPS List:** 1B.2
State: None	**State:** S2.2	

Habitat Associations

General: GREAT BASIN SCRUB, PINYON-JUNIPER WOODLAND.

Micro: ENDEMIC TO THE WALKER RIVER DRAINAGE; MAINLY CONFINED TO THE SHALLOW DECOMPOSED GRANITE OR CLAY SOILS. 1985-2800M.

Occurrence No. 5 **Map Index:** 15725 **EO Index:** 20520

Occ Rank: Unknown
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen
Element: 1991-06-10
Site: 1991-06-10

Record Last Updated: 2000-02-18

Quad Summary: Bridgeport (3811932/487C)

County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.35571º / -119.15077º
UTM: Zone-11 N4247472 E312073
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POLYGON
Area: 13.8 acres

Township: 06N
Range: 26E
Section: 20 **Qtr:** NW
Meridian: M
Elevation: 8,100 ft

Location: BODIE HILLS, 0.5 MILE NORTH OF CHEMUNG MINE ALONG ROAD TO MASONIC (SITE), NORTHEAST OF BRIDGEPORT.

Location Detail: TWO COLONIES MAPPED ALONG WEST SIDE OF ROAD TO MASONIC, BETWEEN CHEMUNG MINE & LAKEVIEW SPRING.

Ecological: ON WEST-FACING HILLSIDE IN ROCKY VOLCANIC SOIL. ASSOCIATED WITH ARTEMISIA ARBUSCULA, STENOTUS ACAULIS, POA SECUNDA, ERIOGONUM MICROTHECUM VAR LAXIFLORUM, AND POLYGONUM KELLOGGII.

Threat: SOUTHERN COLONY STRADDLES LITTLE USED ROAD.

General: 100+ PLANTS IN S-COLONY IN 1980, 1500 PLANTS IN N-COLONY IN 1991.

Owner/Manager: USFS-TOIYABE NF

Cusickiella quadricostata

Bodie Hills cusickiella

Element Code: PDBRA2V010

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	**Global:** G2	**CNPS List:** 1B.2
State: None	**State:** S2.2	

Habitat Associations

General: GREAT BASIN SCRUB, PINYON-JUNIPER WOODLAND.

Micro: ENDEMIC TO THE WALKER RIVER DRAINAGE; MAINLY CONFINED TO THE SHALLOW DECOMPOSED GRANITE OR CLAY SOILS. 1985-2800M.

Occurrence No. 6 **Map Index:** 15732 **EO Index:** 20519

Occ Rank: Unknown
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen
Element: 1981-06-16
Site: 1981-06-16

Record Last Updated: 1995-11-13

Quad Summary: Bridgeport (3811932/487C)

County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.36212º / -119.14210º
UTM: Zone-11 N4248166 E312848
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POINT
Radius: 1/5 mile

Township: 06N
Range: 26E
Section: 17 **Qtr:** SE
Meridian: M
Elevation: 7,800 ft

Location: BODIE HILLS, 0.25 MI N OF LAKEVIEW SPRING, NORTHWEST OF MASONIC MOUNTAIN.

Location Detail: MAP DETAIL NOT PROVIDED FOR THIS SITE. MAPPED AT CNDDB WITHIN THE SW 1/4 SE 1/4 SECTION 17.

Ecological: ON NORTHEAST-FACING DECOMPOSED GRANITE SLOPE, IN AN ARTEMISIA ARBUSCULA-POA SECUNDA ASSOCIATION. ALSO WITH TRIFOLIUM ANDERSONII, CRYPTANTHA CIRCUMSCISSA, PINUS MONOPHYLLA, PHLOX COVILLEI, AND PHLOX LONGIFOLIA.

Threat: NONE NOTED IN 1981

General: 100+ PLANTS SEEN IN 1981.

Owner/Manager: USFS-TOIYABE NF

Cusickiella quadricostata

Bodie Hills cusickiella

Element Code: PDBRA2V010

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	**Global:** G2	**CNPS List:** 1B.2
State: None	**State:** S2.2	

Habitat Associations

General: GREAT BASIN SCRUB, PINYON-JUNIPER WOODLAND.

Micro: ENDEMIC TO THE WALKER RIVER DRAINAGE; MAINLY CONFINED TO THE SHALLOW DECOMPOSED GRANITE OR CLAY SOILS. 1985-2800M.

Occurrence No. 7 **Map Index:** 09000 **EO Index:** 20517

Occ Rank: Unknown
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen
Element: 1991-06-10
Site: 1991-06-10

Record Last Updated: 2000-02-18

Quad Summary: Dome Hill (3811931/487D), Bridgeport (3811932/487C)

County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.35597º / -119.12741º
UTM: Zone-11 N4247453 E314115
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POLYGON
Area: 14.3 acres

Township: 06N
Range: 26E
Section: 21 **Qtr:** NW
Meridian: M
Elevation: 8,560 ft

Location: BODIE HILLS, ALONG ROAD TO MASONIC (SITE) ON SADDLE BETWEEN NEW YORK HILL AND MASONIC MOUNTAIN.

Location Detail: 4 COLONIES MAPPED WITHIN THE W 1/2 NE 1/4 SECTION 21 AND THE E 1/2 NW 1/4 SECTION 21.

Ecological: LOW SAGEBRUSH STEPPE IN SANDY SOIL OF DECOMPOSING GRANITE AND GRANITIC OUTCROP. GROWING WITH ASTRAGALUS CALYCOSUS, ARTEMISIA ARBUSCULA, A. TRIDENTATA, CERCOCARPUS LEDIFOLIUS, LEUCOPOA KINGII, ERIOGONUM MICROTHECUM, CASTILLEJA CHROMOSMA ETC.

Threat: ADJACENT TO ROAD.

General: OVER 100 PLANTS SEEN IN SCATTERED POPULATIONS ON CREST AND UPPER SLOPE OF RIDGE IN 1980; 1700 PLANTS IN TWO COLONIES IN 1991.

Owner/Manager: USFS-TOIYABE NF

Cusickiella quadricostata

Bodie Hills cusickiella

Element Code: PDBRA2V010

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	**Global:** G2	**CNPS List:** 1B.2
State: None	**State:** S2.2	

Habitat Associations

General: GREAT BASIN SCRUB, PINYON-JUNIPER WOODLAND.

Micro: ENDEMIC TO THE WALKER RIVER DRAINAGE; MAINLY CONFINED TO THE SHALLOW DECOMPOSED GRANITE OR CLAY SOILS. 1985-2800M.

Occurrence No. 8 **Map Index:** 15747 **EO Index:** 20516

Occ Rank: Unknown
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen
Element: 1983-07-30
Site: 1983-07-30

Record Last Updated: 2000-02-17

Quad Summary: Bridgeport (3811932/487C)

County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.33234º / -119.12934º
UTM: Zone-11 N4244835 E313886
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POINT
Radius: 80 meters

Township: 06N
Range: 26E
Section: 33 **Qtr:** NE
Meridian: M
Elevation: 8,560 ft

Location: BODIE HILLS, 0.75 MILE SOUTH OF RADIO TOWER ON E-PEAK OF MASONIC MOUNTAIN, NORTHEAST OF BRIDGEPORT.

Location Detail: MAPPED ALONG FENCELINE BETWEEN SECTIONS 28 AND 33, ABOUT 400 FEET WEST OF ROAD TO LOGAN SPRING.

Ecological: ON GRAVELLY LOAM SOIL WITH ARTEMISIA ARBUSCULA, POA SECUNDA, ERIOGONUM UMBELLATUM, ACHNATHERUM THURBERIANUM, EPHEDRA VIRIDIS, AND ASTRAGALUS.

Threat: GRAZING AND TRAILING ALONG FENCE.

General: 1000+ PLANTS SEEN IN 1983

Owner/Manager: BLM-BISHOP RA, USFS-TOIYABE NF

Cusickiella quadricostata

Bodie Hills cusickiella

Element Code: PDBRA2V010

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	**Global:** G2	**CNPS List:** 1B.2
State: None	**State:** S2.2	

Habitat Associations

General: GREAT BASIN SCRUB, PINYON-JUNIPER WOODLAND.

Micro: ENDEMIC TO THE WALKER RIVER DRAINAGE; MAINLY CONFINED TO THE SHALLOW DECOMPOSED GRANITE OR CLAY SOILS. 1985-2800M.

Occurrence No. 9 **Map Index:** 15762 **EO Index:** 29073

Occ Rank: Unknown
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen
Element: 1983-07-30
Site: 1983-07-30

Record Last Updated: 2000-02-17

Quad Summary: Bridgeport (3811932/487C), Dome Hill (3811931/487D)

County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.33201º / -119.12238º
UTM: Zone-11 N4244784 E314493
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POLYGON
Area: 33.6 acres

Township: 06N
Range: 26E
Section: 33 **Qtr:** NE
Meridian: M
Elevation: 8,400 ft

Location: BODIE HILLS, ALONG FENCELINE ABOUT 1 MILE SSE OF THE EASTERN PEAK OF MASONIC MOUNTAIN, NORTHEAST OF BRIDGEPORT.

Location Detail: THREE COLONIES. PLANTS ARE FOUND ALONG FENCE 600 TO 1200 FEET EAST OF LOGAN SPRING ROAD

Ecological: ON ROCKY LOAM SOIL, WITH CHRYSOTHAMNUS, PURSHIA TRIDENTATA, POA SECUNDA, ARTEMISIA ARBUSCULA, ELYMUS ELYMOIDES, ACHNATHERUM HYMENOIDES, A. THURBERANUM, AND ERIOGONUM UMBELLATUM.

Threat: CATTLE GRAZING AND TRAILING ALONG FENCE.

General: 1100 PLANTS SEEN IN 3 COLONIES IN 1983.

Owner/Manager: BLM-BISHOP RA, USFS-TOIYABE NF

Cusickiella quadricostata

Bodie Hills cusickiella

Element Code: PDBRA2V010

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	**Global:** G2	**CNPS List:** 1B.2
State: None	**State:** S2.2	

Habitat Associations

General: GREAT BASIN SCRUB, PINYON-JUNIPER WOODLAND.

Micro: ENDEMIC TO THE WALKER RIVER DRAINAGE; MAINLY CONFINED TO THE SHALLOW DECOMPOSED GRANITE OR CLAY SOILS. 1985-2800M.

Occurrence No. 10 **Map Index:** 15757 **EO Index:** 20512

Occ Rank: Unknown
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen
Element: 1981-06-09
Site: 1981-06-09

Record Last Updated: 2000-02-17

Quad Summary: Bridgeport (3811932/487C), Dome Hill (3811931/487D)

County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.34052º / -119.12316º
UTM: Zone-11 N4245730 E314447
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POLYGON
Area: 21.2 acres

Township: 06N
Range: 26E
Section: 28 **Qtr:** NE
Meridian: M
Elevation: 8,700 ft

Location: BODIE HILLS, ABOUT 0.3 MILE SOUTHEAST OF THE EAST PEAK OF MASONIC MOUNTIAN, NORTHEAST OF BRIDGEPORT.

Location Detail: ALONG BOTH SIDES OF 4WD ROAD ON EAST SLOPE. SITE MAPPED WITHIN THE S 1/2 NE 1/4 SECTION 28.

Ecological: ON DECOMPOSING GRANITIC AND VOLCANIC SOILS. ASSOCIATED WITH ASTRAGALUS IODANTHUS, LUPINUS CAUDATUS, ERIOGONUM CAESPITOSUM, CALOCHORTUS LEICHTLENII, MUILLA TRANSMONTANA, AND ARTEMISIA ARBUSCULA.

Threat: A LITTLE USED BUT BADLY ERODING ROAD GOES THROUGH THE OCCURRENCE; CATTLE MAY TRAMPLE LOWER PART AS WELL.

General: ABOUT 1000 PLANTS SEEN IN 1981.

Owner/Manager: USFS-TOIYABE NF

Cusickiella quadricostata

Bodie Hills cusickiella

Element Code: PDBRA2V010

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	**Global:** G2	**CNPS List:** 1B.2
State: None	**State:** S2.2	

Habitat Associations

General: GREAT BASIN SCRUB, PINYON-JUNIPER WOODLAND.

Micro: ENDEMIC TO THE WALKER RIVER DRAINAGE; MAINLY CONFINED TO THE SHALLOW DECOMPOSED GRANITE OR CLAY SOILS. 1985-2800M.

Occurrence No. 11 **Map Index:** 02021 **EO Index:** 20511

Occ Rank: Unknown
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen
Element: 1981-06-09
Site: 1981-06-09

Record Last Updated: 2000-02-17

Quad Summary: Bridgeport (3811932/487C)

County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.33862º / -119.13249º
UTM: Zone-11 N4245538 E313627
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POLYGON
Area:

Township: 06N
Range: 26E
Section: 28 **Qtr:** SW
Meridian: M
Elevation: 8,800 ft

Location: BODIE HILLS, ALONG SLOPES SOUTHWEST OF THE RADIO TOWER ON THE EAST-SUMMIT MASONIC MOUNTAIN.

Location Detail: MAP DETAIL NOT PROVIDED FOR THIS SITE. PLANTS OCCUR WITHIN THE N 1/2 SW 1/4 AND THE SW 1/4 NW 1/4 SECTION 28.

Ecological: ON DECOMPOSED GRANITE IN ARTEMISIA ARBUSCULA-POA SECUNDA ASSOCIATION WITH ERIOGONUM MICROTHECUM, E. CAESPITOSUM, PHLOX LONIFOLIA, CASTILLEJA CHROMOSA, ASTRAGALUS WHITNEYI, KOELERIA CRISTATA, AND DRABA DENSIFOLIA.

Threat:

General: PLANTS COMMON WHERE SEEN, 3 COLONIES WITH ABOUT 50-100 PLANTS EACH.

Owner/Manager: USFS-TOIYABE NF

Cusickiella quadricostata

Bodie Hills cusickiella

Element Code: PDBRA2V010

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	**Global:** G2	**CNPS List:** 1B.2
State: None	**State:** S2.2	

Habitat Associations

General: GREAT BASIN SCRUB, PINYON-JUNIPER WOODLAND.

Micro: ENDEMIC TO THE WALKER RIVER DRAINAGE; MAINLY CONFINED TO THE SHALLOW DECOMPOSED GRANITE OR CLAY SOILS. 1985-2800M.

Occurrence No. 29 **Map Index:** 15645 **EO Index:** 20496

Occ Rank: Unknown
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen
Element: 1980-06-23
Site: 1980-06-23

Record Last Updated: 1989-08-11

Quad Summary: Bridgeport (3811932/487C)

County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.32407º / -119.23015º
UTM: Zone-11 N4244125 E305052
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POINT
Radius: 1/5 mile

Township: 06N
Range: 25E
Section: 33 **Qtr:** E
Meridian: M
Elevation: 6,800 ft

Location: JUST EAST OF BOONE CANYON, EAST SIDE OF SWEETWATER MOUNTAINS, NORTH OF BRIDGEPORT RESERVOIR.

Location Detail: ON BARE KNOLL JUST EAST OF BOONE CANYON DRAINAGE. SITE IS MAPPED ABOUT 1 MILE WEST OF THE SPILLWAY AT BRIDGEPORT RESERVOIR. (BOONE CANYON ENTERS RESERVOIR ABOUT 1 MILE SW OF SPILLWAY).

Ecological: IN ALLUVIUM ON BARE KNOLL.

Threat:

General: PLANTS OBSERVED HERE IN 1980 BY K. GENZ.

Owner/Manager: USFS-TOIYABE NF

Cusickiella quadricostata

Bodie Hills cusickiella

Element Code: PDBRA2V010

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	**Global:** G2	**CNPS List:** 1B.2
State: None	**State:** S2.2	

Habitat Associations

General: GREAT BASIN SCRUB, PINYON-JUNIPER WOODLAND.

Micro: ENDEMIC TO THE WALKER RIVER DRAINAGE; MAINLY CONFINED TO THE SHALLOW DECOMPOSED GRANITE OR CLAY SOILS. 1985-2800M.

Occurrence No. 31 **Map Index:** 15745 **EO Index:** 20501

Occ Rank: Unknown
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen
Element: XXXX-XX-XX
Site: XXXX-XX-XX

Record Last Updated: 1989-08-11

Quad Summary: Bridgeport (3811932/487C)

County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.25630º / -119.13098º
UTM: Zone-11 N4236400 E313548
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POINT
Radius: 1/5 mile

Township: 05N
Range: 26E
Section: 32 **Qtr:** NE
Meridian: M
Elevation: 8,000 ft

Location: BODIE HILLS, SOUTH OF AURORA CANYON ABOUT 5 MILES EAST OF BRIDGEPORT.

Location Detail: MAPPED ALONG KNOLL ABOUT 0.7 MILE SOUTH OF AURORA CANYON.

Ecological:

Threat:

General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS MAP DETAIL PROVIDED IN 1980 REPORT BY T. LEWIS.

Owner/Manager: BLM-BISHOP RA

Cusickiella quadricostata

Bodie Hills cusickiella

Element Code: PDBRA2V010

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	**Global:** G2	**CNPS List:** 1B.2
State: None	**State:** S2.2	

Habitat Associations

General: GREAT BASIN SCRUB, PINYON-JUNIPER WOODLAND.

Micro: ENDEMIC TO THE WALKER RIVER DRAINAGE; MAINLY CONFINED TO THE SHALLOW DECOMPOSED GRANITE OR CLAY SOILS. 1985-2800M.

Occurrence No. 32 **Map Index:** 42400 **EO Index:** 42400

Occ Rank: Unknown
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen
Element: 1991-06-10
Site: 1991-06-10

Record Last Updated: 2000-02-18

Quad Summary: Bridgeport (3811932/487C)

County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.35049º / -119.15094º
UTM: Zone-11 N4246893 E312045
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POLYGON
Area: 2.7 acres

Township: 06N
Range: 26E
Section: 20 **Qtr:** SW
Meridian: M
Elevation: 8,130 ft

Location: BODIE HILLS, NEAR CHEMUNG MINE ALONG ROAD TO MASONIC (SITE), NORTHEAST OF BRIDGEPORT.

Location Detail: SINGLE COLONY ALONG WEST SIDE OF ROAD, OPPOSITE FROM THE MINE AND JUST SE OF RESERVOIR.

Ecological: LOW SAGEBRUSH STEPPE WITH ARTEMISIA ARBUSCULA, ERIOGONUM MICROTHECUM VAR. LAXIFOLIUM, AND POA SECUNDA.

Threat: ADJACENT TO ROAD.

General: 200 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 1991.

Owner/Manager: USFS-TOIYABE NF

Cusickiella quadricostata

Bodie Hills cusickiella

Element Code: PDBRA2V010

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	**Global:** G2	**CNPS List:** 1B.2
State: None	**State:** S2.2	

Habitat Associations

General: GREAT BASIN SCRUB, PINYON-JUNIPER WOODLAND.

Micro: ENDEMIC TO THE WALKER RIVER DRAINAGE; MAINLY CONFINED TO THE SHALLOW DECOMPOSED GRANITE OR CLAY SOILS. 1985-2800M.

Occurrence No. 34 **Map Index:** 42404 **EO Index:** 42404

Occ Rank: Unknown
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen
Element: 1991-06-10
Site: 1991-06-10

Record Last Updated: 2000-02-18

Quad Summary: Bridgeport (3811932/487C)

County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.35974º / -119.13712º
UTM: Zone-11 N4247892 E313276
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POLYGON
Area: 2.7 acres

Township: 06N
Range: 26E
Section: 20 **Qtr:** NE
Meridian: M
Elevation: 8,130 ft

Location: BODIE HILLS, 0.3 MILE EAST OF LAKEVIEW SPRING ALONG ROAD TO MASONIC (SITE), NORTHEAST OF BRIDGEPORT.

