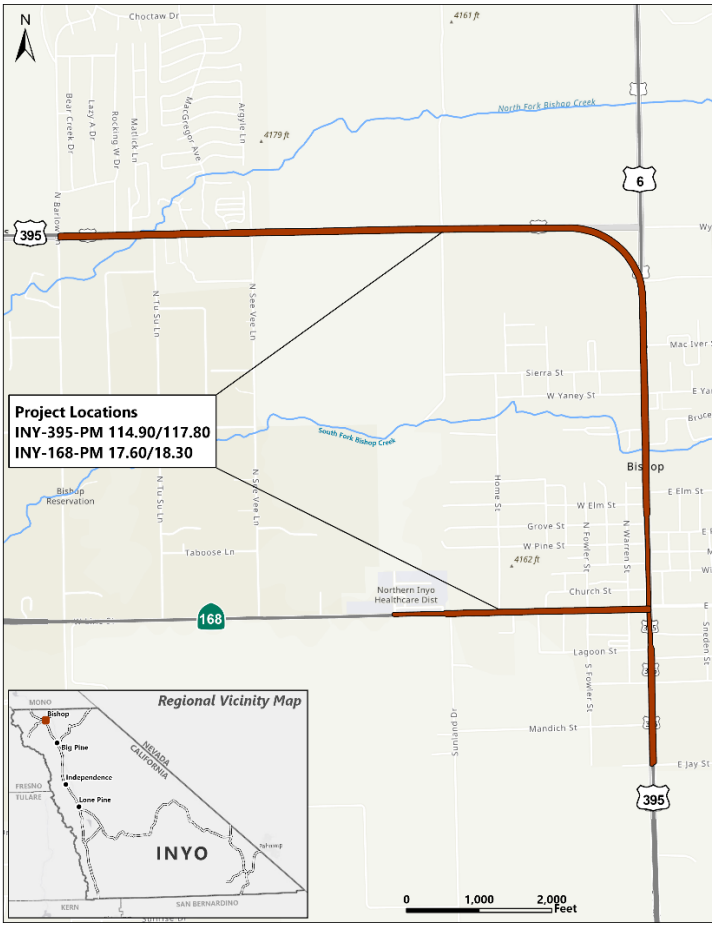
Bishop Pavement

Inyo County, California
District 9 – INY – 395 (postmile 114.90/117.80)
And INY – 168 (postmile 17.60/18.30)
EA/Project ID: 09-37470/0918000019

Initial Study with Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration

Volume 1 of 2



Prepared by the
State of California, Department of Transportation

June 2021

General Information About This Document

What's in this document:

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) has prepared this Initial Study, which examines the potential environmental impacts of alternatives being considered for the proposed project in Inyo County in California. The document explains why the project is being proposed, the alternatives being considered for the project, the existing environment that could be affected by the project, potential impacts of each of the alternatives, and proposed avoidance, minimization, and/or mitigation measures.

What you should do:

- Please read the document. Additional copies of the document and the related technical studies are available for review at the Caltrans District 9 Office located at 500 South Main Street, Bishop, California 93514. This document may be downloaded at the following website: https://dot.ca.gov/caltrans-near-me/district-9/district-9-current-projects/bishop-pavement-project
- Tell us what you think. If you have any comments regarding the proposed project, please send your written comments to Caltrans by the deadline.
- Attend a virtual public meeting on July 13, 2021 from 6:30p.m. – 8:00p.m. Meeting details will be posted to the website link noted above on July 13th, 2021.
- Submit comments via U.S. mail to: Angela Calloway, Environmental Office Chief, California Department of Transportation, 500 South Main Street, Bishop, California 93514.
- Submit comments via email to: Angela Calloway (angie.calloway@dot.ca.gov).
- **Submit comments by the deadline: July 27, 2021.**

What happens next:

After comments are received from the public and reviewing agencies, Caltrans may 1) give environmental approval to the proposed project, 2) do additional environmental studies, or 3) abandon the project. If the project is given environmental approval and funding is appropriated, Caltrans could design and construct all or part of the project.

Printing this document: To save paper, this document has been set up for two-sided printing (to print the front and back of a page). Blank pages occur where needed throughout the document to maintain proper layout of the chapters and appendices.