Location Detail: SINGLE COLONY ALONG NORTH SIDE OF ROAD; JUST EAST OF DRAINAGE AS THE ROAD BEGINS CLIMB UP NEW YORK HILL.

Ecological: LOW SAGEBRUSH STEPPE WITH ARTEMISIA ARBUSCULA, ERIOGONUM MICROTHECUM VAR. LAXIFOLIUM, AND KOELERIA SP. ON DECOMPOSED GRANITE.

Threat: ADJACENT TO ROAD.

General: 400 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 1991.

Owner/Manager: USFS-TOIYABE NF

Cusickiella quadricostata

Bodie Hills cusickiella

Element Code: PDBRA2V010

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	**Global:** G2	**CNPS List:** 1B.2
State: None	**State:** S2.2	

Habitat Associations

General: GREAT BASIN SCRUB, PINYON-JUNIPER WOODLAND.

Micro: ENDEMIC TO THE WALKER RIVER DRAINAGE; MAINLY CONFINED TO THE SHALLOW DECOMPOSED GRANITE OR CLAY SOILS. 1985-2800M.

Occurrence No. 35 **Map Index:** 42406 **EO Index:** 42406

Occ Rank: Good
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen
Element: 1989-04-09
Site: 1989-04-09

Record Last Updated: 2000-02-17

Quad Summary: Bridgeport (3811932/487C)

County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.30913º / -119.21045º
UTM: Zone-11 N4242426 E306734
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POINT
Radius: 80 meters

Township: 05N
Range: 25E
Section: 10 **Qtr:** NW
Meridian: M
Elevation: 6,600 ft

Location: BODIE HILLS, JUST EAST OF HIGHWAY 182 AND BRIDGEPORT RESERVOIR ALONG ROAD TO MASONIC (SITE), NORTH OF BRIDGEPORT.

Location Detail: MAPPED ABOUT 0.2 MILE EAST OF HWY 182 ALONG NORTH SIDE OF ROAD TO MASONIC (SITE).

Ecological: OPEN ROCKY AREA ASSOCIATED WITH ARTEMISIA TRIDENTATA WITHIN PINYON-JUNIPER WOODLAND.

Threat:

General: ABOUT 50 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 1991.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Glyceria grandis

American manna grass

Element Code: PMPOA2Y080

Status

Federal: None
State: None

NDDB Element Ranks

Global: G5
State: S1.3?

Other Lists

CNPS List: 2.3

Habitat Associations

General: MEADOWS.

Micro: WET MEADOWS, DITCHES, STREAMS, AND PONDS IN VALLEYS AND LOWER ELEVATIONS IN THE MOUNTAINS. 15-1980M.

Occurrence No. 2 **Map Index:** 37147 **EO Index:** 32144

Occ Rank: Unknown
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen

Element: 1936-08-21
Site: 1936-08-21

Record Last Updated: 1997-10-09

Quad Summary: Bridgeport (3811932/487C), Big Alkali (3811922/470B)

County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.24630º / -119.22216º
UTM: Zone-11 N4235478 E305543
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POINT
Radius: 3/5 mile

Township: 05N
Range: 25E
Section: 33 **Qtr:** XX
Meridian: M
Elevation: 6,500 ft

Location: 0.5 MILE SOUTH OF BRIDGEPORT.
Location Detail:
Ecological:
Threat:
General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS 1936 COLLECTION BY YATES.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Great Basin Cutthroat Trout Headwater

Element Code: CARC2310CA

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	**Global:** G?	
State: None	**State:** SNR	

Habitat Associations

General:

Micro:

Occurrence No. 1 **Map Index:** 15543 **EO Index:** 5398

Occ Rank: Fair
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen
Element: 1984-08-28
Site: 1984-08-28

Record Last Updated: 1995-11-06

Quad Summary: Mt. Jackson (3811933/488D)
County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.26768º / -119.30197º
UTM: Zone-11 N4238021 E298617
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POLYGON
Area:

Township: 05N
Range: 24E
Section: 28 **Qtr:** NE
Meridian: M
Elevation: 7,600 ft

Location: BY-DAY CREEK, TRIBUTARY TO BUCKEYE CREEK, MONO COUNTY.

Location Detail: FROM USFS ROAD 017 CROSSING TO HEADWATERS.

Ecological: ONLY INDIGENOUS TROUT POPULATION LEFT IN WALKER RIVER DRAINAGE. POPULATION ESTIMATE WAS 642-932 IN 1984. GOOD AGE STRUCTURE. THIS IS A SMALL(1 CFS), HIGH GRADIENT STREAM FLOWING THROUGH FOREST AND MEADOW.

Threat: DEGRADED BY PAST LOGGING & GRAZING; HEADCUTS ARE IN PROGRESS. ACTIVELY MANAGED BY USFS & DFG TO RESTORE AQUATIC VALUES

General: USED AS A SOURCE OF TROUT TO PLANT INTO OTHER STREAMS.

Owner/Manager: USFS-TOIYABE NF, DFG, PVT

Sources

MOY91R0001 MOYLE, P. & C. SWIFT. CATALOGUE OF POTENTIAL AQUATIC DIVERSITY AREAS. 1991-09-XX.

Great Basin Cutthroat Trout Headwater

Element Code: CARC2310CA

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	**Global:** G?	
State: None	**State:** SNR	

Habitat Associations

General:

Micro:

Occurrence No. 1 **Map Index:** 15543 **EO Index:** 5398

Occ Rank: Fair
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen
Element: 1984-08-28
Site: 1984-08-28
Record Last Updated: 1995-11-06

Quad Summary: Mt. Jackson (3811933/488D)
County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.26768º / -119.30197º
UTM: Zone-11 N4238021 E298617
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POLYGON
Area:

Township: 05N
Range: 24E
Section: 28 **Qtr:** NE
Meridian: M
Elevation: 7,600 ft

Location: BY-DAY CREEK, TRIBUTARY TO BUCKEYE CREEK, MONO COUNTY.

Location Detail: FROM USFS ROAD 017 CROSSING TO HEADWATERS.

Ecological: ONLY INDIGENOUS TROUT POPULATION LEFT IN WALKER RIVER DRAINAGE. POPULATION ESTIMATE WAS 642-932 IN 1984. GOOD AGE STRUCTURE. THIS IS A SMALL(1 CFS), HIGH GRADIENT STREAM FLOWING THROUGH FOREST AND MEADOW.

Threat: DEGRADED BY PAST LOGGING & GRAZING; HEADCUTS ARE IN PROGRESS. ACTIVELY MANAGED BY USFS & DFG TO RESTORE AQUATIC VALUES

General: USED AS A SOURCE OF TROUT TO PLANT INTO OTHER STREAMS.

Owner/Manager: USFS-TOIYABE NF, DFG, PVT

Sources

MOY91R0001 MOYLE, P. & C. SWIFT. CATALOGUE OF POTENTIAL AQUATIC DIVERSITY AREAS. 1991-09-XX.

Great Basin Cutthroat Trout Headwater

Element Code: CARC2310CA

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	**Global:** G?	
State: None	**State:** SNR	

Habitat Associations

General:

Micro:

Occurrence No. 1 **Map Index:** 15543 **EO Index:** 5398

Occ Rank: Fair
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen
Element: 1984-08-28
Site: 1984-08-28
Record Last Updated: 1995-11-06

Quad Summary: Mt. Jackson (3811933/488D)
County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.26768º / -119.30197º
UTM: Zone-11 N4238021 E298617
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POLYGON
Area:

Township: 05N
Range: 24E
Section: 28 **Qtr:** NE
Meridian: M
Elevation: 7,600 ft

Location: BY-DAY CREEK, TRIBUTARY TO BUCKEYE CREEK, MONO COUNTY.

Location Detail: FROM USFS ROAD 017 CROSSING TO HEADWATERS.

Ecological: ONLY INDIGENOUS TROUT POPULATION LEFT IN WALKER RIVER DRAINAGE. POPULATION ESTIMATE WAS 642-932 IN 1984. GOOD AGE STRUCTURE. THIS IS A SMALL(1 CFS), HIGH GRADIENT STREAM FLOWING THROUGH FOREST AND MEADOW.

Threat: DEGRADED BY PAST LOGGING & GRAZING; HEADCUTS ARE IN PROGRESS. ACTIVELY MANAGED BY USFS & DFG TO RESTORE AQUATIC VALUES

General: USED AS A SOURCE OF TROUT TO PLANT INTO OTHER STREAMS.

Owner/Manager: USFS-TOIYABE NF, DFG, PVT

Sources

MOY91R0001 MOYLE, P. & C. SWIFT. CATALOGUE OF POTENTIAL AQUATIC DIVERSITY AREAS. 1991-09-XX.

Hygrotus fontinalis

travertine band-thigh diving beetle

Element Code: IICOL38050

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	**Global:** G1	**CDFG Status:**
State: None	**State:** S1	

Habitat Associations

General: AQUATIC; OCCURS IN THE RUN-OFF POOLS FROM HOT SPRINGS IN A LIMESTONE OUTCROP.

Micro:

Occurrence No. 1 **Map Index:** 15681 **EO Index:** 22641

Occ Rank: Unknown
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Decreasing

Dates Last Seen
Element: 1986-12-03
Site: 1986-12-03

Record Last Updated: 1989-08-11

Quad Summary: Big Alkali (3811922/470B)
County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.24673º / -119.20609º
UTM: Zone-11 N4235492 E306950
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POINT
Radius: 1/5 mile

Township: 05N
Range: 25E
Section: 34 **Qtr:** SW
Meridian: M
Elevation: 6,700 ft

Location: TRAVERTINE HOT SPRINGS, 2 MI SE OF BRIDGEPORT.
Location Detail:
Ecological: OCCURS IN RUN-OFF POOLS IN LIMESTONE OUTCROPS AND IN SHALLOW, MARSHY POOLS.
Threat: AREA HAS BEEN MODIFIED FOR BATHING TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE BEETLE.
General: TYPE LOCALITY.
Owner/Manager: PVT

Sources

EDW85U0001 EDWARDS, KURT. SELECTED CANDIDATE INVERTEBRATE SPECIES OF CALIFORNIA. STATUS SUMMARIES COMPILED FOR USFWS. 1985-08-XX.

LEE66A0001 LEECH, H.B. THE PEDALIS-GROUP OF HYGROTUS, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW SPECIES AND A KEY TO THE SPECIES (COLEOPTERA: DYTISCIDAE). PROCEEDINGS OF THE CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. 1966-07-08.

MCG86F0002 MCGRIFF, DARLENE (CDFG). FIELD SURVEY FORM FOR HYGROTUS FONTINALIS. 1986-XX-XX.

Lepus townsendii townsendii

western white-tailed jackrabbit **Element Code:** AMAEB03041

Status

Federal: None
State: None

NDDB Element Ranks

Global: G5T5
State: S3?

Other Lists

CDFG Status: SC

Habitat Associations

General: SAGEBRUSH, SUBALPINE CONIFER, JUNIPER, ALPINE DWARF SHRUB & PERENNIAL GRASSLAND.

Micro: OPEN AREAS WITH SCATTERED SHRUBS & EXPOSED FLAT-TOPPED HILLS WITH OPEN STANDS OF TREES, BRUSH & HERBACEOUS UNDERSTORY.

Occurrence No. 11 **Map Index:** 27950 **EO Index:** 58805

Occ Rank: Unknown
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen

Element: 1949-05-05
Site: 1949-05-05

Record Last Updated: 2004-12-21

Quad Summary: Bridgeport (3811932/487C), Big Alkali (3811922/470B)

County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.25504º / -119.22714º
UTM: Zone-11 N4236458 E305130
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POINT
Radius: 1 mile

Township: 05N
Range: 25E
Section: 33 **Qtr:** XX
Meridian: M
Elevation: 6,500 ft

Location: BRIDGEPORT.
Location Detail:
Ecological:
Threat:
General: ONE SPECIMEN COLLECTED 5 MAY 1949 BY J. SEVERAID AT "BRIDGEPORT, ON U.S. HWY. 395." DEPOSITED AT MVZ #113712.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Nycticorax nycticorax

black-crowned night heron **Element Code:** ABNGA11010

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	**Global:** G5	**CDFG Status:**
State: None	**State:** S3	

Habitat Associations

General: COLONIAL NESTER, USUALLY IN TREES, OCCASIONALLY IN TULE PATCHES.

Micro: ROOKERY SITES LOCATED ADJACENT TO FORAGING AREAS: LAKE MARGINS, MUD-BORDERED BAYS, MARSHY SPOTS.

Occurrence No. 19 **Map Index:** 66215 **EO Index:** 66294

Occ Rank: Good
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen
Element: 2004-XX-XX
Site: 2004-XX-XX

Record Last Updated: 2006-09-13

Quad Summary: Bridgeport (3811932/487C)

County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.25713º / -119.22361º
UTM: Zone-11 N4236683 E305444
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POINT
Radius: 1/5 mile

Township: 05N
Range: 25E
Section: 33 **Qtr:** NW
Meridian: M
Elevation: 6,470 ft

Location: NE BRIDGEPORT.

Location Detail:

Ecological: THICK SEASONAL FLOODING WILLOW THICKET. BACKS ONTO COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT ON HWY 395.

Threat:

General: ROOKERY SITE. 6 ADULTS OBSERVED IN 2004. MANY MORE THAT ARE NOT VISIBLE PROBABLY PRESENT. UP TO 20 HERONS OBSERVED DURING PREVIOUS VISIT.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Ochotona princeps muiri

Yosemite pika

Element Code: AMAEA0102J

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	**Global:** G5T2T4	**CDFG Status:**
State: None	**State:** S2S4	

Habitat Associations

General: MOUNTAINOUS AREAS, GENERALLY AT HIGHER ELEVATIONS, OFTEN ABOVE THE TREELINE UP TO THE LIMIT OF VEGETATION. AT LOWER ELEV

Micro: TALUS SLOPES, OCCASIONALLY ON MINE TAILINGS. PREFERS TALUS-MEADOW INTERFACE.

Occurrence No. 54 **Map Index:** 46661 **EO Index:** 71047

Occ Rank: Unknown
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen
Element: 1972-09-XX
Site: 1972-09-XX

Record Last Updated: 2007-10-11

Quad Summary: Bridgeport (3811932/487C), Conway Stage Station (3811941/487A), Dome Hill (3811931/487D)

County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.36212º / -119.11460º
UTM: Zone-11 N4248111 E315250
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POINT
Radius: 1 mile

Township: 06N
Range: 26E
Section: 15 **Qtr:** XX
Meridian: M
Elevation:

Location: MASONIC.

Location Detail: MAPPED ACCORDING TO LOCATION GIVEN IN THE METHODS SECTION OF THE ARTICLE.

Ecological: OLD MINING TOWN. PIKAS OCCUPY THE ADJACENT MILE TAILINGS AND NEARBY NATURAL LAVAL ROCK OUTCROPPINGS.

Threat:

General: PIKA WERE OBSERVED FROM JUN 1969 TO SEP 1972.

Owner/Manager: USFS-TOIYABE NF

Phacelia monoensis

Mono County phacelia

Element Code: PDHYD0C4V0

Status

Federal: None
State: None

NDDB Element Ranks

Global: G3
State: S2.1

Other Lists

CNPS List: 1B.1

Habitat Associations

General: GREAT BASIN SCRUB, PINYON AND JUNIPER WOODLAND, MEADOWS AND SEEPS.

Micro: RIDGETOPS IN ALKALINE MOUNTAIN MEADOWS IN CLAY SOILS; ALSO ROADSIDES. 1900-2900M.

Occurrence No. 4 **Map Index:** 15708 **EO Index:** 3632

Occ Rank: Excellent
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen

Element: 1991-06-12
Site: 1991-06-12

Record Last Updated: 1995-11-06

Quad Summary: Bridgeport (3811932/487C)

County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.33368º / -119.16552º
UTM: Zone-11 N4245057 E310727
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POINT
Radius: 80 meters

Township: 06N
Range: 26E
Section: 31 **Qtr:** SW
Meridian: M
Elevation: 7,700 ft

Location: ROAD TO MASONIC, NORTHEAST OF BRIDGEPORT.

Location Detail: APPROXIMATELY 5 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MASONIC ON ROAD 046. 3.6 MILES NORTHEAST OF JUNCTION OF ROAD 182 AND 046. FOUND ON ABOUT 400' OF ROADSIDE, UP TO 30' FROM ROAD. WITHIN THE SE 1/4 OF THE SW 1/4 OF SECTION 30.

Ecological: ADJACENT TO PINYON-JUNIPER WOODLAND. ASSOCIATED WITH ALLIUM ANACEPS, MONOLEPIS NUTTALLIANA, AND MENTZELIA ALBICAULIS. RED CLAYEY SOIL ON ROAD SURFACE AND GRANULAR SOIL ON SLOPE ADJACENT TO ROAD.

Threat: ROAD USE AND ROAD GRADING.

General: 1200 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 1991. COLLECTION MADE AT THIS SITE IN 1945 BY ALEXANDER AND KELLOGG.

Owner/Manager: USFS-TOIYABE NF

California Department of Fish and Game
Natural Diversity Database
Full Report with Sources for Selected Occurrence

Pyrgulopsis wongi

Wong's springsnail

Element Code: IMGASJ0360

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	**Global:** G2	**CDFG Status:**
State: None	**State:** S1S2	

Habitat Associations

General: OWENS VALLEY. ALONG EAST SIDE FROM PINE CR TO LITTLE LAKE & ALONG WEST SIDE FROM FRENCH SPRING TO MARBLE CREEK.

Micro: SEEPS AND SMALL-MODERATE SIZE SPRING-FED STREAMS. COMMON IN WATERCRESS AND/OR ON SMALL BITS OF TRAVERTINE & STONE.

Occurrence No. 42 **Map Index:** 61047 **EO Index:** 61083

Occ Rank: Unknown
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen
Element: 1991-06-27
Site: 1991-06-27

Record Last Updated: 2005-04-20

Quad Summary: Big Alkali (3811922/470B)
County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.23195º / -119.16902º
UTM: Zone-11 N4233775 E310156
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POLYGON
Area:

Township: 04N
Range: 25E
Section: 01 **Qtr:** XX
Meridian: M
Elevation: 7,330 ft

Location: CLARK CANYON IN THE BODIE HILLS.
Location Detail: MAPPED TO INCLUDE THE SECTION OF STREAM WITH THE ONLY IDENTIFIED SPRING.
Ecological:
Threat:
General: 30 COLLECTED 27 JUN 1991 BY R. HERSHLER, USNM #874191.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Sources

USN05S0008 UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM (SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION). PRINTOUT OF SPECIMEN COLLECTION INFORMATION FOR PYRGULOPSIS WONGI. 2005-04-20.

Sphaeromeria potentilloides var. nitrophila

alkali tansy-sage

Element Code: PDAST8S061

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	**Global:** G5T4	**CNPS List:** 2.2
State: None	**State:** S2.2	

Habitat Associations

General: MEADOWS AND SEEPS, PLAYAS.

Micro: USUALLY ALKALINE SOILS. 2100-2400M.

Occurrence No. 5 **Map Index:** 46661 **EO Index:** 46661

Occ Rank: Unknown
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen
Element: XXXX-XX-XX
Site: XXXX-XX-XX

Record Last Updated: 2001-11-30

Quad Summary: Bridgeport (3811932/487C), Conway Stage Station (3811941/487A), Dome Hill (3811931/487D)

County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.36212º / -119.11460º
UTM: Zone-11 N4248111 E315250
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POINT
Radius: 1 mile

Township: 06N
Range: 26E
Section: 15 **Qtr:** XX
Meridian: M
Elevation:

Location: "MASONIC HILLS."

Location Detail:

Ecological: HIGH ELEVATION SAGEBRUSH-GRASS ZONE.

Threat:

General: NEEDS FIELDWORK; LOCATION INFORMATION IS VERY VAGUE. MAPPED AS BEST GUESS AT MASONIC SITE IN HILLS.

Owner/Manager: USFS-TOIYABE NF

Sphenopholis obtusata

prairie wedge grass

Element Code: PMPOA5T030

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	**Global:** G5	**CNPS List:** 2.2
State: None	**State:** S2.2	

Habitat Associations

General: CISMONTANE WOODLAND, MEADOWS AND SEEPS.

Micro: OPEN MOIST SITES, ALONG RIVERS AND SPRINGS, ALKALINE DESERT SEEPS. 360-2325M.

Occurrence No. 8 **Map Index:** 15696 **EO Index:** 15536

Occ Rank: Unknown
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen
Element: 1980-08-19
Site: 1980-08-19

Record Last Updated: 1992-11-09

Quad Summary: Sweetwater Creek (3811942/487B), Bridgeport (3811932/487C)

County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.37297º / -119.18654º
UTM: Zone-11 N4249461 E308993
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POINT
Radius: 1/5 mile

Township: 06N
Range: 25E
Section: 13 **Qtr:** NW
Meridian: M
Elevation: 6,500 ft

Location: 0.8 KM NE OF MURPHY POND, APPROX. 13 KM NNE OF BRIDGEPORT.

Location Detail:

Ecological: GROWING IN A WET MEADOW WITH JUNCUS BALTICUS, CAREX LANUGINOSA, AND GENTIANOPSIS HOLOPETALA. MAPPED WITH STREPTANTHUS OLIGANTHUS, EO 9.

Threat:

General: HERBARIUM LABEL IS ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE; NEEDS FIELDWORK.

Owner/Manager: USFS-TAHOE NF, DFG

Streptanthus oliganthus

Masonic Mountain jewel-flower

Element Code: PDBRA2G0V0

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	**Global:** G3	**CNPS List:** 1B.2
State: None	**State:** S2.2	

Habitat Associations

General: PINYON-JUNIPER WOODLAND.

Micro: VOLCANIC OR DECOMPOSED GRANITE SOILS, ALONG ROADSIDES AND IN OLD MINE DUMPS. 1965-3050M.

Occurrence No. 5 **Map Index:** 15751 **EO Index:** 20464

Occ Rank: Unknown
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen
Element: 1981-06-16
Site: 1981-06-16

Record Last Updated: 1995-11-13

Quad Summary: Dome Hill (3811931/487D), Bridgeport (3811932/487C)

County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.34991º / -119.12765º
UTM: Zone-11 N4246782 E314079
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POINT
Radius: 1/5 mile

Township: 06N
Range: 26E
Section: 21 **Qtr:** SW
Meridian: M
Elevation: 8,800 ft

Location: NE SLOPE OF MASONIC MOUNTAIN.

Location Detail:

Ecological: ON SANDY SILTY RAVINE (PH= 6.1) WITH ARTEMISIA TRIDENTATA, PHLOX COVILLEI, GRAYIA SPINOSA, MERTENSIA OBLONGIFOLIA VAR. NEVADENSIS, AND ASTRAGALUS WHITNEYI.

Threat:

General: LESS THAN 10 PLANTS SEEN.

Owner/Manager: USFS-TOIYABE NF

Streptanthus oliganthus

Masonic Mountain jewel-flower

Element Code: PDBRA2G0V0

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	**Global:** G3	**CNPS List:** 1B.2
State: None	**State:** S2.2	

Habitat Associations

General: PINYON-JUNIPER WOODLAND.

Micro: VOLCANIC OR DECOMPOSED GRANITE SOILS, ALONG ROADSIDES AND IN OLD MINE DUMPS. 1965-3050M.

Occurrence No. 6 **Map Index:** 15742 **EO Index:** 20463

Occ Rank: Unknown
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen
Element: 1980-06-28
Site: 1980-06-28

Record Last Updated: 1995-11-13

Quad Summary: Bridgeport (3811932/487C)

County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.33769º / -119.13321º
UTM: Zone-11 N4245436 E313561
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POINT
Radius: 1/5 mile

Township: 06N
Range: 26E
Section: 28 **Qtr:** SW
Meridian: M
Elevation: 9,000 ft

Location: WEST SLOPE OF MASONIC MOUNTAIN.

Location Detail:

Ecological: IN A SLIGHT RAVINE ON DECOMPOSED GRANITE (PH= 6.3). ASSOCIATED WITH ARTEMISIA TRIDENTATA, PHLOX COVILLEI, GRAYIA SPINOSA, AND ASTRAGALUS WHITNEYI.

Threat:

General: LESS THAN 10 PLANTS SEEN.

Owner/Manager: USFS-TOIYABE NF

Streptanthus oliganthus

Masonic Mountain jewel-flower

Element Code: PDBRA2G0V0

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	**Global:** G3	**CNPS List:** 1B.2
State: None	**State:** S2.2	

Habitat Associations

General: PINYON-JUNIPER WOODLAND.

Micro: VOLCANIC OR DECOMPOSED GRANITE SOILS, ALONG ROADSIDES AND IN OLD MINE DUMPS. 1965-3050M.

Occurrence No. 9 **Map Index:** 15696 **EO Index:** 20460

Occ Rank: Unknown
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen
Element: 1981-06-18
Site: 1981-06-18

Record Last Updated: 1992-11-09

Quad Summary: Sweetwater Creek (3811942/487B), Bridgeport (3811932/487C)

County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.37297º / -119.18654º
UTM: Zone-11 N4249461 E308993
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POINT
Radius: 1/5 mile

Township: 06N
Range: 25E
Section: 13 **Qtr:** NW
Meridian: M
Elevation: 6,500 ft

Location: BODIE HILLS, EAST OF EAST WALKER RIVER, 0.5 MILE NORTHEAST OF MOUTH OF MURPHY CREEK.

Location Detail: BETWEEN A SEDGY MEADOW AND SMALL CANYON.

Ecological: ON STEEP SLOPE OF GRANITIC BOULDERS AND SAND. IN SHADE AND SCANTY DUFF BENEATH PINUS MONOPHYLLA AND JUNIPERUS OSTOSPERMA.

Threat: MOST OF POPULATION PROBABLY PROTECTED BY DIFFICULT ACCESS.

General: UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS SEEN IN 1980. OVER 100 PLANTS SEEN IN 1981.

Owner/Manager: USFS-TAHOE NF, DFG

Streptanthus oliganthus

Masonic Mountain jewel-flower **Element Code:** PDBRA2G0V0

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	**Global:** G3	**CNPS List:** 1B.2
State: None	**State:** S2.2	

Habitat Associations

General: PINYON-JUNIPER WOODLAND.

Micro: VOLCANIC OR DECOMPOSED GRANITE SOILS, ALONG ROADSIDES AND IN OLD MINE DUMPS. 1965-3050M.

Occurrence No. 16 **Map Index:** 51624 **EO Index:** 51624

Occ Rank: Good
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen
Element: 1993-07-01
Site: 1993-07-01

Record Last Updated: 2003-06-25

Quad Summary: Bridgeport (3811932/487C)

County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.32202º / -119.14336º
UTM: Zone-11 N4243718 E312633
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POLYGON
Area: 9.8 acres

Township: 06N
Range: 26E
Section: 32 **Qtr:** NW
Meridian: M
Elevation: 8,100 ft

Location: WEST SLOPE BODIE HILLS, 0.7 AIR MILE SSW OF MCMILLAN SPRING, NORTHEAST OF BRIDGEPORT.

Location Detail: SITE IS BELOW THREE OLD-AGE PINYON TREES. MAPPED WITHIN THE SW 1/4 OF THE NW 1/4 OF SECTION 32.

Ecological: PINYON/JUNIPER COMMUNITIY WITH RIBES AUREUM, SYMPHORICARPUS LONGIFLORUS, AND POA SECUNDA. ON NNE FACING SLOPE OF 10-20%. PLANTS WERE IN HEAVY DUFF LAYER. PARENT MATERIAL IS OF GRANITIC ORIGIN.

Threat: TWO MINING CLAIM STAKES WERE FOUND WITHIN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE SITE, ALTHOUGH NO APPLICATIONS FOR MINING AS OF 1993.

General: 25 PLANTS OBSERVED BY HALFORD IN 1993. POPULATION IS SMALL AND NO OTHER PLANTS WERE FOUND SURROUNDING SITE.

Owner/Manager: BLM

Streptanthus oliganthus

Masonic Mountain jewel-flower

Element Code: PDBRA2G0V0

Status

Federal: None
State: None

NDDB Element Ranks

Global: G3
State: S2.2

Other Lists

CNPS List: 1B.2

Habitat Associations

General: PINYON-JUNIPER WOODLAND.
Micro: VOLCANIC OR DECOMPOSED GRANITE SOILS, ALONG ROADSIDES AND IN OLD MINE DUMPS. 1965-3050M.

Occurrence No. 17 **Map Index:** 51625 **EO Index:** 51625

Occ Rank: Excellent
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen
Element: 1995-07-15
Site: 1995-07-15

Record Last Updated: 2004-04-15

Quad Summary: Bridgeport (3811932/487C)
County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.27336º / -119.13993º
UTM: Zone-11 N4238312 E312808
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POINT
Radius: 80 meters

Township: 05N
Range: 26E
Section: 20 **Qtr:** SW
Meridian: M
Elevation: 7,000 ft

Location: ADJACENT TO AURORA CANYON ROAD, SOUTH END OF BODIE HILLS, 4.5 AIR MILES ENE OF BRIDGEPORT.

Location Detail: IN ROCKY BASALTIC OUTCROP ADJACENT TO ROAD. MAPPED WITHIN THE SW 1/4 OF THE SW 1/4 OF SECTION 19.

Ecological: IN BASALT OUTCROP WITH ASSOCIATED GREAT BASIN SCRUB COMMUNITY. ASSOCIATES: ARTEMISIA TRIDENTATA SSP. VASEYANA, RIBES CEREUM, SCATTERED HESPEROSTIPA COMOTA. SOILS CONSIST OF LOAMY-SKELETAL MIXED, MESIC LITHIC HAPLOXEROLLS.

Threat: NONE NOTED IN 2003.

General: 60 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 1995 BY HALFORD. HIGH RECRUITMENT OF JUVENILES AT THIS SITE; HALF OF TOTAL POPULATION WAS COMPRISED OF YOUNGER AGE-CLASS INDIVIDUALS. 570 PLANTS SEEN IN 2003 WITH A HIGH RATIO OF JUVENILES TO ADULTS.

Owner/Manager: PVT, BLM

Viola aurea

golden violet

Element Code: PDVIO04420

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	**Global:** G3G4	**CNPS List:** 2.2
State: None	**State:** S2S3	

Habitat Associations

General: GREAT BASIN SCRUB, PINYON-JUNIPER WOODLAND.

Micro: DRY, SANDY SLOPES. 835-1800M.

Occurrence No. 5 **Map Index:** 28081 **EO Index:** 17818

Occ Rank: Unknown
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen
Element: 1940-04-30
Site: 1940-04-30

Record Last Updated: 1996-07-11

Quad Summary: Mt. Jackson (3811933/488D)

County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.28193º / -119.30180º
UTM: Zone-11 N4239602 E298671
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POINT
Radius: 1 mile

Township: 05N
Range: 24E
Section: 23 **Qtr:** XX
Meridian: M
Elevation: 6,500 ft

Location: 4 MILES NORTH OF BRIDGEPORT, SIERRA FOOTHILLS.

Location Detail: MAPPED ABOUT 4 MILES NORTHWEST OF BRIDGEPORT ALONG HIGHWAY 395.

Ecological:

Threat:

General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS 1940 COLLECTION BY HITCHCOCK.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Sources

HIT40S0001 HITCHCOCK. HITCHCOCK #6297 DS #333890. 1940-04-30.

Great Basin Cutthroat Trout Headwater

Element Code: CARC2310CA

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	**Global:** G?	
State: None	**State:** SNR	

Habitat Associations

General:

Micro:

Occurrence No. 1 **Map Index:** 15543 **EO Index:** 5398

Occ Rank: Fair
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen
Element: 1984-08-28
Site: 1984-08-28
Record Last Updated: 1995-11-06

Quad Summary: Mt. Jackson (3811933/488D)
County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.26768º / -119.30197º
UTM: Zone-11 N4238021 E298617
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POLYGON
Area:

Township: 05N
Range: 24E
Section: 28 **Qtr:** NE
Meridian: M
Elevation: 7,600 ft

Location: BY-DAY CREEK, TRIBUTARY TO BUCKEYE CREEK, MONO COUNTY.

Location Detail: FROM USFS ROAD 017 CROSSING TO HEADWATERS.

Ecological: ONLY INDIGENOUS TROUT POPULATION LEFT IN WALKER RIVER DRAINAGE. POPULATION ESTIMATE WAS 642-932 IN 1984. GOOD AGE STRUCTURE. THIS IS A SMALL(1 CFS), HIGH GRADIENT STREAM FLOWING THROUGH FOREST AND MEADOW.

Threat: DEGRADED BY PAST LOGGING & GRAZING; HEADCUTS ARE IN PROGRESS. ACTIVELY MANAGED BY USFS & DFG TO RESTORE AQUATIC VALUES

General: USED AS A SOURCE OF TROUT TO PLANT INTO OTHER STREAMS.

Owner/Manager: USFS-TOIYABE NF, DFG, PVT

Sources

MOY91R0001 MOYLE, P. & C. SWIFT. CATALOGUE OF POTENTIAL AQUATIC DIVERSITY AREAS. 1991-09-XX.

Oncorhynchus clarkii henshawi

Lahontan cutthroat trout

Element Code: AFCHA02081

Status

Federal: Threatened
State: None

NDDB Element Ranks

Global: G4T3
State: S2

Other Lists

CDFG Status:

Habitat Associations

General: HISTORICALLY IN ALL ACCESSIBLE COLD WATERS OF THE LAHONTON BASIN IN A WIDE VARIETY OF WATER TEMPS & CONDITIONS.

Micro: CANNOT TOLERATE PRESENCE OF OTHER SALMONIDS. REQUIRES GRAVEL RIFFLES IN STREAMS FOR SPAWNING.

Occurrence No. 3 **Map Index:** 15543 **EO Index:** 5397

Occ Rank: Fair
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown

Dates Last Seen

Element: 1996-07-11
Site: 1996-07-11

Record Last Updated: 1997-03-20

Quad Summary: Mt. Jackson (3811933/488D)
County Summary: Mono

Lat/Long: 38.26768º / -119.30197º
UTM: Zone-11 N4238021 E298617
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC
Symbol Type: POLYGON
Area:

Township: 05N
Range: 24E
Section: 28 **Qtr:** NE
Meridian: M
Elevation: 7,600 ft

Location: BY-DAY CREEK, TRIBUTARY TO EAST WALKER RIVER, MONO COUNTY.

Location Detail: IN THE PERENNIAL PORTIONS OF THE STREAM UPSTREAM OF CULVERT BARRIER AT CROSSING OF ROADS 017 AND 076.

Ecological: INDIGENOUS POP; 642-932 FISH IN 1984; GOOD AGE STRUCTURE. HABITAT QUALITY FAIR (1982)

Threat: DEGRADED BY PAST LOGGING & GRAZING BUT ACTIVELY MANAGED BY USFS & DFG TO RESTORE RIPARIAN & AQUATIC VALUES. ROAD, SILT.

General: 1982 POP EST 500. USED AS SOURCE OF PURE CT-L TO PLANT OTHER WATERS. 1986 CDFG & USFS ESTABLISHED WRITTEN AGREEMENT FOR MAINTENANCE OF BY-DAY CREEK. 1985 USFS PUT IN STREAM RESTORATION FEATURES. SINGLE PASS SAMPLING, 1996 PRODUCED LOW #'S.

Owner/Manager: USFS-TOIYABE NF, DFG, PVT

Sources

DFG86U0001 CA DEPT. OF FISH & GAME, US FOREST SERVICE. COLLECTION AGREEMENT BETWEEN DFG AND USFS FOR MAINTENANCE OF BY-DAY CREEK. 1986-03-11.

DFG96F0001 DFG - BECKER, DAWN. MEMO TO FISHERIES FILES AT R-5 (BISHOP OFFICE): LAHONTAN CUTTHROAT TROUT SURVEY, JULY 11, 1996, BYDAY CREEK, MONO COUNTY. 1996-07-11.

GER80U0001 GERSTUNG, ERIC (CDFG). LOCALITIES FOR ENDANGERED SALMONIDS: ONCORHYNCHUS AGUABONITA WHITEI, O. CLARKI CLARKI, O. CLARKI HENSHAWI, O. CLARKI SELENIRIS, SALVELINUS CONFLUENTUS. 1980-XX-XX.

GER85R0001 GERSTUNG, ERIC (CDFG). FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR LAHONTAN CUTTHROAT TROUT (SALMO CLARKI HEWSHAWI) IN CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN NEVADA WATERS. 1985-01-XX.

PIS83U0001 PISTER, P. LETTER TO S. NICOLA INDICATING SURVEY STATUS FOR BY-DAY & MURPHY CREEKS. 1983-XX-XX.

WON84F0003 WONG, DARREL. FIELD SURVEY FORM FOR LAHONTAN CUTTHROAT TROUT STREAM. 1984-XX-XX.

WON84F0004 WONG, DARREL. FIELD SURVEY FORM FOR LAHONTAN CUTTHROAT TROUT STREAM. 1984-XX-XX.

Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants

v7-09b 4-10-09

Status: search results - Thu, Jul. 9, 2009, 14:46 b

{QUADS_123} =~ m/487C/ Search

Tip: `CNPS_LIST:"List 3"` (note the field name) returns only taxa on List 3. `"List 3"` by itself, matches the phrase wherever found. Browse the list of **field names**.[all tips and help.][search history]

Your Quad Selection: Bridgeport (487C) 3811932

Hits 1 to 11 of 11

Requests that specify topo quads will return only Lists 1-3.

To save selected records for later study, click the ADD button.

ADD checked items to Plant Press | check all | check none

Selections will appear in a new window.

open	save	hits	scientific	common	family	CNPS
		1	**Arabis bodiensis**	Bodie Hills rock cress	Brassicaceae	List 1B.3
		1	**Arabis cobrensis**	Masonic rock cress	Brassicaceae	List 2.3
		1	**Astragalus oophorus var. lavinii**	Lavin's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	List 1B.2
		1	**Crepis runcinata ssp. hallii**	Hall's meadow hawksbeard	Asteraceae	List 2.1
		1	**Cusickiella quadricostata**	Bodie Hills cusickiella	Brassicaceae	List 1B.2
		1	**Glyceria grandis**	American manna grass	Poaceae	List 2.3
		1	**Mentzelia torreyi**	Torrey's blazing star	Loasaceae	List 2.2
		1	**Phacelia monoensis**	Mono County phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	List 1B.1
		1	**Sphaeromeria potentilloides var. nitrophila**	alkali tansy-sage	Asteraceae	List 2.2
		1	**Sphenopholis obtusata**	prairie wedge grass	Poaceae	List 2.2
		1	**Streptanthus oliganthus**	Masonic Mountain jewel-flower	Brassicaceae	List 1B.2

To save selected records for later study, click the ADD button.

ADD checked items to Plant Press | check all | check none

Selections will appear in a new window.

No more hits.