For individuals with sensory disabilities, this document can be made available in Braille, in large print, on audiocassette, or on computer disk. To obtain a copy in one of these alternate formats, please write to or call Caltrans, Attention: Angela Calloway, Environmental Office Chief, California Department of Transportation, 500 South Main Street, Bishop, California 93514; 760-920-9059 (Voice), or use the California Relay Service 1-800-735-2922 (Voice to TTY), 1-800-855-3000 (Spanish TTY to Voice and Voice to TTY), or 711.

09-INY-395-PM 114.90/117.80
09-INY-168- PM 17.6/18.3
09-37470/0918000019

Caltrans proposes to rehabilitate pavement, construct a multiuse path, replace portions of sidewalk, improve drainage, and perform other work on U.S. Route 395, from postmiles 114.90 to 117.80, and on State Route 168, from postmiles 17.60 to 18.30, in and near the City of Bishop, in Inyo County.

INITIAL STUDY
with Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration

Submitted Pursuant to: (State) Division 13, California Public Resources Code

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Department of Transportation

Responsible Agencies: California Transportation Commission, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board

Dennee Alcala

Dennee Alcala
Deputy District Director, Planning and Environmental
California Department of Transportation
CEQA Lead Agency

6/23/2021

Date

The following individual can be contacted for more information about this document:

Angela Calloway, Environmental Office Chief
500 S. Main Street, Bishop, CA 93514
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(760) 920 - 9059

DRAFT
Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration

Pursuant to: Division 13, Public Resources Code

District-County-Route-Post Mile: 09-INY-395-114.90/117.80, 09-INY-168-17.6/18.3
EA/Project Identification: 09-37470 / 0918000019

Project Description

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) proposes to rehabilitate pavement, construct a multiuse path, replace portions of sidewalk, improve drainage, and perform other work on U.S. Route 395, from postmiles 114.90 to 117.80, and on State Route 168, from postmiles 17.60 to 18.30, in and near the City of Bishop, in Inyo County.

Determination

An Initial Study has been prepared by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), District 9.

On the basis of this study it is determined that the proposed action with the incorporation of the identified mitigation measures will not have a significant effect on the environment for the following reasons:

- The proposed project would have no impacts to Aesthetics, Agriculture, Air Quality, Cultural Resources, Energy, Geology and Soils, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Land Use and Planning, Mineral Resources, Population and Housing, Public Services, Recreation, Transportation, Tribal Cultural Resources, Utilities and Service Systems, and Wildfire.
- In addition, the proposed project would have less than significant impacts to Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Hydrology and Water Quality, and Noise.
- With the following mitigation measure, the proposed project would have less than significant impacts to Biological Resources: removal of trees with a diameter at breast height of 4 inches or more will be mitigated by planting native trees within the project impact area or representative habitat areas nearby in consultation with California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Dennee Alcala

Dennee Alcala
Deputy District Director, Planning and Environmental
District 9
California Department of Transportation

6/23/2021

Date

Table of Contents

Chapter 1 Proposed Project

1.1 Introduction

The Department of Transportation (Caltrans) proposes to rehabilitate pavement on all travel lanes on U.S. Route 395 from 0.1 mile south of Jay Street (postmile 114.9) to Barlow Lane (postmile 117.8) and on State Route 168 between Pioneer Lane (postmile 17.6) and Main Street / U.S. Route 395 (postmile 18.3). In addition to pavement rehabilitation, the project will, construct a multiuse path from near Wye Road to See Vee Lane, upgrade drainage at various locations, replace sidewalk, curb ramps, and driveways at various locations, relocate traffic signal poles at 3 corners of the U.S. Route 395 and State Route 168 intersection, upgrade pedestrian signal controls, construct enhanced pedestrian facilities on U.S. Route 395 at Clarke Street, Academy Avenue and Mac Iver Street, construct a pedestrian hybrid beacon on U.S. Route 395 at the Sierra Street Bike Path crossing (postmile, and replace traffic count stations. The project includes a design option to remove parking from State Route 168 within the project limits in order to establish bike lanes (see figure 1-1, page 2).

1.2 Purpose and Need

The project “purpose” is a set of objectives the project intends to meet. The project “need” is the transportation deficiency that the project was initiated to address.

1.2.1 Purpose

The purpose of this project is to restore the facility to a state of good repair so that the roadway will be in a condition that requires minimal maintenance, and to extend the service life of the facility and to bring portions of existing sidewalks and curb ramps to meet current regulations.

1.2.2 Need

The pavement within the project limits is exhibiting distress and structural deficiencies. This has caused a deterioration that, if continued, will severely decrease the ride quality of the existing roadway. Portions of pedestrian facilities and Americans with Disabilities Act ramps need to be upgraded to meet the current Americans with Disabilities Act standards. Drainage improvements are needed on U.S. Route 395 to eliminate standing water.

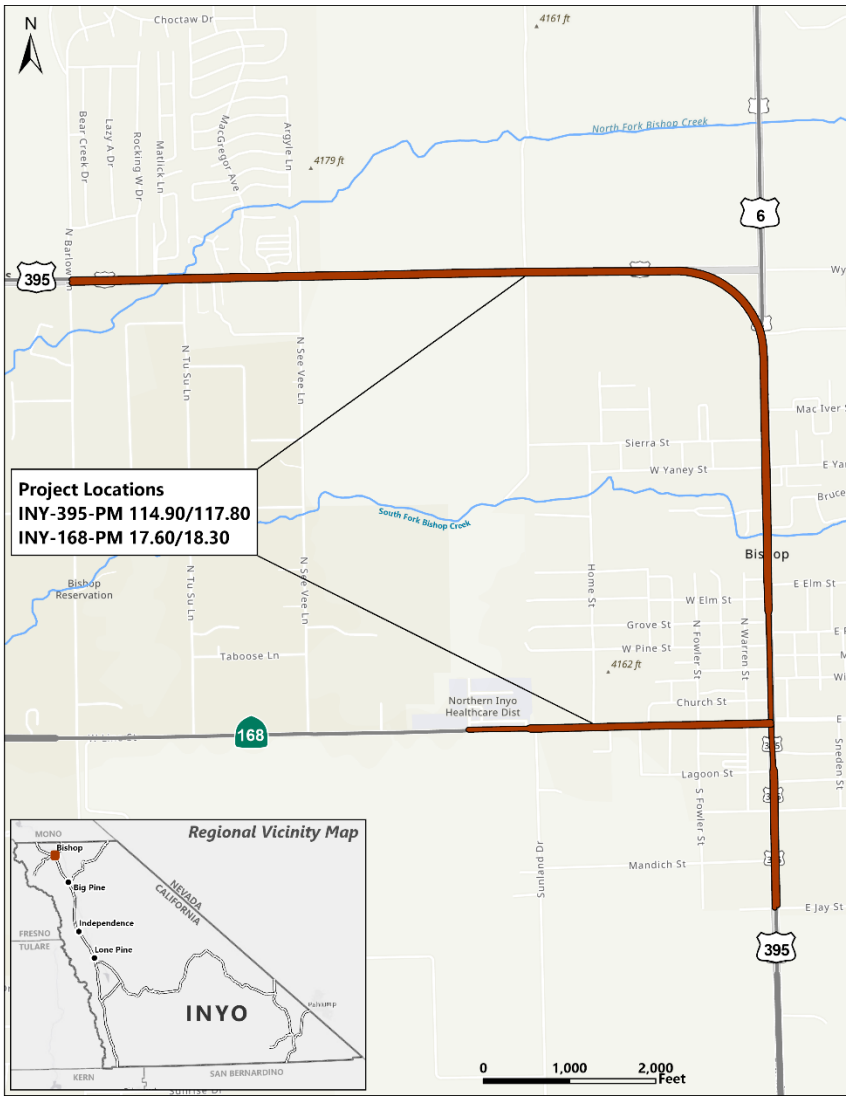
1.3 Project Description

This environmental document has been prepared for a project that will rehabilitate pavement, construct a multiuse path, replace portions of sidewalk,

improve drainage, install a bike lane, and perform other work on U.S. Route 395 and State Route 168 in and near the City of Bishop (see figure 1-1 below).