Appendix B: Cultural Resources Reports

Cultural Resources Investigation in Support of the Stock Drive Realignment, Bryant Field Airport, Bridgeport, California

Submitted to the Federal Aviation Administration

Barry Franklin
Federal Aviation Administration
San Francisco Airports District Office
Environmental Protection Specialist
831 Mitten Road, Room 210
Burlingame, CA 94010

Report Authors:
Denise M. Jurich, RPA
Jesse Martinez
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PBS&J
1200 2nd Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

August 2010

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Under contract to Mono County Department of Public Works, PBS&J conducted a cultural resources inventory of approximately 1.0 acre in Bridgeport, California. The cultural resources inventory consisted of an archaeological survey and a historic resources review. The purpose of the inventory was to locate and record cultural resources, develop preliminary evaluations of the resources in regard to their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR), and provide recommendations for additional investigations, if warranted.

Only one archaeological resource was identified as a result of the survey. The archaeological resource consists of an obsidian bifacial thinning flake discovered near a culvert at the intersection of Stock Drive and Court Street. Three historic-age residence and outbuildings are located on the project site. While known to the local community, the residents of the buildings do not appear to have significantly contributed to local, regional, or national history; therefore, the buildings would not qualify for the NRHP under criterion B. The residence and outbuildings are not particularly excellent examples of any style and the façade has been modified on the residence; therefore they would not qualify for the NRHP under criterion C. The residence and associated outbuildings are not known to have been associated with any significant historical events or expected to yield important information. Therefore, they would not qualify under criteria A or D. In addition, due to proximity and type of improvements of the proposed project to the buildings it is anticipated that these buildings would not be affected in any way. The survey also identified Stock Drive as a cultural resource; however, the resource is not associated with person or events important in national, state, or local history, nor is it representative of a style, and is not likely to yield information important to the past. In addition, Stock Drive is still in use and has been continuously maintained since its construction and therefore does not retain any integrity. It is not recommended for listing on the NRHP. No additional historical or archaeological investigations are recommended at this time.

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INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the methods and results of an archaeological and historic resources survey of approximately 1.0 acre completed for the Mono County Department of Public Works. The Phase I archeological survey was undertaken to determine if there were any prehistoric or historic archeological resources within the currently proposed project limits in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended by Public Law 94-43, Public Law 91-190, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; Public Law 93-291, Preservation of Historic and Archeological Data, amending Public Law 96-523. Also applicable is 36 CFR 800, Protection of Historic Properties. State of California recording requirements were employed for this project.

The survey was conducted on June 22, 2009. The following PBS&J personnel conducted the fieldwork:

> Denise Jurich, M.A. Anthropology, R.P.A., 13 years of experience in California and Great Basin archaeology.

The potential for the proposed undertaking to adversely affect historic buildings was analyzed by the following PBS&J personnel:

> Amber Grady, M.A. Historic Preservation, 8 years of experience.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The current project is located within the town of Bridgeport in Mono County, California (Figure 1). Mono County is centrally located along the California-Nevada border, directly east of the San Francisco-Bay Area and east of the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The Bryant Field Airport property is located in an area that was part of the original town site for Bridgeport, east of the present downtown. The current alignment of Stock Drive lies within the Runway Safety Area (RSA) and Object Free Area (OFA) of Runway 34. The proposed realignment moves the roadway outside of the RSA and OFA. This project consists of realigning Stock Drive approximately 695 feet in length with a total pavement width of 24 feet. Construction includes clearing and grubbing, earthwork operations within the proposed 60-foot right-of-way, aggregate base, asphalt concrete pavement, striping, and signage. In addition, a multi-use path will be paved on Court Street to allow access for maintenance vehicles and pedestrians. By realigning Stock Drive to be out of the RSA and OFA, additional improvements also need to be done within the RSA to make it compliant with FAA guidelines. The existing drainage ditches will be replaced with storm drain pipes for an approximate length of 430 feet; a manhole will be installed at the intersection of the two pipes. The vegetation will be removed within the RSA and the terrain will be re-graded to meet FAA guidelines. The realignment of Stock Drive necessitates a new chain link fence to be constructed along the north side of the proposed right of way (approximately 700 linear feet) as well as the

***Source*:** Microsoft Streets and Trips, basemap, 2009.

FIGURE **1**

Bryant Field Location Map

100009483

07265 | JCS | 09

construction of a wire fence along the south side of the proposed right of way (approximately 790 linear feet). A new automatic gate with card reader will be constructed at the entrance of the airport to replace the existing swing gate. The Archaeological Area of Potential Effect (APE) is depicted in Figure 2 and the Architectural APE is depicted in Figure 3.

Sources Consulted

At the request of PBS&J archaeologist Denise Jurich, a records search for the proposed project was conducted by the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System on June 5, 2009 (File # EIC-MNO-ST-416; Appendix A). This included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Historic Resources Inventory, previously recorded cultural resources, earlier field studies, and other historic documents for an area encompassing the Area of Potential Effects (APE) and ¼-mile radius. No resources were identified in the APE; however, ten resources have been recorded within a ¼-mile of the project area (see Table 1).

Table 1: List of Cultural Resources within ¼ Mile of APE

Cultural Resource	Resource Name	Type	Age
CA-MNO-3125/H		Flake Stone and Historic Refuse Scatter	Mixed
CA-MNO-4527	Bodie Hills Obsidian Source	Flake Stone, Obsidian Quarry and Cobble Flow	Prehistoric
CA-MNO-274		Flake Stone Scatter	Prehistoric
CA-MNO-275		Flake Stone Scatter and Occupation Site	Prehistoric
CA-MNO-276		Obsidian Quarry	Prehistoric
CA-MNO-2761H	Old Country Road	Dirt and gravel historic road	Historic
CA-MNO-3126		Flake Stone Scatter	Prehistoric
CA-MNO-3127H		Historic Refuse Scatter	Historic
26-2805	Mono County Courthouse	Standing Structure	Historic
26-4873	Bryant/Sturgeon Residence	Standing Structure	Historic

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was also consulted about the project. The NAHC identified seven Native American contacts for the project (Table 2). Consultation letters were sent June 8, 2009 to all of the contacts; none responded. Follow-up emails and phone calls to the contacts provided by the NAHC were made on July 1, 2009. Messages were left for Mike Keller, Art Sam, David Moose, and Charlotte Lange; Raymond Andrews' line was disconnected. The only response received was from Theresa Yanez-Stone; she informed us of her new email address. No comment was made concerning the project. No other responses were received. Native American correspondence is presented in Appendix B.

FIGURE **2**

Archaeological APE

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FIGURE **3**

Architectural APE

100008572

10167 | JCS | 09

Table 2: Native Americans Contacted

Name and Affiliation	Method of Consultation	Date of Consultation	Response
Mike Keller, Chairperson Benton Paiute Reservation	Letter/Phone Call	June 8, 2009/ July 1, 2009	None
David Moose, Chairperson Big Pine Band of Owens Valley	Letter/Phone Call	June 8, 2009/ July 1, 2009	None
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Big Pine Band of Owens Valley	Letter/Email	June 8, 2009/ July 1, 2009	None
Charlotte Lange, Chairperson Mono Lake Indian Community	Letter/Phone Call	June 8, 2009/ July 1, 2009	None
Art Sam, Chairperson Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony	Letter/Phone Call	June 8, 2009/ July 1, 2009	None
Theresa Stone-Yanez Bishop Paiute Tribe THPO	Letter/Email	June 8, 2009/ July 1, 2009	None/New Email address given only
Raymond Andrews, Chairman KutzadikaA Indian Community Cultural Preservation Association	Letter/Phone Call	June 8, 2009/ July 1, 2009	None

BACKGROUND

Environment

The town of Bridgeport is located in Bridgeport Valley, along the western edge of the Basin and Range Province. Characterized as a semi-arid Mediterranean climate, summers in the project area are warm and dry, with temperatures ranging between 15°C to 45°C. Winters are cold, between -20°C to 5°C and slightly dry. Almost all precipitation (24.5 - 30.0 cm) occurs as snow in the winter, due to Bridgeport's position within the rainshadow of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range (Busby et al. 1979). Soils in Bridgeport Valley are defined as the Serita complex. Formed on mixed alluvial material, the surface layer consists of gravelly to very gravelly sandy loam, while the subsoil is very gravelly to very cobbly sandy clay loam (Fly 1981).

Flora found throughout Bridgeport Valley is typical of Desert Scrub communities, and includes big mountain sage (*Artemesia tridentate* sp. *Vaeyana)*, curly-leafed rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus*), bitterroot (*Lewisia rediviva*), eriogonum (*E. fasciculatum* var.), great basin wild rye (*Secale* sp.), desert peach (*Prunus andersonii*), green ephedra (*Ephedra viridis*), greasewood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus)*, and bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentate*; Howald 2000; Messick 1982).

Fauna in the project area include mule deer (*Odocoileus lemionus*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), kit fox (*Vulpes macrotes*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), badger (*Taxidea taxus*), kangaroo mice/rats (*Dipodomys* sp.), pocket mice (*Peroganthus* sp.), sagebrush chipmunk (*Eutamias minimus*), striped skunk (*M. mephitis estar*), ground squirrel (*Citellus* sp.), rabbit (*Sylvilagus* sp.), jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus and L. townsendii*; Busby et al. 1979; Department of Fish and Game 1990a), and historically, mountain sheep (*Ovis canadensis*; Hall 1980). The bird community of Bridgeport Valley includes Brewer's blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*), mountain bluebird (*Sialia*

currocoides), mountain quail (*Oreortyx pictus*), pinyon jay (*Gymnorhinus urophzsianus*), California quail (*Lophortyx californica*), sage sparrow (*Ampispiza belli*), and the western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*; Department of Fish and Game 1990b). Historic activities, such as agriculture and livestock grazing (Wedertz 1978), have done much to alter the biotic communities in Bridgeport Valley.

Ethnography

The study area occurs within the territory of the Western Numic, which is subdivided into two groups; Northern Paiute and Mono (Fowler and Liljeblad 1986:435; Miller 1986). Today, the Native American inhabitants of Bridgeport are the Mono Paiute (Davis 1964, 1965), whose reservation is north of the project area (Halford 1998). Other groups that may have visited the area include the Northern Paiute, the Owens Valley Paiute, the Washoe, and the Miwok (Hall 1980). Fowler and Liljebald (1986), Liljebald and Fowler (1986), and Busby et al. (1979) provide an overview of earlier ethnographies of the study area (Davis 1965; Steward 1933, 1938). In general, groups in the region were typically organized into small subsistence groups or family bands that merged throughout the year for game drives, resource harvesting, or festivals. Given Bridgeport's elevation (6600 feet above mean sea level) and harsh winters, the area was most likely visited in the summer during seasonal gathering rounds (Mills 2003).

Prehistory

The most widely accepted cultural chronology for the Inyo-Mono region was originally developed by Bettinger and Taylor (1974). Subsequent studies in the area (Basgall 1987; Basgall et al. 1987; Delacorte 1990; Delacorte and McGuire 1993; Hall 1983; Jackson 1985; Mills 2003; Zeanah and Leigh 2002) have further refined the chronological sequence.

Five cultural periods are recognized in the region. The earliest, the Lake Mohave Period (ca. pre-6000 B.P.) is characterized by long-stemmed (Lake Mohave and Silver Lake) or fluted (Great Basin Concave Base) projectile points, crescents, and a variety of flaked stone tools, but little to no milling equipment. Lake Mohave populations are thought to have been highly mobile groups whose economies emphasized hunting a variety of game over plant processing.

Assemblages attributed to the Little Lake Period (ca. 6000-3150 B.P) often derive from small occupation sites situated in riparian and lacustrine settings. These accumulations typically contain one or two forms of bifurcate-stemmed (Pinto and Little Lake or Gatecliff) projectile points, bifaces, formalized unifacial flake tools, and copious amounts of ground stone; tool-kits consistent with broad-spectrum foraging economies (Zeanah and Leigh 2002).

The Newberry Period (ca. 3150-1350 B.P.) is characterized by side- and corner-notched (Elko Series), non-fluted concave base (Humboldt Concave-base), and contracting-stem

(Gypsum) dart points. Tool-kits become more diverse during this time, and many Newberry collections contain a suite of flaked stone tools as well as a significant amount of formalized and portable ground stone implements (Zeanah and Leigh 2002).

Haiwee Period (1350-650 B.P.) accumulations are marked by small stemmed (Rose Spring and Eastgate) arrow points, expedient flake-based tools, less formalized milling gear, pottery, and beads. A generalized economy was practiced during the Haiwee Period, and resources such as pinyon became important components of the diet (Bettinger 1982, 1989; Zeanah and Leigh 2002).

Finally, the Marana Period (ca. 650 B.P. -contact) is characterized by small side-notched (Desert Side-notched) and triangular (Cottonwood) arrow points, Owens Valley Brown Ware ceramics, and expedient flaked and ground stone tools. An increase in the frequency of large lowland occupation sites, many of which have extensive midden development, pinyon storage facilities, and house structures, implies greater sedentism than in earlier periods (Zeanah and Leigh 2002).

History-Bridgeport and Mono County

The following information is taken primarily from *Mono Diggings* by Frank S. Wedertz (1978) and historical information provided in the Mono County Historical Society's Newsletters posed on their website (http://www.cagenweb.com/mono/mchs.htm).

Mono County was formed in 1861 from territory taken from Calaveras, Mariposa, and Fresno counties. "Mono" is believed to be a diminutive form of the Shoshonean Indian term "Monache," a name applied to those Shoshones living east of the Sierra and north of Owens Lake. Boundaries were ill-defined for counties as well as states for many years. In 1861 both California and Nevada Territory originally claimed the same land around Aurora. The wealth of the gold and silver deposits of the Mono and Esmeralda districts was seen as the cause for the land struggle. The dispute would not be settled for two years, during which both California and Nevada claimed Aurora. A boundary commission was appointed in 1863 to settle the dispute and, in concert with the U.S. Surveyor, the eastern boundary of California and Mono County and the western boundary of Nevada were set. In 1863 when the official boundary survey was completed it was discovered that Aurora, the first County seat for Mono County, was approximately 3 miles inside the Nevada border. An election was held in 1864 and Bridgeport became the new County Seat.

Many expeditions passed through Mono County on their way to the west coast. One European party to cross into the Mono Basin was lead by Lt. Treadwell Moore in 1852. Moore traversed the Sierra Nevada over Mono Pass, following an established Indian trail, and entered the basin via Bloody Canyon. On a punitive expedition against Chief Teneiya and his band of Yosemite Miwok, he made discoveries of gold and other minerals while exploring the region north and south of Mono Lake, thus leading to the

first settlement of the area. Other parties to travel through Bridgeport Valley and the Mono Basin included the Jedediah Strong Smith party in 1827, the Joseph R. Walker party in 1833, the Bidwell-Bartleson party in 1841, John Charles Fremont and Kit Carson in 1844, and the Lee Vining party in 1852-53. The Bidwell-Bartleson party was the first successful emigrant train to cross the Great Basin and the Sierra Nevada.

In 1857, gold was discovered at Dogtown, approximately seven miles south of Bridgeport, which lead to the mining boom in the Eastern Sierra. Subsequent discoveries were made on the south face of Conway Summit at Monoville (a.k.a. Mono Diggings) in 1859, in Bodie in 1859, and in the Aurora-Esmeralda and Masonic districts in 1860. These discoveries contributed to the growth of Bridgeport as an important stop on the way to the mining towns in Mono County. The Bodie, Esmeralda, Masonic, and Benton Districts attracted the population necessary to form Mono County. As the mining camps grew, the County experienced a growing network of toll roads that connected Aurora, Bodie, Bridgeport, Lundy, Mammoth, and Dunderberg. Other activities in the County that spurred the economy and growth in the area included placer and travertine mining.

Bridgeport is currently the name of the town, valley, canyon, and creek in the area. The valley was first called Big Meadows and was a grass-covered area that attracted farmers around 1855. The East Walker River flows directly through the town, which was known as the "settlement at the bridge" or the "old crossing" before the name Bridgeport was agreed upon. Originally the town was established on the east side of the river near the original bridge site, now a pedestrian bridge. The original bridge was built to accommodate all manner of transportation at the time including large wagon loads of goods headed for the surrounding mining camps. The bridge has been replaced over time and once accommodated the automobile traffic through town before the northern crossing was constructed and the original bridge site was replaced with the pedestrian bridge that exists today. The project area is located on the old town site adjacent to the pedestrian bridge and the East Walker River on the north side of Court Street. Many who settled in Bridgeport tried their luck at mining upon first arriving to the area before settling into the various trades. Just as the initial growth of the town was connected to the mining activities the continued prosperity of Bridgeport was also directly connected to that of the nearby mining camps. The town's economy fluctuated in sync with that of the mining camps because Bridgeport's industries focused on providing goods and services to these camps. Also, like other towns Bridgeport was a spot where miners would spend the winter. The area around the old crossing was a popular spot for local teamsters and loggers that often camped there. Wedertz (1978) provides the following account of the growth of Bridgeport:

> By October, 1863, in response to the Aurora excitement, needs for feed, meat, and lumber at the mining camp, quite a settlement had grown east of the old crossing. Expectations were high that the Sonora-Mono Wagon Road would soon be finished to add volume to the trading taking place at the Bridge. In March, 1864, the same correspondent referred

> to the settlement as Bridgeport, the bridge and the many New Englanders combining to create the naming. Growth was slow, however, Bridgeport having polled only 142 votes in the September election of 1863.

Bridgeport was first settled in 1859-60 by brothers William T. and G.A. Whitney on the west side of the valley. Other early settlers included George Byron "By" Day, Napoleon Bonaparte Hunewill, Clarence R. Wedertz, George Kirkwood, E.H. Perry, A.D. Allen, Kelso, Rufus Hanson, G.C. Hanson, W.J. Clements, Charles Snyder, Sidney Huntoon, B.F. Jones, A. Bronson, M. Durfee, F. Moullen, T. Magilton, Joseph Garretson, Alex Bell, George Ault, Solomon Townsend, John C. Nowlan, C.R. Waterman, and W.W. Williamson. The old ranches of Bryant and Kingsley constitute a major portion of the present townsite of Bridgeport and were largely responsible for laying out the site. By 1861, much of the land in Bridgeport (a.k.a. Big Meadows) had been surveyed and mapped.

Bridgeport became the county seat in 1863 and the current courthouse was built in 1880. The courthouse is still in use today and is the second-oldest courthouse in California still in operation. The first Mono County Courthouse was located in the American Hotel on Court Street until 1881. It was located east of the East Walker River, on the north side of Court Street possibly in the project area. The American Hotel was initially rented and later purchased. "In 1866 the County also leased the entire second floor of the Bryant and Reese store, located across the street from the American Hotel (Wedertz 1978)." The Bryant and Reese Store could have been located just south of the project area on the south side of Court Street. At some point the entire town was relocated to the west side of the river presumably around 1880. In 1883 the original courthouse, the American Hotel, was purchased at auction by A.J. Severe and moved to his ranch where it was used for hay storage. At this time buildings were commonly purchased and moved to other locations for continued use. In 1892 Washington P. Brandon moved his house to the original courthouse site. Washington P. Brandon is listed on the 1912 Great Register of Mono County as a farmer. Other historical accounts note him as a rancher and teamster (Wedertz 1978). Mr. Brandon settled in El Dorado County upon first arriving to California with his parents and siblings. The family was originally from Iowa. Mr. Brandon moved to Mono County and acquired the project site for the purposes of ranching. He was known for handling large teams of horses and mules. Mr. Brandon married Dorothea Wedertz; their descendants and relatives lived in Bridgeport and the Antelope Valley at least into the 1970s (Wedertz 1978).