Caltrans includes standard specifications for the purposes of reducing impacts to the environment on every project constructed. These specifications include dust control, provisions for the handling of nesting birds, policies on the handling of hazardous materials and construction noise levels, et cetera. These standard specifications are incorporated as project features and are included as part of the project description. The significance of impacts under CEQA resulting from the project are considered after implementation of these measures.

Figure 1-1 Project Location and Vicinity Map



1.4 Project Alternatives

There are two build alternatives and one no-build alternative for the proposed project.

1.4.1 Build Alternatives

The two build alternatives would reconstruct the existing pavement on U.S. Route 395 and State Route 168 throughout the project limits providing enhanced pavement, ride, and mobility conditions for vehicular and non-vehicular modes of transportation while reducing road maintenance costs. Included in both build alternatives is the construction of portions of sidewalk, driveways, ramps, and pedestrian traffic signals to current Americans with Disabilities Act standards, construction of a multi-use path, and drainage improvements. Roadway alignments, profiles, and lane and shoulder widths would not be changed under any alternative.

Common Design Features of the Build Alternatives

- On State Route 168, the project will remove 0.35 foot of existing asphalt pavement surface in both directions between Pioneer Lane (postmile 17.66) and Main St (postmile 18.31) and replace with new matching thickness hot mix asphalt (0.35 foot).
- Relocate three existing traffic signal poles at the junction of U.S. Route 395 and State Route 168 and upgrade the pedestrian push buttons to meet Americans with Disabilities Act requirements.
- Construct a pedestrian hybrid beacon on U.S. Route 395 at the existing Sierra Street Bike Path.
- Construct pedestrian crossing enhancements on U.S. Route 395 at Clarke Street, Academy Avenue, and Mac Iver Street.
- Replace lane striping with 6-inch stripes.
- Replace six traffic count stations.
- Upgrade sidewalks, driveways, and curb and gutter on Main Street on both sides between SR 168/West Line Street (postmile 115.40) and Academy Avenue (postmile 115.52).
- Replace sidewalks, driveways, curb ramps, curb, and gutter where drainage improvements occur.
- Construct a 10-foot-wide multiuse path on the south side of U.S. Route 395 from the existing sidewalk near Wye Road to See Vee Lane. The proposed path would connect to the existing Sierra Bike Path (U.S. Route 395, postmile 116.83). The path surface could be constructed of Portland cement for longevity and lower maintenance cost or of asphalt concrete for potentially lower construction cost. Approximately 28 power poles will need to be relocated to the south on acquired right of way for the construction of the path.
- Replace deteriorated pipe and drainage inlets on the west side of U.S. Route 395 between Mandich Street and South Street.

- Install new slotted pipe and drainage inlets on the west side on U.S. Route 395 from near Clarke Street (postmile 115.27) to Church Street (postmile 115.45).
- Replace an existing line drain, install an inlet, and construct a storm drain crossing on U.S. Route 395 just north of State Route 168 (near Rusty's Saloon).
- Construct new slotted pipe and drainage inlets on the east side of U.S. Route 395 from an existing inlet near Grove Street to in front of the Bishop City Park.
- In the area of the multiuse path, a portion of the Harry Matlick Ditch that conflicts with the construction of the new path will be realigned.
- Drainage inlets draining to the B-1 drain and Noble Ditch will be constructed for storm water now concentrated at the curb and gutter. East of the Noble Ditch, storm water will be carried to the existing inlet near the end of the existing sidewalk.
- Culvert extensions will be required at the B-1 Drain and Noble Ditch crossings with U.S. Route 395 to accommodate the construction of a new multiuse path.
- As a design option, consider the removal of parking from State Route 168 within the project limits and establish bike lanes where width allows.

Unique Features of the Build Alternatives

For the project, there are two build alternatives (describe as Alternative A1 and Alternative A2 below). The two only differ through pavement strategy type on a section of US 395 (postmile 115.40 to postmile 116.42). All other features, outlined above, apply to both alternatives A1 and A2.

Alternative A1 (programmed project alternative)

Alternative A1 will see the removal of 0.35 foot of existing asphalt concrete pavement surface on US 395 from 0.1 mile south of Jay St (postmile 114.98) to Barlow Ln (postmile 117.82), replace with matching thickness (0.35 foot) hot mix asphalt. Existing sections of Portland concrete pavement present at some intersections will remain. If practical, transitions between asphalt concrete pavement and Portland cement concrete pavement will be improved.

Alternative A2

This alternative proposes to remove the existing asphalt concrete pavement on U.S. Route 395 between State Route 168 (postmile 115.40) and Wye Road (postmile 116.42) and replace with jointed plane concrete pavement. This alternative is identical to Alternative A1 in all other aspects.

1.4.2 No-Build (No-Action) Alternative

The No Build Alternative would result in continued deterioration of the pavement and additional maintenance cost and therefore does not meet the project purpose and need.

1.5 Identification of a Preferred Alternative

At this time, Caltrans has not identified a preferred alternative. This decision will be made after consideration of public comments. After the public circulation period, all comments will be considered, and the Department will select a preferred alternative and make the final determination of the project's effect on the environment. This section will be updated for the Final Environmental Document and make note of the identification of a preferred alternative.

Selection of a preferred alternative is anticipated on or before August 12, 2021.

1.6 Discussion of the NEPA Categorical Exclusion

This document contains information regarding compliance with CEQA and other state laws and regulations. Separate environmental documentation, supporting a Categorical Exclusion determination, will be prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. When needed for clarity, or as required by CEQA, this document may contain references to federal laws and/or regulations (CEQA, for example, requires consideration of adverse effects on species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species by the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service—in other words, species protected by the Federal Endangered Species Act).

1.7 Permits and Approvals Needed

The following permits, licenses, agreements, and certifications are required for project construction:

Agency	Permit/Approval	Status
California Department of Fish and Wildlife	1602 Agreement for Streambed Alteration	Application for 1602 permit expected during the next project phase. Permit issuance anticipated prior to May 1, 2023.
California Water Resources Board, Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board	401 Certification/Waste Discharge Requirements Document	Application for Section 401 permit expected during the next project phase. Permit issuance anticipated prior to May 1, 2023.

Agency	Permit/Approval	Status
California Transportation Commission	California Transportation Commission vote to approve funds	Following the approval of the Final Environmental Document, the California Transportation Commission will be required to vote to approve funding for the project. The vote is anticipated in October 2021.
State Historic Preservation Officer	State Historic Preservation Officer concurrence of cultural studies completed for the project.	The State Historic Preservation Officer has provided concurrence on June 25, 2021.
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer concurrence of cultural studies completed for the project.	The Tribal Historic Preservation Officer has provided concurrence on June 25, 2021.

Chapter 2 CEQA Evaluation

2.1 CEQA Environmental Checklist

This checklist identifies physical, biological, social, and economic factors that might be affected by the proposed project. Potential impact determinations include Potentially Significant Impact, Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated, Less Than Significant Impact, and No Impact. In many cases, background studies performed in connection with a project will indicate that there are no impacts to a particular resource. A No Impact answer reflects this determination. The questions in this checklist are intended to encourage the thoughtful assessment of impacts and do not represent thresholds of significance.

Project features, which can include both design elements of the project and standardized measures that are applied to all or most Caltrans projects such as Best Management Practices and measures included in the Standard Plans and Specifications or as Standard Special Provisions, are considered to be an integral part of the project and have been considered prior to any significance determinations documented below.

“No Impact” determinations in each section are based on the scope, description, and location of the proposed project as well as the appropriate technical report (bound separately in Volume 2), and no further discussion is included in this document.

2.1.1 Aesthetics

Considering the information included in the Visual Impact Questionnaire dated March 1, 2021, the following significance determinations have been made:

Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099:

Question—Would the project:	CEQA Significance Determinations for Aesthetics
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	**No Impact**

Question—Would the project:	CEQA Significance Determinations for Aesthetics
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	**No Impact**
c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from a publicly accessible vantage point.) If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	**No Impact**
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	**No Impact**

2.1.2 Agriculture and Forest Resources

In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment Project; and the forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board.

Per a search of the California Department of Conservation's Important Farmland Mapping Tool, there are no designated Prime, Unique or Farmlands of Statewide Importance in or near the proposed project limits. The project will not have any effect on protected Farmlands, including those under the Williamson Act, or convert any farmlands into non-agricultural use (https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/DLRP/CIFF/; 8/19/20).