Formal education was provided to the children of Bridgeport starting in the 1860s under Charles Elliott and in 1880 a school house was completed. The school census showed 116 children in the Bridgeport School District that year. Alice Hayes was elected Mono County Superintendent of Schools in 1874 and was the first women in the State to hold this position. The Mono County Museum is housed in the old schoolhouse, which was in operation as a school until 1964.

Main Street was the center of activity for Bridgeport and was routinely filled with cattle and sheep that were being driven through town. A bull fight even occurred on at least one occasion in 1889. However, with a population in the hundreds the town has always been relatively quiet compared to town such as Bodie, which at its peak reportedly had approximately 8,000 residents. Ice was cut from the East Walker River, adjacent to the west side of the project area, and stored for later use. Bridgeport societies included the Good Templars; the Travertine Council, No. 119, of the Chosen Friends; the Odd Fellows' Lodge, No. 386; Alta Lodge No 333; and the Masons. The Main Street was paved in 1906. The Bridgeport Union Newspaper was established in 1880 by brothers Robert and Alex Folger and was published into the 1950s. It was previously printed in Bodie between 1878-80 and known as the Bodie Chronicle.

Dr. Clark Sinclair was the first doctor in Bridgeport and the only one for many years. The County Hospital was established in Bodie in 1879 and then later near the intersection of Hwy 395 and Greek Creek Road, south of Bridgeport.

Twenty-five historic sites and buildings are noted on a walking tour brochure designed by the Eastern Sierra Scenic Byway Project (Table 3). This list of sites gives a general idea of the known resources that are still present in Bridgeport.

FIELD METHODS

Archaeological Survey

Field methods included a pedestrian survey of the APE. The pedestrian survey consisted of a single crew person walking a series of north/south parallel transects of the APE to the north of Court Street. The southern portion of the APE near the Bryant/Sturgeon residence had been previously surveyed in 2007 (EIP associates 2007). There has been previous disturbance in the APE. To the north of Stock Drive the ground has been graded and there are markers for an underground cable from the intersection of Court Street and Stock Drive to the intersection of Stock Drive and Highway 182. In addition, an open ditch parallels Stock Drive to the north before terminating at Highway 182.

Historic Resources Review

A visual inspection was performed of the buildings and structures present on the south side of the current Stock Drive and photographs were taken of the exteriors. The area under consideration is currently vacant and located on private property. During the June 2009 site visit the area surrounding the buildings was covered with tall non-native grasses which somewhat restrict visibility. Photographs and documentation from an April 2007 site visit to the area were used to aid in the analysis.

Table 3: Historic Resources in Bridgeport

Resources Name	Historic Name	Resource Type	Address	Date of Construction/ Event	Notes
Old Bridgeport Jail		Building	49 Bryant St.	1883	Used continuously until 1964.
Bridgeport Chronicle Union Building Site		Site	Adjacent to 50 North School St.	n/a	The site of the building is marked by a plaque.
Community Church		Building	80 Emigrant St.		Formerly a store owned by L.E. Wedertz. Moved in 1901.
Mary McCulloch House		Building	106 Emigrant St.		Former occupants: Grace Crocker and Denton family.
Harvey Ladd House		Building	122 Emigrant St.		Moved from the Hunewill Ranch.
Welfare Building (orig. hospital)		Building	137 Emigrant St.		
"By" Day House		Building	260 Emigrant St.		Home of George Byron "By" Day.
Kirkwood House		Building	85 Kirkwood St.		Home of Thomas Kirkwood.
Kirkwood Barns		Buildings	West side of Kirkwood St.		
DeChambeau House		Building	339 Kingsley St.		
The "Other" Ghost House		Building	287 Kingsley St.		
Parker House		Building	245 Kingsley St.		
Nolan House		Building	135 Kingsley St.		
Dave Hays Warehouse		Building	1 Hays St.	c1890	Built next to Hays Store and residence, which are gone. Associated with the Masons and Odd Fellows.
Towle House		Building	1 Bridge St.	1875	Built by Joshua W. Towle, subsequently occupied by the Gilbert Wedertz family.
Bridgeport Indian Colony		Site	East of downtown		
Ghost House		Building	157 Main St.		
P.G. Hughes Residence		Building	175 Main St.		
Dr. Clark Sinclair's Home		Building	185 Main St.		Home of Dr. Clark, pioneer doctor.
Bridgeport Inn	Leavitt House	Building	205 Main St.	1877	Built by Sam Hawkins for Hiram Leavitt.
Bridgeport General Store		Building	242 Main St.	c1900	Combination of Gurney building and Dr Sinclair's medical office. Uses-butcher shop, saloon, store.
Brick Saloon		Building	Main St.		Built by A.J. Severe.
Ken's Sporting Goods	Court House Corner Saloon	Building	258 Main St.	1883	
Mono County Courthouse	Mono County Courthouse	Building	278 Main St.	c1880	County's third courthouse; 1st was in Aurora, 2nd was across the river.
Mono County Historical Society Museum	Big Meadows School House	Building	129 Emigrant St.	1880	

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No archaeological sites were discovered during the survey within the APE. One isolated obsidian biface thinning flake was observed to the north of Stock Drive. As the isolate consists of a single non-diagnostic item it was not formally recorded.

The three buildings on the project site are of historic-age. One of the buildings has been identified as the Washington P. Brandon residence moved onto the site in 1892. While known to the local community, the Brandon and Wedertz families do not appear to have significantly contributed to local or regional history; therefore, the buildings would not qualify for the NRHP under criterion B. The residence and outbuildings are not particularly excellent examples of any style and the façade has been modified on the residence; therefore they would not qualify for the NRHP under criterion C. Also the residence and associated outbuildings are not known to have been associated with any significant historical events or expected to yield important information. Therefore, they would not qualify under criteria A or D. Additionally, the proposed road realignment/ improvements would be located approximately a minimum of 25 feet away from any of the buildings; therefore, the proposed realignment/improvements would not physically or visually impact these potential historic resources. As a protective measure; however, it is recommended that all construction staging be located on the north side of Stock Drive and temporary construction fencing be placed in front of the buildings. California DPR forms for the resource are presented in Appendix C. Photographs of the resource are presented in Appendix D.

The survey also identified Stock Drive as a cultural resource. Stock Drive consists of a paved road approximately 18 feet wide that runs adjacent to the southern end of Bryant Field Airport. Stock Drive does not appear on the 1958 Bridgeport USGS quadrangle but it is represented on the 1989 updated edition. Thus, the oldest that Stock Drive could be is 51 years old. Only that portion of the resource falling adjacent to the APE was evaluated. The resource is not associated with person or events important in national, state, or local history, nor is it representative of a style, and is not likely to yield information important to the past. In addition, the resource is still in use and has been continuously maintained since its construction and therefore does not retain any integrity. It is not recommended for listing on the NRHP.

No other historical or archaeological investigations are recommended at this time. Ground disturbance has previously occurred along the open ditch and no cultural resources are expected to be encountered during construction. If buried cultural resources are encountered during construction, work in that area must halt until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. If human remains are unearthed during construction, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.50 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has

made the necessary findings as to the origin and disposition of the remains pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: EIC Records Search Results

EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521-0418

(951) 827-5745 - Fax (951) 827-5409 - eickw@ucr.edu

Inyo, Mono, and Riverside Counties

June 5, 2009
EIC-MNO-ST-416

Denise M. Jurich
PBS&J
1200 2nd Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: Cultural Resources Records Search for the Bryant Field Project

Dear Ms. Jurich:

We received your request on June 3, 2009, for a cultural resources records search for the Bryant Field project located at 74 North School Street, Bridgeport, in Section 28, T.5N, R.25E, MDBM, in Mono County. We have reviewed our site records, maps, and manuscripts against the location map you provided.

Our records indicate that nine cultural resources studies have been conducted within a quarter-mile radius of your project area. Two of these studies involved the project area. Two additional studies provide overviews of cultural resources in the general project vicinity. All of these reports are listed on the attachment entitled "Eastern Information Center Report Listing" and are available upon request at 15¢/page plus $40/hour.

Two cultural resources properties are recorded within the boundaries of the project area. Our records indicate that eight properties have been recorded within a quarter-mile radius of the project area. Copies of the records are included for your reference.

The above information is reflected on the enclosed maps. Areas that have been surveyed are highlighted in yellow. Numbers marked in blue ink refer to the report number (MN #). Cultural resources properties are marked in red; numbers in black refer to Trinomial designations, those in green to Primary Number designations. National Register properties are indicated in light blue.

Additional sources of information consulted are identified below.

National Register of Historic Places: one property (26-002805/Mono County Courthouse) is listed.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE): three properties are listed; one as determined eligible (26-003184 [CA-MNO-3126]); two as determined ineligible (26-002761 [CA-MNO-2761]; 26-003183 [CA-MNO-3125]) for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The applicable portion of this directory is enclosed for your study needs.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Directory File (HPD): one property (26-002805) is listed and is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The applicable portion of this directory is enclosed for your study needs.

Note: not all properties in the California Historical Resources Information System are listed in the OHP ADOE and HPD; the ADOE and HPD comprise lists of properties submitted to the OHP for review.

Copies of the relevant portions of the 1958 USGS Bridgeport 15' and the 1911 USGS Bridgeport 30' topographic maps are included for your reference.

As the Information Center for Mono County, it is necessary that we receive a copy of <u>all</u> cultural resources reports and site information pertaining to this county in order to maintain our map and manuscript files. Confidential information provided with this records search regarding the location of cultural resources outside the boundaries of your project area should not be included in reports addressing the project area.

Sincerely,

M Magnuson

Michelle Magnuson
Information Officer

Enclosures

Appendix B: Native American Consultation

June 3, 2009

Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room #364
Sacramento, CA 95814

SUBJECT: Request for Sacred Lands Database Search for the Bryant Field Airport Improvement Project, Mono County, California

Dear NAHC:

PBS&J is conducting an archaeological investigation for the proposed Bryant Field Airport Improvement Project, in Bridgeport, Mono County. We are requesting a search of the sacred lands database to determine if any Native American cultural resources are present on or in the vicinity of the proposed project site. We have also requested a cultural resources records search at the Northwest Information Center. The project location is identified below.

County: Mono County
Quad: Bridgeport
Township: 5 North
Range: 25 East
Section: 28

Should you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at 916.325.1469. Please FAX the results of the database search to 916.325.4810.

Sincerely,

Denise M. Jurich
Archaeologist

1200 2nd Street • Sacramento, California 95814 • Telephone 916.325.4800
Fax 916.325.4810 • www.pbsj.com • www.eipassociates.com

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
ds_nahc@pacbell.net

June 4, 2009

Ms. Denise M Jurich, Archaeologist
PBSJ
1200 – 2nd Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Sent by FAX to: 916-325-4810
No. of Pages: 2

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts List for the Bryant Field Airport Improvement Project located in the Community of Bridgeport; Mono County, California

Dear Ms. Jurich:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was able to perform record searches of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the affected project area (APE). The SLF search **did not** indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within one-half mile of the project area (APE or 'area of potential effect). There are, however, Native American cultural resources in close proximity to the APE.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Enclosed are the names of the nearest tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. We recommend that you contact persons on the attached list of Native American contacts. A Native American tribe or individual may be the only source of information about a cultural resource. A Native American Tribe or Tribal Elder may be the only source of information about a cultural resource.. We also suggest that you contact the nearest information center of the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS); a location nearest you can be obtained by calling the Office of Historic Preservation at (916) 653-7278. Also, consultation with tribes and interested Native American individuals, on the NAHC list ,should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4321-43351) and Section 106 and 4(f) of federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 (f) *et seq*, as appropriate. .

Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in Section 15370 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when significant cultural resources could be affected by a project. Also, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery. Discussion of these should be included in your environmental documents, as appropriate.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

Native American Contacts
Mono County
June 4, 2009

Benton Paiute Reservation
Mike Keller, Chairperson
Star Route 4, Box 56-A
Benton , CA 93512
numic@qnet.com
(760) 933-2321
(760)933-2412
Paiute

Big Pine Band of Owens Valley THPO
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 700
Big Pine , CA 93513
amargosa@aol.com
(760) 938-2003
(760) 938-2942 fax
Paiute

Big Pine Band of Owens Valley
David Moose, Chairperson
P. O. Box 700
Big Pine , CA 93513
bigpinetribaladmin@earthlink.
(760) 938-2003
(760) 938-2942-FAX
Owens Valley Paiute

Bishop Paiute Tribe THPO
Theresa Stone-Yanez
50 Tu Su Lane
Bishop , CA 93514
(760) 873-3584, Ext 250
(760) 937-0351 -cell
(760) 873-4143 - FAX
Paiute - Shoshone

Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony
Art Sam, Chairperson
P.O. Box 37
Bridgeport , CA 93517
bicgovadm@yahoo.com
(760) 932-7083
(760) 932-7846 Fax
Paiute

KutzadikaA Indian Community Cultural Presv. Assn.
Raymond Andrews, Chairman
P.O. Box 591
Bishop , CA 93515
(760) 873-8145
Paiute

Mono Lake Indian Community
Charlotte Lange, Chairperson
P.O. Box 117
Big Pine , CA 93513
(760) 938-1190
Mono
Northern Pauite

This list is current only as of the date of this document.
Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code. and federal NEPA (42 USC 4321-43351), NHPA Sections 106, 4(f) (16 USC 470(f) and NAGPRA (25 USC 3001-3013)

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Bryant Field Airport Improvement Project; located in the Community of Bridgeport; Mono County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

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An employee-owned company

June 8, 2009

Raymond Andrews, Chairman
KutzadikaA Indian Community Cultural Preservation Association
P.O. Box 591
Bishop, CA 93515

Subject: Proposed Bryant Field Airport Improvement Project located in the Community of Bridgeport: Mono County, California

Dear Mr. Andrews:

PBS&J is preparing a cultural resources analysis for the proposed improvement to the Bryant Field Airport. The project consists of the re-routing of less than 1500 feet of Stock Drive and the installation of reflective markers in the Bridgeport Reservoir near the end of the runway. Stock Drive would be re-routed in a more southwesterly direction towards Court St. A map of the project area is enclosed.

A confidential records search has been requested from the Eastern Information Center as well. The Native American Heritage Commission has identified you as an individual who may have knowledge of cultural resources within the immediate project area. If you are aware of any such properties, please contact Denise Jurich at (916) 325-1469 or by mail or email to the address below. We invite your views and comments about the proposed project as they relate to cultural resources.

Sincerely,

Denise M. Jurich, RPA
Archaeologist
dmjurich@pbsj.com

Enclosure: Project Area Map

PBS&J®

An employee-owned company

June 8, 2009

Mike Keller, Chairperson
Benton Paiute Reservation
Star Route 4, Box 56-A
Benton, CA 93512

Subject: Proposed Bryant Field Airport Improvement Project located in the Community of Bridgeport: Mono County, California

Dear Mr. Keller:

PBS&J is preparing a cultural resources analysis for the proposed improvement to the Bryant Field Airport. The project consists of the re-routing of less than 1500 feet of Stock Drive and the installation of reflective markers in the Bridgeport Reservoir near the end of the runway. Stock Drive would be re-routed in a more southwesterly direction towards Court St. A map of the project area is enclosed.

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Denise M. Jurich, RPA
Archaeologist
dmjurich@pbsj.com

Enclosure: Project Area Map

PBS&J®

An employee-owned company

June 8, 2009

Charlotte Lange, Chairperson
Mono Lake Indian Community
P.O. Box 117
Big Pine, CA 93513

Subject: Proposed Bryant Field Airport Improvement Project located in the Community of Bridgeport: Mono County, California

Dear Ms. Lange:

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Denise M. Jurich, RPA
Archaeologist
dmjurich@pbsj.com

Enclosure: Project Area Map

PBS&J®

An employee-owned company

June 8, 2009

David Moose, Chairperson
Big Pine Band of Owens Valley
P.O. Box 700
Big Pine, CA 93513

Subject: Proposed Bryant Field Airport Improvement Project located in the Community of Bridgeport: Mono County, California

Dear Mr. Moose:

PBS&J is preparing a cultural resources analysis for the proposed improvement to the Bryant Field Airport. The project consists of the re-routing of less than 1500 feet of Stock Drive and the installation of reflective markers in the Bridgeport Reservoir near the end of the runway. Stock Drive would be re-routed in a more southwesterly direction towards Court St. A map of the project area is enclosed.

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Sincerely,

Denise M. Jurich, RPA
Archaeologist
dmjurich@pbsj.com

Enclosure: Project Area Map

PBS&J®

An employee-owned company

June 8, 2009

Art Sam, Chairperson
Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony
P.O. Box 37
Bridgeport, CA 93517

Subject: Proposed Bryant Field Airport Improvement Project located in the Community of Bridgeport: Mono County, California

Dear Mr. Sam:

PBS&J is preparing a cultural resources analysis for the proposed improvement to the Bryant Field Airport. The project consists of the re-routing of less than 1500 feet of Stock Drive and the installation of reflective markers in the Bridgeport Reservoir near the end of the runway. Stock Drive would be re-routed in a more southwesterly direction towards Court St. A map of the project area is enclosed.

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Sincerely,

Denise M. Jurich, RPA
Archaeologist
dmjurich@pbsj.com

Enclosure: Project Area Map

PBS&J®

An employee-owned company

June 8, 2009

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Big Pine Band of Owens Valley Paiute
P.O. Box 700
Big Pine, CA 93513

Subject: Proposed Bryant Field Airport Improvement Project located in the Community of Bridgeport: Mono County, California

Dear Tribal Historic Preservation Officer:

PBS&J is preparing a cultural resources analysis for the proposed improvement to the Bryant Field Airport. The project consists of the re-routing of less than 1500 feet of Stock Drive and the installation of reflective markers in the Bridgeport Reservoir near the end of the runway. Stock Drive would be re-routed in a more southwesterly direction towards Court St. A map of the project area is enclosed.

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Sincerely,

Denise M. Jurich, RPA
Archaeologist
dmjurich@pbsj.com

Enclosure: Project Area Map

PBS&J®

An employee-owned company

June 8, 2009

Theresa Stone-Yanez
Bishop Paiute Tribe THPO
50 Tu Su Lane
Bishop, CA 93514

Subject: Proposed Bryant Field Airport Improvement Project located in the Community of Bridgeport: Mono County, California

Dear Ms. Stone-Yanez:

PBS&J is preparing a cultural resources analysis for the proposed improvement to the Bryant Field Airport. The project consists of the re-routing of less than 1500 feet of Stock Drive and the installation of reflective markers in the Bridgeport Reservoir near the end of the runway. Stock Drive would be re-routed in a more southwesterly direction towards Court St. A map of the project area is enclosed.

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Sincerely,

Denise M. Jurich, RPA
Archaeologist
dmjurich@pbsj.com

Enclosure: Project Area Map

RECORD OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

Project Name	Bryant Airfield	**Project Number**	100008572
Date	Wednesday, July 1, 2009		
Call From	Emilie Zelazo	**Telephone #**	916.325.1472
Call To	Raymond Andrews	**Telephone #**	760.873.8145
Issues Discussed:	A follow-up call was made to Raymond Andrews on Wednesday, July 01, 2009 concerning the letter sent to her on June 8, 2009 for the Proposed Bryant Field Airport Improvement Project located in the Community of Bridgeport: Mono County, California. The call was placed at approximately 12:01 pm. A message saying the phone number was no longer in service was encountered.		
Follow-Up Actions Required			
Signed	Emilie Zelazo	**Title**	Field Technician I
Distribution			

RECORD OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

Project Name	Bryant Airfield	**Project Number**	100008572
Date	Wednesday, July 1, 2009		
Call From	Emilie Zelazo	**Telephone #**	916.325.1472
Call To	Mike Keller	**Telephone #**	760.933.2321
Issues Discussed:	A follow-up email was sent to Mr. Keller at numic@qnet.com on Wednesday, July 01, 2009 concerning the letter sent to her on June 8, 2009 for the Proposed Bryant Field Airport Improvement Project located in the Community of Bridgeport: Mono County, California. The email was returned as undeliverable. A phone call was then placed on the same day at approximately 11:11 am. I spoke to the receptionist, and she informed me that Mr. Keller was no longer tribal chairperson. She said Bill Saulque was the new chairperson. I asked to leave a message that I was calling in regards to the Bryant Airfield runway improvements and re-routing of Stock Dr. She took my name and number and said he would call me back. Gave her Denise's number, 916.325.1496		
Follow-Up Actions Required			
Signed	Emilie Zelazo	**Title**	Field Technician I
Distribution			

RECORD OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

Project Name	Bryant Airfield	**Project Number**	100008572
Date	Monday, May 04, 2009		
Call From	Emilie Zelazo	**Telephone #**	916.325.1472
Call To	Charlotte Lange	**Telephone #**	760.938.1190
Issues Discussed:	A follow-up call was made to Ms. Lange on Wednesday, July 01, 2009 concerning the letter sent to her on June 8, 2009 for the Proposed Bryant Field Airport Improvement Project located in the Community of Bridgeport: Mono County, California. The call was placed at approximately 11:51 am and an answering machine picked-up. I left a message that I was calling as a follow-up to a letter that was sent to her in regards to the Bryant Airfield runway improvements and re-routing of Stock Drive. I left my name and number, 916.325.4800.		
Follow-Up Actions Required			
Signed	Emilie Zelazo	**Title**	Field Technician I
Distribution			

RECORD OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

Project Name	Bryant Airfield	**Project Number**	100008572
Date	Wednesday, July1, 2009		
Call From	Emilie Zelazo	**Telephone #**	916.325.1472
Call To	David Moose	**Telephone #**	760.938.2003
Issues Discussed:	A follow-up email was sent to Mr. Moose at bigpinetribaladmin@earthlink.net on Wednesday, July 01, 2009 concerning the letter sent to her on June 8, 2009 for the Proposed Bryant Field Airport Improvement Project located in the Community of Bridgeport: Mono County, California. The email was returned as undeliverable. A phone call was then placed on the same day at approximately 11:40 am. The receptionist informed me Mr. Moose was in Bridgeport. I left a message that I was calling in regards to the Bryant Airfield runway improvements. She took my name and number, 916.325.4800.		
Follow-Up Actions Required			
Signed	Emilie Zelazo	**Title**	Field Technician I
Distribution			

RECORD OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

Project Name	Bryant Airfield	**Project Number**	100008572
Date	Wednesday, July 1, 2009		
Call From	Emilie Zelazo	**Telephone #**	916.325.1472
Call To	Art Sam	**Telephone #**	760.932.7083
Issues Discussed:	A follow-up email was sent to Mr. Sam at bicgovadm@yahoo.com on Wednesday, July 01, 2009 concerning the letter sent to her on June 8, 2009 for the Proposed Bryant Field Airport Improvement Project located in the Community of Bridgeport: Mono County, California. The email was returned as undeliverable. A phone call was then placed on the same day at approximately 11:45 am. The receptionist informed me Mr. Sam was unavailable. I left a message that I was calling in regards to the Bryant Airfield runway improvements. He took my name and number, 916.325.4800. He then asked what they were going to do at the airport and I informed him that they were installing some lights and re-routing Stock Drive to the south between Court St. and Hwy 182. He said he would have Mr. Sam give me a call.		
Follow-Up Actions Required			
Signed	Emilie Zelazo	**Title**	Field Technician I
Distribution			

RE: Proposed Bryant Field Airport Improvement Project

Theresa Yanez [theresa.yanez@bishoppaiute.org]
Sent: Wednesday, July 08, 2009 9:49 AM
To: Zelazo, Emilie M
Cc: Theresa Stone [Theresa.Stone@bishoppaiute.org]

New email is:
Theresa.stone@bishoppaiute.org everything else is the same.

From: Zelazo, Emilie M [mailto:EMZelazo@pbsj.com]
Sent: Wednesday, July 01, 2009 12:00 PM
To: theresa.yanez@bishoppaiute.org
Subject: Proposed Bryant Field Airport Improvement Project

Dear Ms. Stone-Yanez,
This email is a follow-up contact to a letter sent to you dated June 8, 2009 concerning Proposed Bryant Field Airport Improvement Project located in the Community of Bridgeport in Mono County, California.
The project consists of the re-routing of less than 1500 feet of Stock Drive and the installation of reflective markers in the Bridgeport Reservoir near the end of the runway. Stock Drive would be re-routed in a more southwesterly direction towards Court St. A map of the project area is attached.

The Native American Heritage Commission has identified you as an individual who has knowledge of cultural resources within the immediate project area. If you are aware of any such properties, please contact Denise Jurich by phone at (916) 325-1469, by email at dmjurich@pbsj.com, or by mail to the address below. We invite your views and comments about the proposed project as they relate to cultural resources.

Thank you,

Emilie Zelazo
Field Technician I
PBS&J
1200 2nd Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
Direct: 916.325.1472
Fax: 916.325.4810
emzelazo@pbsj.com
www.pbsj.com

Proposed Bryant Field Airport Improvement Project

Zelazo, Emilie M

Sent: Wednesday, July 01, 2009 11:10 AM

To:
amargosa@aol.com

Dear Tribal Historic Preservation Officer,

This email is a follow-up contact to a letter sent to you dated June 8, 2009 concerning Proposed Bryant Field Airport Improvement Project located in the Community of Bridgeport in Mono County, California.

The project consists of the re-routing of less than 1500 feet of Stock Drive and the installation of reflective markers in the Bridgeport Reservoir near the end of the runway. Stock Drive would be re-routed in a more southwesterly direction towards Court St. A map of the project area is attached.

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Thank you,

Emilie Zelazo
Field Technician I
PBS&J
1200 2nd Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
Direct: 916.325.1472
Fax: 916.325.4810
emzelazo@pbsj.com
www.pbsj.com

Appendix C: Site Records

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **PRIMARY RECORD**	Primary # HRI # Trinomial NRHP Status Code
Other Listings Review Code	Reviewer Date

Page 1 **of** 5 ***Resource Name or #:** Washington P. Brandon House

P1. Other Identifier: none

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** Mono County

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Bridgeport **Date:** 1989 **T** 5N ; **R** 25E ; **¼ of** **¼ of Sec** **;** M.D. **B.M.**

c. Address: Court Street City: Bridgeport Zip: 93517

d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:
Northwest corner of Stock Drive and Court Street.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

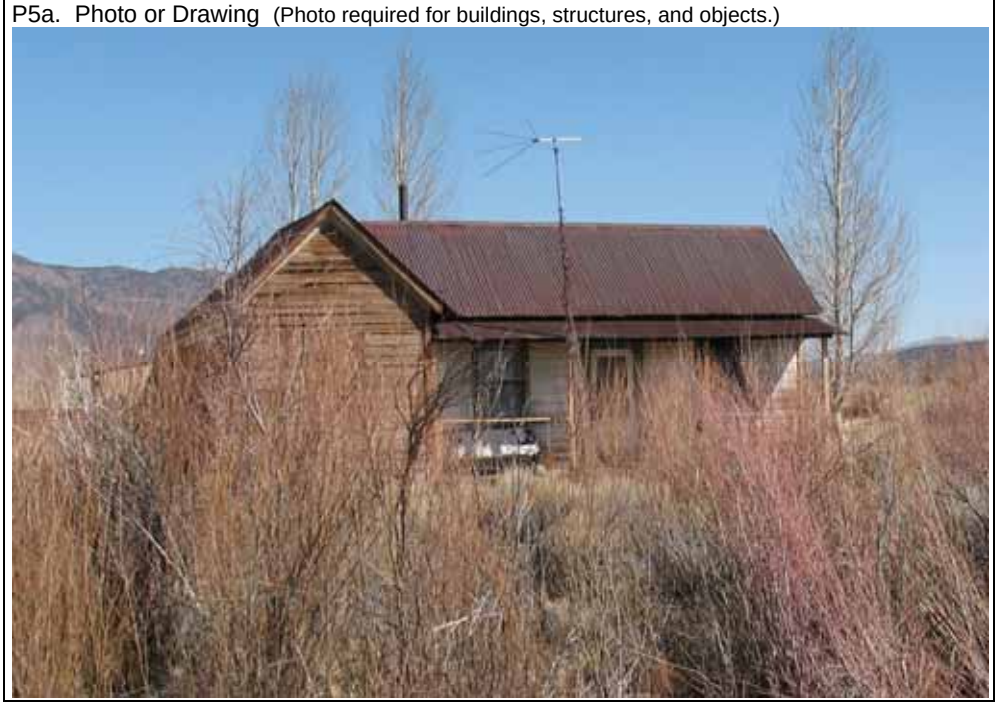
The primary building on the site is a one-story, wood-frame house with a cross-gabled roof and asymmetrical facade. The house is clad in wood siding and has a corrugated metal roof. The porch is covered and extends across approximately two-thirds of the front façade. An addition to the front façade has created an L-shape form onto which the porch abuts. On the primary, south, façade, a single door is flanked by one window on each side. Windows on the front façade appear to be the original six-over-six wood-sash windows shown in the c1900 photo (Wedertz, 1978).

There are three accessory structures behind the house to the north. All three are clad with wood siding and have corrugated metal roofs. The two larger structures have gabled roofs while the smallest structure, located the furthest north on the property, has a shed-style roof.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2 – single family property

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☒Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
c1892

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Ventura Hotel Corporation
3100 Donald Douglas Loop N
Ste. 103
Santa Monica, CA 90405

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Amber Grady, PBS&J
1200 2nd Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

***P9. Date Recorded:** 6 / 22 / 2009

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Reconaissance level

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") *Cultural Resources Investigation in Support of the Stock Drive Realignment, Bryant Field Airport, Bridgeport California*, PBS&J, August 2009.

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☐Location Map ☐Sketch Map ☒Continuation Sheet ☒Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code**

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) Washington P. Brandon House

B1. Historic Name: Washington P. Brandon House
B2. Common Name: none
B3. Original Use: residence B4. Present Use: vacant
***B5. Architectural Style:** Folk / National
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
The construction date is unknown. The house was moved onto the site in 1892. Based on photographic evidence additions have been made to the house both to the front and rear facades.

***B7. Moved?** ☐No ☒Yes ☐Unknown **Date:** 1892 **Original Location:** Bodie, CA
***B8. Related Features:** Three small accessory buildings are also located on the property.

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Residential Architecture **Area:** Bridgeport
Period of Significance: 1892 **Property Type:** Residential **Applicable Criteria:** none
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Several exploratory and emigrant expeditions passed through the land that now comprises Mono County on their way to the west coast, including the Jedediah Strong Smith party in 1827, the Joseph R. Walker party in 1833, the Bidwell-Bartleson party in 1841, John Charles Fremont and Kit Carson in 1844, and the Lee Vining party in 1852-53. In 1857, gold was discovered at Dogtown, approximately seven miles south of what is now the town Bridgeport. The gold discovery at Dogtown led to the mining boom in the eastern Sierra and subsequent discoveries at Bodie, Masonic and Aurora. Mining activity attracted a population sufficient to form Mono County, and Bridgeport became the county seat in 1863.

Bridgeport (originally known as Big Meadows) was first settled in 1859 by brothers William T. and G.A. Whitney on the west side of the valley. Other early settlers included George Byron "By" Day, Napoleon Bonaparte Hunewill, Clarence R. Wedertz, George Kirkwood, E.H. Perry, A.D. Allen, Kelso, Rufus Hanson, G.C. Hanson, W.J. Clements, Charles Snyder, Sidney Huntoon, B.F. Jones, A. Bronson, M. Durfee, F. Moullen, T. Magilton, Joseph Garretson, Alex Bell, George Ault, Solomon Townsend, John C. Nowlan, C.R. Waterman, and W.W. Williamson. The Amasa Bryant and J.C. Kingsley ranches constitute a major portion of the present townsite of Bridgeport. By 1861, much of the land in Bridgeport had been surveyed and mapped, and the town was an important supply center and "wagon port" for the heavy freighters on their way Mono County mining towns. Mining activity attracted a population sufficient to form Mono County in 1861, and Bridgeport became the county seat in 1864.

(Continued on DPR 523l Page 3).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) none

***B12. References:**
Mono Diggings by Frank S. Wedertz (1978)
Mono County Historical Society's Newsletters posed on their website (http://www.cagenweb.com/mono/mchs.htm)
Great Register of Mono County, 1912.

B13. Remarks: none

***B14. Evaluator:** Amber Grady, PBS&J

***Date of Evaluation:** August 19, 2009

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See attached Continuation Sheet
Page 4

***Recorded by:** Amber Grady, PBS&J ***Date:** Aug. 19, 2009 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

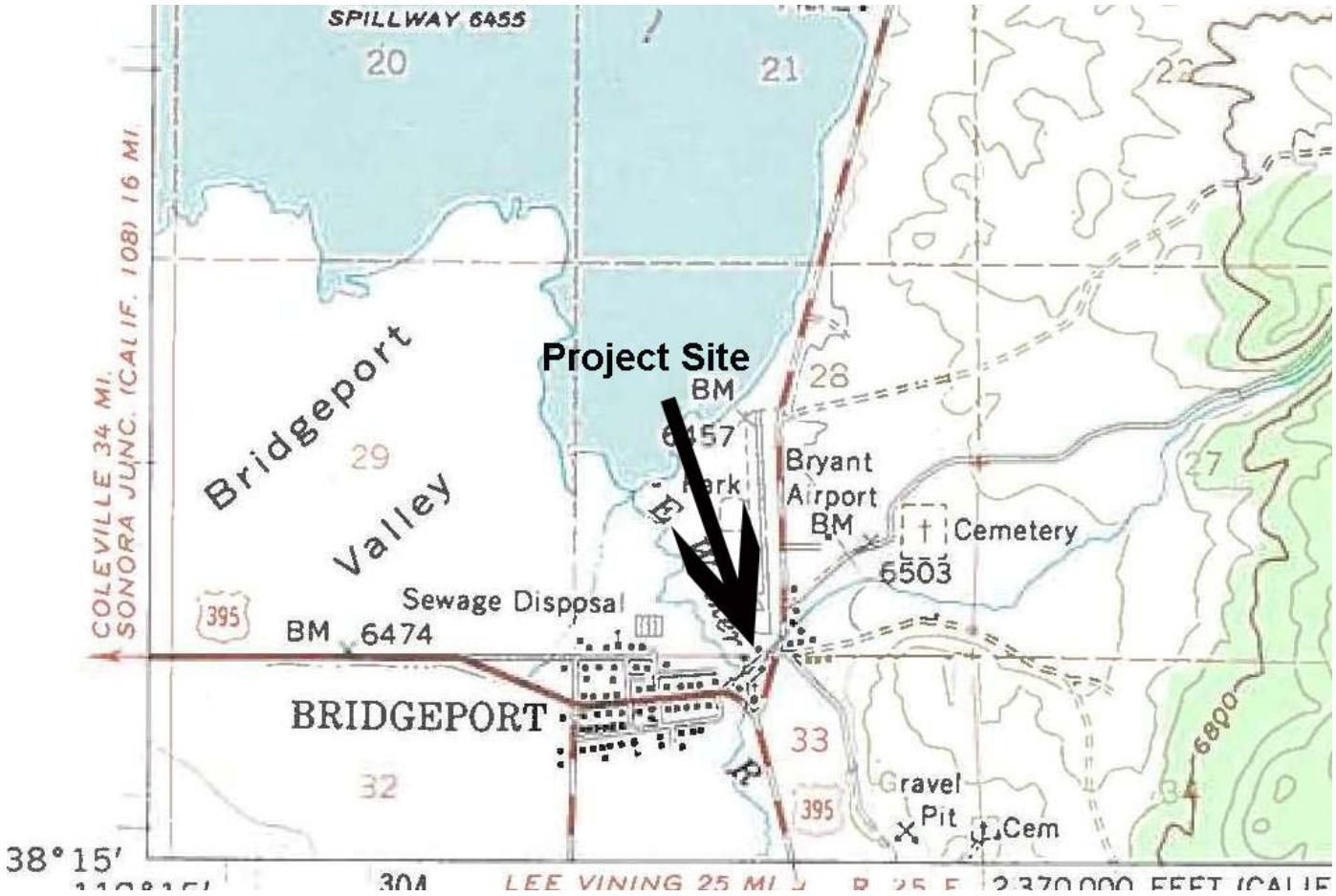
***B10. Significance: (Cont. from page 2)**

The East Walker River flows directly through the town, which was known as the "settlement at the bridge" or the "old crossing" before the name Bridgeport was agreed upon. Originally the town was established on the east side of the river near the original bridge site. The original bridge was built to accommodate all manner of transportation at the time, including the large wagon loads headed for the surrounding mining camps. The bridge has been replaced over time and once accommodated the automobile traffic through town before the northern crossing was constructed and the original bridge site was replaced with the pedestrian bridge that exists today. The project site is located on the original town site adjacent to the pedestrian bridge and the East Walker River on the north side of Court Street. The original townsite was relocated to the west side of the Walker River presumably around 1881 when current Mono County Courthouse was built on Main Street on the west side of the river. The first Mono County Courthouse was located in the American Hotel on Court Street until 1881. It was located east of the East Walker River, on the just north side of Court Street in the project area. . This portion of Court Street, just east of the Walker River, was the center of civic activity in the early years of the town (Wedertz 1978). In 1883 the original courthouse, the American Hotel, was purchased at auction by A.J. Severe and moved to his ranch where it was used for hay storage.

Buildings were commonly purchased and moved to other locations for continued use at this time. In 1892 Washington P. Brandon moved his house from Bodie to the project site. Washington P. Brandon is listed on the 1912 *Great Register of Mono County* as a farmer. Other historical accounts note him as a rancher and teamster (Wedertz, 1978). Mr. Brandon settled in El Dorado County upon first arriving to California with his parents and siblings. The family was originally from Iowa. Mr. Brandon moved to Mono County and acquired the project site for the purposes of ranching. He was known for handling large teams of horses and mules. Mr. Brandon married Dorothea Wedertz; their descendants and relatives lived in Bridgeport and the Antelope Valley at least into the 1970s (Wedertz, 1978).

Until recent years the project site has been the site of continuous human occupation since the settlement of non-native peoples, and was the center of civic activity for the original Bridgeport townsite. The buildings are of historic age and were originally associated with the Brandon and Wedertz families. The main building, the home, was moved onto the site in 1892, the original construction date is unknown, and at least two of the three accessory buildings also appear to be pre-1900. Generally it is difficult to accurately date buildings of this age because buildings were commonly moved, materials were often reused, and building permits were not issued; however building dates can be estimated based on construction methods and materials, and in the case, archival photos. Although moved and altered, the buildings on the project site represent an important period in local and regional history. While locally known the Brandon and Wedertz families are not known to have significantly contributed to history; therefore, the buildings would not qualify for the NRHP under criterion B. The residence and outbuildings are not a particularly excellent examples of any style and the façade has been modified on the residence; therefore they would not qualify for the NRHP under criterion C. Also the residence and associated outbuildings are not known to have been associated with any significant historical events or expected to yield important information. Therefore, they would not qualify under criterion A or D.