Impacts to timberland are analyzed as required by the California Timberland Productivity Act of 1982 (California Government Code Sections 51100 et seq.), which was enacted to preserve forest resources. Like the Williamson Act, this program gives landowners tax incentives to keep their land in timber

production. Contracts involving Timber Production Zones (are on 10-year cycles. Searches of Inyo County Planning documents, the California Department of Conservation website and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection website showed no designated timberlands or Timber Production Zones in or near the project vicinity. The project will have no effect on protected Timberlands since none exist in the project area.

Question—Would the project:	CEQA Significance Determinations for Agriculture and Forest 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 non-agricultural use?	**No Impact**
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	**No Impact**
c) Conflict with existing zoning, 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**
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	**No Impact**
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 or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	**No Impact**

2.1.3 Air Quality

Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations.

Considering the information included in the Air/Noise/Hazardous Waste/Water/Paleontology Study Memo dated March 3, 2021, the following significance determinations have been made:

Question—Would the project:	CEQA Significance Determinations for Air Quality
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	**No Impact**
b) 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?	**No Impact**
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	**No Impact**
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	**No Impact**

2.1.4 Biological Resources

Considering the information included in the Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts) dated February 2021, the following significance determinations have been made:

Question—Would the project:	CEQA Significance Determinations for Biological Resources
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 Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, or National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries?	**Less Than Significant Impact.**
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 California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation.**
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	**No Impact.**

Question—Would the project:	CEQA Significance Determinations for Biological Resources
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?	**Less Than Significant Impact.**
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	**No Impact.**
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.**

Affected Environment

The proposed project is located in the City of Bishop, along U.S. Route 395 and State Route 168, in the northern portion of the Owens Valley at approximately 4,130 feet in elevation. The Owens Valley, located in Eastern California, is a valley to the west of the White and Inyo Mountains and to the east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Bishop has an arid climate where the precipitation on average in roughly five inches per year. Temperatures in this region are highly variable, with cold winters and nights to very hot summers and days. The habitat types in the Owens Valley can be characterized as high desert natural communities that are part of the southern portion of the Great Basin Province; where pinyon/juniper woodland, sagebrush scrub and cottonwood dominated riparian vegetation can be found.

Much of the proposed project is located on paved, developed, non-vegetated, and/or highly disturbed areas with no riparian habitat present. However, riparian vegetation was observed during the field reviews on sections of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power parcels to the south of U.S. Route 395 and within the project limits. The riparian vegetation observed within the study area includes willow, wood rose, Chinese elm and black locus. Chinese elm and black locus trees are not designated as riparian vegetation but are considered such because of the association with Harry Matlick ditch and the B-1 drain.

It was determined during the wetland delineation survey conducted in January 10, 2021, that no U.S. Army Corps of Engineers jurisdictional wetlands were present. Three resources (Harry Matlick Ditch, B-1 Drain, Noble Ditch) were identified during the surveys and determined to be California Department of Fish and Wildlife and Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board jurisdictional waters.

Two special-status fish species are known or assumed to be present within the Biological Study Area, Owens Valley speckled dace and Owens sucker. Owens Valley speckled dace are a subspecies of speckled dace in the Byprinidae family of fish which includes minnows and carps. They are characterized by a wide caudal peduncle, small scales, pointed snout, and a small sub-terminal mouth. This species is found only in three small populations in Inyo County in California and have been found in various habitat types such as small cold-water streams, irrigation ditches, and hot spring systems. According to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, the population of this subspecies has declined over time due to various threats, including predation by non-native species, altered habitats creating isolation between populations, and reduction in springs due to groundwater extraction.

Owens sucker are a species of common suckers in the Catostomidae family of fish. This species is endemic to Inyo and Mono Counties and is commonly found in the Owens River, Bishop Creek, Crowley Reservoir, Convict Lake, and Lake Sabrina. They have also been found in tributaries to the Owens River and off-channel habitats. The population of Owens sucker may be limited by habitat degradation from water diversion and predation by invasive trout and bass species.