Location Map (Cont. from DPR523b)



Bridgeport, CA

Main house (left) and one accessory building (right)

All three accessory buildings

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 **of** 2 ***Resource Name or #:** Stock Drive

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** X **Not for Publication** ☐ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** Mono

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Bridgeport **Date:** 1989 **T** 5N ; **R** 25E ; SE **¼ of** NE **¼ of Sec** 28 **;** M.D. **B.M.**

c. Address: City: Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; 305350mE/4236807mN –west end 305480mE/4236798mN –east end(G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: Resource is located near Bryant Field Airport in Bridgeport, CA. Elevation 6788 ft.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The resource consists of a paved road approximately 18 feet wide that runs adjacent to the southern end of Bryant Field Airport. Stock Drive does not appear on the 1958 Bridgeport USGS quadrangle but is represented on the 1989 updated edition. Only that portion of the resource adjacent to the project Area of Potential Effect (given in the UTM coordinates above) was evaluated. The resource is not associated with person or events important in national, state, or local history, nor is it representative of a style, and is not likely to yield information important to the past. In addition, the resource is still in use and has been continuously maintained since its construction and therefore does not retain any integrity. It is not recommended for listing on the NRHP.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AH7

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐Building XStructure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) June 22, 2009. Overview of Stock Drive. View to north. Photo#0028.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** XHistoric ☐Prehistoric ☐Both

***P7. Owner and Address:** Mono County Department of Public Works, Bridgeport, CA.

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) Denise Jurich, PBS&J, 1200 2nd St. Sacramento, CA 95814

***P9. Date Recorded:** June 22, 2009

***P10Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") *Cultural Resources Investigation in Support of the Stock Drive Realignment, Bryant Field Airport, Bridgeport, California.* D. Jurich, A. Grady, and J. Martinez, report authors. Report submitted to Federal Aviation Administration, in preparation.

***Attachments:** ☐NONE XLocation Map ☐Sketch Map ☐Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

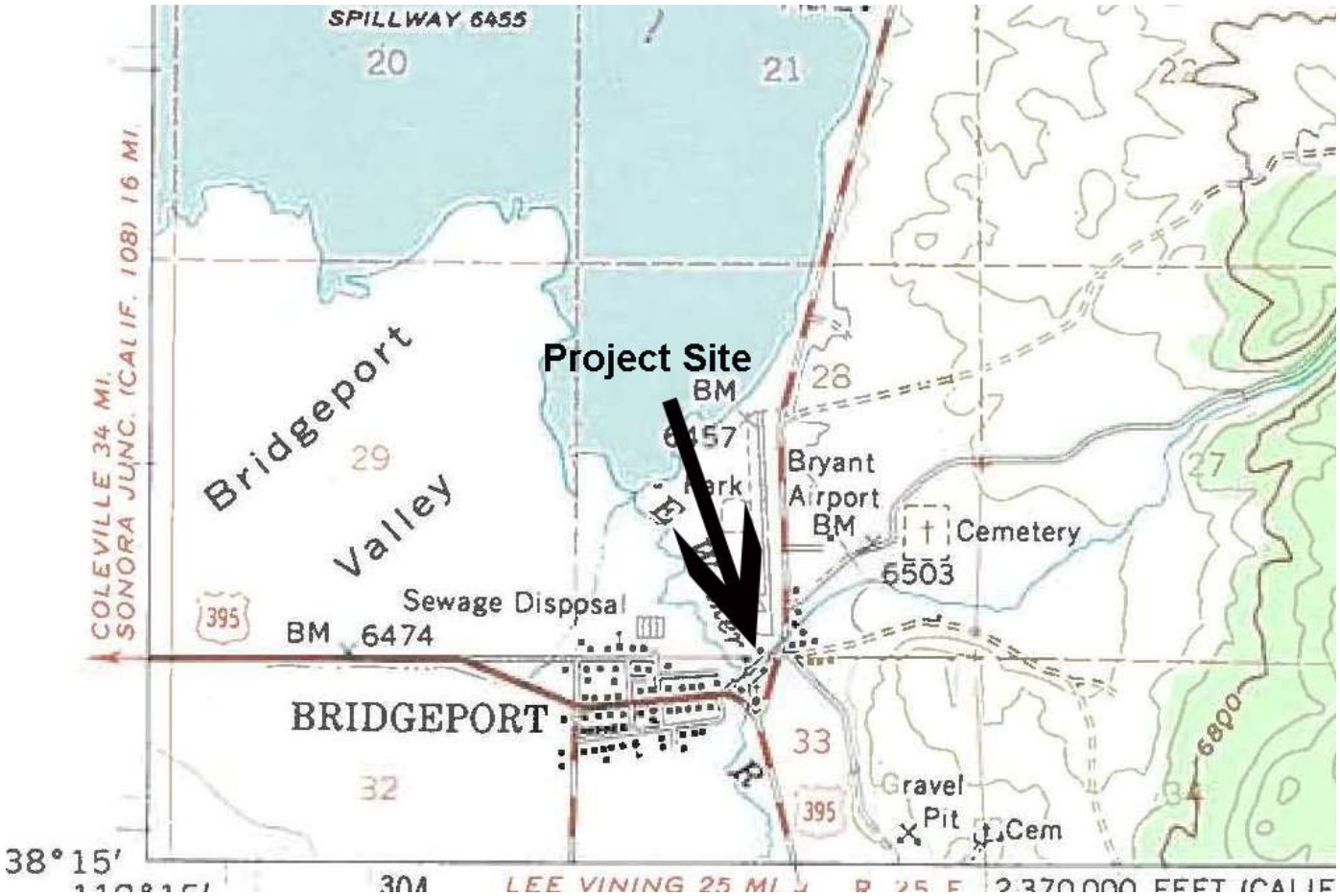
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

***Resource Name or #:** Stock Drive

***Map Name:** Bridgeport, CA

***Scale: 1:24,000** ***Date of Map:** 1989



*Required information

Appendix D: Project Photographs

Overview of APE. View to the north.

Overview of APE. Stock Drive in foreground. View to the south.

Overview of APE. Stock Drive in foreground. View to the southwest.

Overview of APE. Stock Drive in foreground. View to the west.

Overview of structures. View to the southwest.

Overview of structures. View to the northwest.

Overview of APE. Stock Drive in foreground. View to the northeast.

Appendix C: Biological Assessment: Unincorporated Communities of Mono County, 2015; pp150-162, Bridgeport.

Biological Assessment: Unincorporated Communities of Mono County

July, 2015

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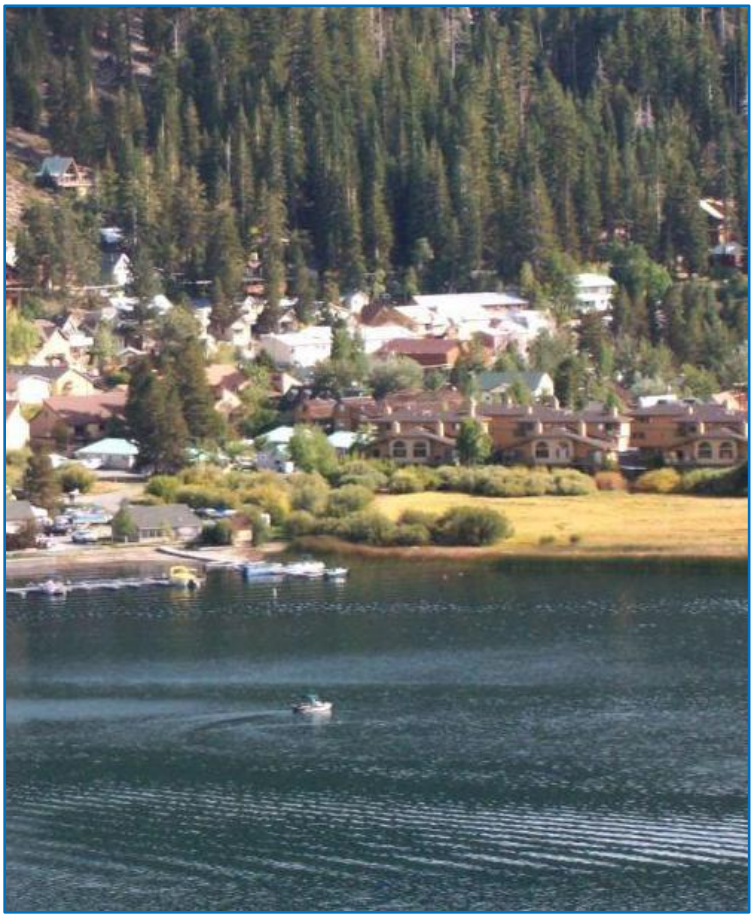

Bridgeport

Plant Communities and Species

The Bridgeport study area includes the landscape immediately south and east of Bridgeport Reservoir in the easternmost part of Bridgeport Valley. Central Bridgeport occupies a small portion of the basin flatlands that characterize the wider Bridgeport Valley, while additional development has sprawled into the foothills where they abut the Valley. Basin flatlands in this area are densely vegetated, whether through long-established water spreading practices or due to naturally occurring shallow groundwater and artesian springs. Numerous conveyances of irrigation water as well as springfed seasonal and perennial discharges intersect the study area, as does the East Walker River as it enters the Bridgeport Reservoir. Further flatlands development would impact Bridgeport Valley's natural and irrigated meadow and willow scrub habitats and may affect water quality in the East Walker Hydrologic Unit. The potential for disturbing naturally occurring and relatively undisturbed vegetation is perhaps greater in the hilly portions of the study area, east and southeast outside of the Bridgeport central district. Plant communities there are crossed by may unimproved roadways, but retain primarily native species composition, relatively undisturbed cover, and community connectivity to habitats of the Bodie Hills on public lands (Figure 13).

Irrigated flatlands that are currently managed as livestock pasture have developed vegetation communities that were classified as Wet Montane Meadow, Creeping Wildrye Meadow, and Dry Alkaline Meadow. Management has maintained or created seasonal or perennial flows and shallow groundwater tables that annually (at least seasonally) saturate the rooting zone for plants. Due to the long history of this management, some soils in Bridgeport Valley have developed reductimorphic characters that are firmly associated with wetland meadow hydrology (Curry, 1996). Beyond providing pasture, these long-irrigated lands (grazed or ungrazed) are also likely to beneficially function to store, filter, and release tributary flows to the East Walker River. Irrigated flatlands that are managed to provide pasture now widely support the weediest of the local plant assemblages, with a total 20 non-native species found in 2014. There is ubiquitous presence of cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*). Sparser but equally widespread populations of species that are typical of agriculturally disturbed areas, including Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*), hoary cress (*Lepidium* spp.), white goosefoot (*Chenopodium album*), prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*), cheese weed (*Malva parviflora*), horned smotherweed (*Bassia hyssopifolia*) and white sweetclover (*Melilotus albus*), are all more or less confined to occurrence at irrigated pasture or the adjoining roadsides. Non-native species such as Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), tumble mustard (*Sisymbrium altissimum)*, tansy mustard (*Descurainia sophia*), and cheatgrass are the chief pioneer colonists of mechanically disturbed uplands, and have also spread into the nearby upland communities.

Limited examples of naturally maintained Montane Freshwater Marsh, Wet Montane Meadow, Willow Riparian Scrub, Creeping Wildrye Meadow, and Dry Alkaline Meadow occur at artesian flows and long-standing drainage conveyances throughout the Bridgeport study area. Plant diversity and cover are typically low at study area occurrences, even in situations where grazing is excluded. Local wetlands clearly exhibit an apparent history of use and manipulation. The Freshwater Marsh (*sensu* Holland's

Transmontane Freshwater Marsh) classification recognizes emergent vegetation that is sparsely found streamside at East Walker River, and marginally in habitats that are perennially flooded or saturated by Bridgeport Reservoir. These wetland communities (Table 38) visibly transition to upland Big Sagebrush Scrub or Rubber Rabbitbrush Scrub In irrigated systems or to Black Greasewood Scrub at naturally watered occurrences.

Table 38. Plant communities that were mapped within the 1138 acre Bridgeport study area in 2014. The study area includes 1.3 acres converted to cropping systems, 26 acres of seasonally flooded lakebed, and 323 acres (including a 25 acre landfill site) that have been completely devegetated or converted to houses, roads, and other impervious or devegetated surfaces. Community names (after Holland, 1986) are cross-referenced to the CDFG (2010) classification and Sawyer, *et al.* (2009) Alliance classification. * are designated "sensitive" by CDFW (CDFG, 2010).

Holland name and CDFW classification number	Alliance and primary association names	acreage in study area
upland communities		
Big Sagebrush Scrub 35.111.02	Big Sagebrush Shrubland *Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *vaseyana*	191
Big Sagebrush Scrub 35.111.00	Big Sagebrush Shrubland *Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *wyomingensis*	16
Big Sagebrush Scrub 35.110.01	Big Sagebrush Shrubland *Artemisia tridentata-Ericameria nauseosa*	89
Big Sagebrush Scrub 35.110.00	Big Sagebrush Shrubland *Artemisia tridentata-Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus*	132
Big Sagebrush Scrub 35.110.00	Big Sagebrush Shrubland *Artemisia tridentata-Prunus andersonii*	3.1
Big Sagebrush Scrub 35.110.07	Big Sagebrush Shrubland *Artemisia tridentata-Purshia tridentata*	14
Black Greasewood Scrub 36.400.00*	Black Greasewood Shrubland *Sarcobatus vermiculatus-Distichlis spicata*	8.7
Rubber Rabbitbrush Scrub 35.310.00	Rubber Rabbitbrush Shrubland *Ericameria nauseosa-Artemisia tridentata*	57
Rubber Rabbitbrush Scrub 35.310.00	Rubber Rabbitbrush Shrubland *Ericameria nauseosa-Elymus triticoides*	4.7
Pinyon-Juniper Woodland 87.040.00	Singleleaf Pinyon Woodland *Pinus monophylla-Juniperus grandis*	70
Non-Native Grassland 42.020.00	Cheatgrass Grassland *Bromus tectorum-Salsola tragus*	1.3

Holland name and CDFW classification number	Alliance and primary association names	acreage in study area
wetland communities and potential created wetland communities		
Willow Riparian Scrub 61.201.00	Arroyo Willow Thicket *Salix lasiolepis-Salix exigua*	0.8
Willow Riparian Scrub 61.209.00	Sandbar Willow Thicket *Salix exigua-Salix lasiolepis*	5.3
Willow Riparian Scrub 61.209.00	Sandbar Willow Thicket *Salix exigua-Rosa woodsii*	1.5
Montane Freshwater Marsh 52.103.02	Cattail Marsh *Typha latifolia*	0.5
Wet Montane Meadow 45.562.04	Baltic Rush Marsh *Juncus balticus-Carex praegracilis*	6.3
Wet Montane Meadow 45.130.00	Nebraska Sedge Meadow *Carex nebrascensis*	8.9
Creeping Wildrye Meadow 41.080.00*	Creeping Rye Grass Turf *Elymus triticoides-Juncus balticus*	59
Creeping Wildrye Meadow 41.080.00*	Creeping Rye Grass Turf *Elymus triticoides-Carex praegracilis*	35
Creeping Wildrye Meadow 41.080.01*	Creeping Rye Grass Turf *Elymus triticoides-Artemisia tridentata*	2.4
Dry Alkaline Meadow 41.200.05	Salt Grass Flats *Distichlis spicata-Juncus balticus*	37
Dry Alkaline Meadow 41.200.00	Salt Grass Flats *Distichlis spicata-Poa secunda-Puccinellia lemmonii*	31
Dry Alkaline Meadow 41.200.00	Salt Grass Flats *Distichlis spicata-Amphiscirpus nevadensis -Juncus balticus*	5.6
Dry Alkaline Meadow 41.200.00	Salt Grass Flats *Distichlis spicata-Elymus triticoides -Juncus balticus*	6.5

A high percentage of the prominent species in all communities supported by mesic conditions, whether irrigated or not and whether grazed or not, have been classified by federal regulators (ACOE, 2012) as adapted to wetland habitats (App. B). Permits normally required under Clean Water Act law would possibly be required for projects that propose to disturb the vegetation, alter the bed or banks, or change the flow timing or magnitude within any area where the community has been classified as a wetland or potential wetland community. A formal delineation of the extent of jurisdictional wetland and tributary resources that is performed with methodology appropriate to address whether criteria for wetland soils and hydrology are satisfied would be needed to apply for such a permit.

Upland Big Sagebrush Scrub and Pinyon-Juniper Woodland are the dominant vegetation types on private lands of the rolling hills adjacent to the Bridgeport Valley floor. The habitat of these plant communities generally lacks naturally occurring surface conveyances, other than for ephemeral flows following precipitation events. No riparian corridor vegetation interrupts the Bridgeport upland Big Sagebrush Scrub or Pinyon-Juniper Woodland. Trees in Pinyon-Juniper Woodland reach up to 30 ft in height and canopy closure ranges up to 30% in the relatively undisturbed stands east of town. Singleleaf pinyon (*Pinus monophylla*) is joined by Sierra juniper (*Juniperus grandis*)at up to 40% relative frequency of. Scrub growing to the east of the Bridgeport Reservoir exhibits relatively uniform 20-30% total living cover and is composed almost entirely of mountain sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *vaseyana*). Mountain sagebrush – bitterbrush scrub of up to 40% total living cover serves as the understory shrub canopy in Pinyon-Juniper Woodland. Scrub east and south of town is more diverse, with yellow rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus*), bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*), and rubber rabbitbrush (*Ericameria nauseosa*) joining as canopy co-dominants. East of the reservoir, Mountain sagebrush-dominated habitat often includes a relatively intact desert pavement that coincides with an absence of non-native species. Cheatgrass, Russian thistle, and tumble mustard gain prominence in the assembled species near the existing developments only. These include housing and a recently decommissioned landfill. Meanwhile, native singleleaf pinyon trees have widely become invasive into every mapped Big Sagebrush Scrub block in the Bridgeport study area.

The transitions from hillslope Big Sagebrush Scrub and pasture to meadow communities of the Bridgeport Valley floor (Table 38) are often distinctly vegetated by shrub species that are not found elsewhere as dominants. Rubber Rabbitbrush Scrub and Black Greasewood Scrub occupy non-irrigated valley fringe soils that also feature a crustal accumulation of evaporite salts and accumulations or erosions of wind-blown topsoil. Either transitional community type can achieve living cover densities of up to 60% canopy closure, and relatively high average stand heights of up to 5 ft. Due to their landscape position, these scrub communities are often frequently disturbed by OHV traffic and some occurrences are becoming fragmented by unrestrained use.

Sensitive Plant Communities and Species

Big Sagebrush Scrub is considered common and widespread throughout Mono County and the Great Basin. Locally unusual, likely soil fertility-related inclusions of open, low-growing and non-diverse hilltop scrub dominated by Wyoming sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *wyomingensis*) occur to the east of U.S. Hwy 395 south of Mt. Patterson Dr. Stands with a substantial fraction of shrub canopy contributed by bitterbrush also occur in this same area and areas mapped as Pinyon-Juniper Woodland. Bitterbrush is an important browse species for mule deer, and abundant sign were observed at the time of the vegetation survey. However, none of the plant alliances found in Bridgeport's upland soils on hill slopes are considered sensitive by CDFW.

Black Greasewood Scrub, which occurs in limited areas of valley bottom fringe habitat is not a regionally abundant type, and is listed as Sensitive by CDFW (2010). This community is restricted to near-seep habitats where the soil has developed relatively high salinity and alkalinity due to long-term

evaporite deposition. Black greasewood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*) clearly dominates the shrub canopy, most commonly in association with a lower abundance of rubber rabbitbrush and a substantial saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*) sward as an understory. More commonly in this setting, soils are not as saline or alkaline, and the regionally common Rubber Rabbitbrush Scrub community type (saltgrass understory sparse or absent) is present. Black greasewood and saltgrass are both facultative wetland (FACW) species in the arid west (ACOE, 2012), so any proposed disturbance to Black Greasewood Scrub must also include investigation to address its potentially jurisdictional wetland status. As intensive use of OHV routes has favored saltgrass and more open areas of greasewood canopy gap, rare plants that may potentially occur in Dry Alkaline Meadow community types (*e.g.*, saltgrass meadows) would also have some likelihood to occur in Black Greasewood Scrub.

Large expanses within the irrigated meadows of the Bridgeport Valley are dominated by the rhizomatous (perennial) grass creeping wildrye (*Elymus triticoides*). This predominance was recorded in heavily grazed and trampled settings, as well as in long-term livestock exclosures adjacent to Twin Lakes Road and west of U.S. Hwy 395. This case of a native meadow grass being highly adapted to the created habitat may warrant recognition as the state sensitive community Creeping Wildrye Meadow. However, intensive livestock impacts that are inherent to the local pasture practice have reduced or removed inherent beneficial functions that are usually recognized as values or reasons for conservation of native examples of rare plant communities. Importantly, native meadow species are present but are otherwise (usually) only minor members of the grazed sward. Values associated with dense meadow cover and accumulation of soil organic matter appear to be absent where grazing is allowed. Non-native species often are co-dominant or dominant, so dominance by creeping wildrye can be mapped as continuous across the available habitat only where exclusion has been complete for many years. It would be more appropriate to consider only those occurrences that have developed dense, primarily native creeping wildrye swards due to exclusion from grazing as actually fitting the definition of a state Sensitive community.

Substantial riparian forest or woodland development is lacking along the East Walker River where it traverses the study area. A few, large arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), possibly remaining from former riparian forest (now absent from Bridgeport), are scattered riverside near U.S. Hwy 395, and throughout the central residential and business/government district. Younger groves dominated by small arroyo willow occur in patches along the banks downstream from the highway. These limited occurrences were mapped as Willow Riparian Scrub. Occurrences of water birch (*Betula occidentalis*) thickets or streamside corridors (*i.e.*, Water Birch Riparian Scrub) were not found. Patchy, emergent herbs were the only species within the banks, even in the ungrazed reach between the highway and Stock Drive. This weakly defined riparian zone (indistinct from irrigated meadow in grazed areas, or trampled bare) was classified as Montane Freshwater Marsh.

A total of 20 sensitive plant species and one sensitive bryophyte species have some likelihood to occur within the Bridgeport study area (Table 39). Dugway's wild buckwheat and intermontane lupine are the only annuals on the list, and would be the only upland habitat species that may also be expected to have some likelihood of occurrence in mechanically disturbed areas. Long Valley milkvetch is listed as Rare (CDFW, 2015a), and is considered Sensitive by regional BLM and USFS offices. None of the sensitive

plant species with some likelihood to occur in the available Bridgeport habitats are federally listed or are candidates for listing. No known populations within the study area were found during the literature review.

Table 39. Potentially occurring sensitive plant species in the available plant communities at the Bridgeport study area. Flowering period is taken from CNPS (2015).

Scientific Name **Common Name** **Life Form**	**Rank or Status**[1]		**Flowering Period**	**Communities** **Some Potential for Occurrence**
	CNPS	**CNDDB**		
Allium atrorubens var. *atrorubens* Great Basin onion bulbiferous herb	2B.3	S2	May-June	Big Sagebrush Scrub Pinyon-Juniper Woodland
Astragalus johannis-howellii Long Valley milkvetch herbaceous perennial	1B.2	S2	June-August	Big Sagebrush Scrub Pinyon-Juniper Woodland
Astragalus oophorus var. *lavinii* Lavin's milkvetch herbaceous perennial	1B.2	S1	June	Big Sagebrush Scrub Pinyon-Juniper Woodland
Astragalus platytropis broad-keeled milkvetch herbaceous perennial	2B.2	S2	June-Sept	Big Sagebrush Scrub Pinyon-Juniper Woodland
Boechera bodiensis Bodie Hills rockcress herbaceous perennial	1B.3	S2	June-August	Big Sagebrush Scrub Pinyon-Juniper Woodland
Boechera cobrensis Masonic rockcress herbaceous perennial	2B.3	S2	June-July	Big Sagebrush Scrub Pinyon-Juniper Woodland
Calochortus excavatus Inyo County star-tulip bulbiferous herb	1B.1	S2	April-July	Black Greasewood Scrub Creeping Wildrye Meadow Dry Alkaline Meadow

Scientific Name Common Name Life Form	Rank or Status[1]		Flowering Period	Communities Some Potential for Occurrence
	CNPS	CNDDB		
Carex vallicola western valley sedge rhizomatous herb	2B.3	S2	July-August	Rubber Rabbitbrush Scrub Creeping Wildrye Meadow
Crepis runcinata ssp. *hallii* Hall's meadow hawksbeard herbaceous perennial	2B.1	S2	May-July	Black Greasewood Scrub Creeping Wildrye Meadow Dry Alkaline Meadow
Cusickiella quadricostata Bodie Hills cusickiella herbaceous perennial	1B.2	S2	May-July	Big Sagebrush Scrub Pinyon-Juniper Woodland
Eriogonum nutans var. *nutans* Dugway's wild buckwheat herbaceous annual	2B.3	S3	May-Oct	Black Greasewood Scrub Dry Alkaline Meadow
Glyceria grandis American manna grass rhizomatous herb	2B.3	S2	June-August	Willow Riparian Scrub Montane Freshwater Marsh Wet Montane Meadow
Helodium blandowii Blandow's bog moss bryophyte	2B.3	S2	-	Willow Riparian Scrub Montane Freshwater Marsh Wet Montane Meadow
Lupinus pusillus var. *intermontanus* intermontane lupine herbaceous annual	2B.3	S2	May-June	Black Greasewood Scrub Rubber Rabbitbrush Scrub Dry Alkaline Meadow
Mentzelia torreyi Torrey's blazing star herbaceous perennial	2B.2	S2	June-August	Big Sagebrush Scrub Black Greasewood Scrub Rubber Rabbitbrush Scrub Pinyon-Juniper Woodland Dry Alkaline Meadow
Mertensia oblongifolia var. *oblongifolia* sagebrush bluebells herbaceous perennial	2B.2	S2	April-July	Big Sagebrush Scrub Rubber Rabbitbrush Scrub Pinyon-Juniper Woodland Dry Alkaline Meadow

Scientific Name Common Name Life Form	Rank or Status[1]		Flowering Period	Communities Some Potential for Occurrence
	CNPS	CNDDB		
Sphaeromeria potentilloides var. *nitrophila* alkali tansy sage herbaceous perennial	2B.2	S2	June-July	Black Greasewood Scrub Dry Alkaline Meadow
Sphenopholis obtusata prairie wedge grass herbaceous perennial	1B.2	S2	April-July	Willow Riparian Scrub Creeping Wildrye Meadow Montane Freshwater Marsh Wet Montane Meadow Dry Alkaline Meadow
Streptanthus oliganthus Masonic Mountain jewelflower herbaceous perennial	1B.2	S2	June-July	Big Sagebrush Scrub Pinyon-Juniper Woodland
Thelypodium milleflorum many-flowered thelypodium herbaceous perennial	2B.2	S3?	April-June	Big Sagebrush Scrub Pinyon-Juniper Woodland
Viola purpurea ssp. *aurea* golden violet herbaceous perennial	2B.2	S2	April-June	Big Sagebrush Scrub Pinyon-Juniper Woodland

1. Rank or status, by agency:

CNPS = California Native Plant Society listings (CNPS, 2001, 2015)

1B = rare and endangered in California and elsewhere,

2B = rare, threatened or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.

Threat Code extensions:

.1 is Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat,

.2 is Fairly endangered in California (20-80% of occurrences threatened),

.3 is Not very endangered in California (< 20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known).

CNDDB = California Natural Diversity Data Base rankings (CDFW, 2015b)

S1 is Critically Imperiled: often 5 or fewer populations, or steep rate of decline,

S2 is Imperiled: often 20 or fewer populations, steep decline, or very restricted range,

S3 is Vulnerable: often 80 or fewer populations, declining or restricted range,

? indicates CNDDB uncertainty in assigning rank.

Projects that propose to disturb the soil or remove vegetation that has been classified here as Big Sagebrush Scrub or Pinyon-Juniper Woodland should include surveys to determine the presence or absence of Great Basin onion, Long Valley milkvetch, Lavin's milkvetch, broad-keeled milkvetch, Bodie Hills milkvetch, Masonic rockcress, Bodie Hills cusickiella, Torrey's blazing star, sagebrush bluebells, Masonic Mountain jewelflower, many-flowered thelypodium, and golden violet. Most of these species would have a somewhat increased likelihood of occurring where the upland habitat features rock outcrops, rocky talus, or loose, sandy microhabitats.

Projects that propose to disturb the soil or remove vegetation classified as Rubber Rabbitbrush Scrub should include surveys to determine the presence or absence of western valley sedge, intermontane lupine, Torrey's blazing star, and sagebrush bluebells. This community would be treated as an upland native type, but may also be found in recovering mechanically disturbed situations where likelihood of sensitive population occurrence has been reduced or eliminated. Black Greasewood Scrub, a type that is likely to be treated as a wetland community type at some study area occurrences, would have some likelihood to harbor sensitive species that are adapted to elevated soil salinity and alkalinity. Projects proposing to disturb the soil or remove vegetation classified as Black Greasewood Scrub should include field surveys to determine whether Inyo County star-tulip, Hall's meadow hawksbeard, Dugway's wild buckwheat, intermontane lupine, Torrey's blazing star, and alkali tansy sage are present or absent.

Projects that will disturb the soil or remove vegetation that is classified here as Willow Riparian Scrub, Montane Freshwater Marsh, or Wet Montane Meadow should include surveys to determine whether American manna grass, prairie wedge grass, or Blandow's bog moss are present. Drier, yet still potentially wetland soils that are vegetated by Creeping Wildrye Meadow (especially, occurrences that have been ungrazed for at least several growing seasons) would potentially provide habitat for sensitive plant species that are adapted to seasonal drying without a significant saline evaporite buildup, such as Inyo County star-tulip, western valley sedge, Hall's meadow hawksbeard, prairie wedge grass, Dugway's wild buckwheat, intermontane lupine, sagebrush bluebells, Torrey's blazing star, and alkali tansy sage. Projects that would disturb or remove Dry Alkaline Meadow should be treated as potentially requiring wetland delineation, and they will in this context be similar to relatively more freshened areas of Dry Montane Meadow. Embedded, visible zones of sparser vegetation or saline-alkaline scald-like patches in Creeping Wildrye Meadow would best be treated as Dry Alkaline Meadow with regard to appropriate searches for sensitive species. Similarly, relatively freshened habitats present as swales or seasonal ditches embedded within areas mapped as Dry Alkaline Meadow would be treated as Creeping Wildrye Meadow when developing the sensitive species search list.

Sensitive Wildlife

Based upon the available plant communities identified within the Bridgeport study area, a total of six sensitive animal species were identified as having some potential to nest there or reside in the available habitats (Table 40). The Bodie Hills population of the greater sage grouse Bi-State DPS is known to use over-wintering and brood-raising habitat within five miles of the study area. Development such as that anticipated in Bridgeport, which is the largest private land block within the hypothesized range of the Bodie Hills Population Management Unit (USFWS, 2013c), has been identified as a threat to

the population due to the habitat fragmentation that comes with installations of fencing, power lines, and landscaping trees. Furthermore, the encroachment of singleleaf pinyon trees into otherwise open Big Sagebrush Scrub has been identified as a threat to nesting success, early chick survival, and habitat connectivity (Bi-State Technical Advisory Committee, 2012). Most otherwise undisturbed sagebrush habitat within the Bridgeport study area is somewhat compromised for use by greater sage grouse, due to a consistent presence of coniferous trees at low frequency. Adults typically avoid trees because they can serve as predator perches (Bi-State Local Area Working Group, 2004)

Table 40. Sensitive wildlife species that could potentially occur within the Bridgeport study area. Key to status codes (CDFG, 2011) is given below, NL = not listed.

	status[1]		
species	**CDFW**	**State ranking**	**Communities** **Some Potential for Occurrence**
mollusks			
Pyrgulopsis wongi Wong's springsnail	NL	S2	Willow Riparian Scrub Montane Freshwater Marsh Wet Montane Meadow
birds			
Centrocercus urophasianus Bi-State DPS (wintering, brood-raising) greater sage grouse	SSC	S3	Big Sagebrush Scrub Black Greasewood Scrub Creeping Wildrye Meadow Dry Alkaline Meadow
mammals			
Brachylagus idahoensis pygmy rabbit	SSC	S3	Big Sagebrush Scrub Black Greasewood Scrub Rubber Rabbitbrush Scrub Pinyon-Juniper Woodland
Lepus townsendii townsendii western white-tailed jackrabbit	SSC	S3?	Big Sagebrush Scrub Black Greasewood Scrub Rubber Rabbitbrush Scrub Pinyon-Juniper Woodland Creeping Wildrye Meadow Dry Alkaline Meadow
Sorex lyelli Mount Lyell shrew	SSC	S2S3	Willow Riparian Scrub Montane Freshwater Marsh Wet Montane Meadow Creeping Wildrye Meadow

species	status[1] CDFW	State ranking	Communities Some Potential for Occurrence
mammals (cont.)			
Taxidea taxus American badger	SSC	S3	Big Sagebrush Scrub Black Greasewood Scrub Rubber Rabbitbrush Scrub Pinyon-Juniper Woodland Creeping Wildrye Meadow Dry Alkaline Meadow

1. Rank or status, by agency:
CDFW = State of California under the California Endangered Species Act (CDFW, 2015c)
SSC = Species of Special Concern (CDFW, 2015d).
State ranking = CNDDB State Conservation Ranking as reported by CDFW (2015d)
S1 is Critically Imperiled: often 5 or fewer populations, or steep rate of decline,
S2 is Imperiled: often 20 or fewer populations, steep decline, or very restricted range,
S3 is Vulnerable: often 80 or fewer populations, declining or restricted range,
? indicates CNDDB uncertainty in assigning rank.

Aquatic and adjacent willow scrub and wet meadow habitat types within the Bridgeport study area are very unlikely to support a population of the federal Threatened fish Lahontan cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki henshawi*). The known population within the East Walker River watershed (By-Day Creek, specifically) is located roughly five miles upstream from the Bridgeport reservoir in protected habitat known as Great Basin Cutthroat Trout Headwaters. The occupied habitat is protected from non-native trout invasion by in-channel flow gaps and other barriers. In contrast, the Lower East Walker River and Bridgeport Reservoir are popular as non-native trout fisheries. Being effective competitors of the listed fish (USFWS, 2003), non-native trout presence and barriers render very unlikely any potential that Lahontan cutthroat trout could establish a new population within the study area's aquatic habitats. Wong's springsnail may disperse to new aquatic resources by transport on aquatic birds and, unlike the sensitive trout, thereby gains some likelihood to occur in any freshened surface waters that retain a liquid flow through summer drought and the freezing temperatures of winter.

Among the potentially occurring sensitive species (Table 40), the likelihood of occurrences at any habitat fragments mapped in the central or historical district of Bridgeport (west of the East Walker River) should be fairly evaluated in consideration of the completeness of habitat isolation in the converted landscape there. For example, Big Sagebrush Scrub fragments may retain some likelihood of use by American badger, but would be very unlikely to be used by greater sage grouse, due to differing species' requirements regarding habitat isolation and tree presence. Other highly fragmented types within and adjoining the central district include Willow Riparian Scrub, Montane Freshwater Marsh, Wet Montane Meadow, and Creeping Wildrye Meadow (Figure 13). All of the larger habitat blocks remaining in the study area, on the other hand, border the more widely spaced development that has occurred to

the east of the East Walker River, where less fragmented areas of habitat remain for the most part contiguous with very large expanses of undeveloped public lands. It would not be tenable to conclude that adjoining or surrounding development-related habitat modification has rendered Big Sagebrush Scrub, Pinyon-Juniper Woodland, Black Greasewood Scrub, Rubber Rabbitbrush Scrub, or Dry Alkaline Meadow unavailable to sensitive mammals (Table 40) when evaluating potential impacts for projects proposed outside the central district.

Projects that will disturb the soil or remove vegetation that has been classified here as Big Sagebrush Scrub should include surveys to determine the presence/absence of greater sage grouse, pygmy rabbit, and western white-tailed jackrabbit. Pygmy rabbit and western white-tailed jackrabbit use should also be documented just prior to construction where sagebrush scrub occurs at tree canopy gaps at Pinyon-Juniper Woodland. Big Sagebrush Scrub within the study area generally does not attain cover values greater than 40%, which is below the 50% or greater cover that is most likely to support pygmy rabbit. But small "islands" of suitably dense cover may exist for warren excavation within some stands. Projects that propose to disturb Black Greasewood Scrub should also include surveys for pygmy rabbit warrens. Despite the presence of scattered conifers, sagebrush-dominated habitat within the study area should be checked for greater sage grouse presence if any disturbance is to occur during the local grouse breeding and nesting season (March through July) or over-wintering season (November through March). Projects that would erect new perches for potential raptor and raven predators of grouse, rabbits or hares could influence predator-prey relations in the vicinity for the life of the project, unless mitigations to deter perching are maintained.

Any project that proposes to disturb saturated soils, or change the timing or magnitude of the local surface hydrology, or remove vegetation that is classified here as Willow Riparian Scrub, Montane Freshwater Marsh, or Wet Montane Meadow should include a survey for Wong's springsnail wherever perennially maintained, freshwater aquatic habitat is present. Willow Riparian Scrub, Wet Montane Meadow, and Montane Freshwater Marsh habitats should also be evaluated regarding potential impacts to Mt. Lyell shrew wherever meadow grass and grass-like cover surpasses the total cover provided by willow trees. Occurrences of suitably moist and dense, ungrazed grassy swards available for Mt. Lyell shrew use occur adjacent to the East Walker River north U.S. Hwy 395. Projects that disturb the vegetation during the nesting season for migratory birds (March 15 – Sept. 15) have some likelihood of affecting birds that are included in Migratory Bird Treaty Act protections. In town study areas, this potential significant impact would be reliably (and routinely) predicted for riparian communities, even those that are highly modified or intensely grazed. Generally, some likelihood that nest avoidance protocols (buffers, restricted work hours) will be needed does exist; town habitats provide migratory bird nesting opportunities with some greater degree of attractiveness than would be assumed for the expansive treeless scrub and meadow habitats in Mono County. There is no available justification for failing to extend the analysis of construction-related potential impacts on nesting MBTA birds to projects in any habitat type at any town considered here if disturbance must occur during the nesting season.

Projects that will disturb the drier meadows and meadow margins that are classified here as Black Greasewood Scrub, Wet Montane Meadow, Creeping Wildrye Meadow, or Dry Alkaline Meadow (irrigated or not, grazed or not), should include surveys to detect presence of brood-rearing greater sage

grouse, and western white-tailed jackrabbit (also a migratory species), and American badger. There is some likelihood that irrigated and naturally occurring meadows in the Bridgeport area would be used for brood-rearing (July-September) by greater sage grouse (T. Taylor, pers. comm.) Highly mobile birds and mammals would be unlikely to suffer direct impacts from a project, unless young broods (greater sage grouse) or occupied burrows (American badger) are present. Projects that include ungrazed Creeping Wildrye Meadow may potentially have some impact on Mt. Lyell shrew. No migratory mule deer herds use the study area for part of an migratory corridor, but holding deer may use Wet Montane Meadow, Creeping Wildrye Meadow (including irrigated meadows), and even residential lawns in town for foraging when outlying bitterbrush forage resources in Big Sagebrush Scrub or Pinyon-Juniper are covered by snow or otherwise low in availability.