Owens sucker and Owens speckled dace are both considered a California Department of Fish and Wildlife Species of Special Concern and are considered under the CEQA. Owens sucker surveys were not performed for this project due to personal communication with California Department of Fish and Wildlife staff indicating the confirmed presence of Owens sucker in Matlick Ditch and the North Fork of Bishop Creek.

Environmental Consequences

a) d) The proposed project may have temporary impacts to Owens speckled dace and Owens sucker individuals (and associated habitat) during the relocation and diversion of Harry Matlick Ditch, and during culvert extension work at B-1 Drain and Noble Ditch. The B-1 Drain and Noble Ditch extension work will require the implementation of temporary water diversion systems. During the above-mentioned work activities, potential impacts to Owens speckled dace and Owens sucker individuals may include injury and/or mortality.

The proposed project may temporarily interfere with movement of Owens speckled dace and Owens sucker individuals during the relocation and diversion of Harry Matlick Ditch, and during culvert extension work at B-1 Drain and Noble Ditch. Work at the three (3) locations will require the implementation of temporary water diversion systems, and mesh fish screens will be installed on the water intake pumps. As a result, downstream and upstream fish movement will be temporarily restricted at the work sites during water diversion activities.

b) Temporary impacts to jurisdictional waters will occur at Harry Matlick ditch from a temporary water diversion and ditch relocation (approximately 992 linear feet of the ditch will be relocated 20 feet to the south). Based on current project design, an estimated 3,310 square feet of jurisdictional waters will be temporarily impacted from this work.

The extension of both the B-1 Drain and Noble Ditch culverts will result in an estimated 75 square feet of permanent impacts, and 450 square feet of temporary impacts, to jurisdictional waters. In addition, a total of 28 trees will be removed to incorporate the new multiuse path on U.S. Route 395. The trees are associated with Harry Matlick ditch, and therefore deemed jurisdictional riparian habitat. Of the 28 trees, twelve (12) Chinese elm trees with a diameter-at-breast height of 4 inches or greater will be removed from the Biological study area to accommodate the new bike path; the remaining 16 trees are less than 4 inches diameter-at-breast height. One (1) full grown willow (Salix species.) will be removed with a diameter-at-breast height of 10 inches. Also, approximately 745 square feet of wild wood rose will be permanently impacted.

In total, the project will result in 3,760 square feet of temporary impacts, and 75 square feet of permanent impacts, to jurisdictional waters.

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

With avoidance, minimization and mitigation measures in place, the project will have a less than significant impact on: special status animal species (Owens speckled dace and Owens sucker); jurisdictional waters; riparian habitat; nesting birds; and special-status plant species.

a,b,d) As noted above, Owens speckled dace and Owens sucker are found in Inyo (both species) and Mono (Owens sucker) counties, and nowhere else in the world. Although impacts to both species would be temporary, some methods of work could cause instances of mortality, which would cause a significant impact to the species as defined by CEQA. However, with implementation of the measures described below fish mortality would be avoided and the impacts would be reduced to less than significant.

The following avoidance and minimization measures will be implemented during construction to avoid direct impacts to the following:

1. Special-status animal species (Owens speckled dace and Owens sucker).
    a. If water is present during the ditch relocation or the culvert extensions, a temporary water diversion will be necessary, and a qualified biological monitor will be present on-site prior to and during all temporary water diversion activities.
    b. Pump screens of the appropriate size will be used during water diversion and will follow Caltrans Standard

Specifications for Species Protection as well as Fish Protection.

c. The monitor will ensure appropriate water intake velocities and will monitor water quality downstream of the project site to minimize siltation.
d. A 'De-Watering and Diversion Plan' will be prepared and submitted to California Department of Fish and Wildlife for approval.
e. A pre-construction survey will be conducted by dip-netting to determine if Owens speckled dace or Owens sucker are present within all the water ways impacted (Harry Matlick Ditch, B-1 Drain and Noble Ditch).
f. If dace or sucker are present within the ditches, then the qualified biological monitor will rescue, document, and inventory the number and type of fish in the ditch during de-watering activities. The rescued fish will be immediately relocated downstream and out of the project area.

2. Riparian habitat and jurisdictional waters.
    a. Design features will minimize effects to waters and erosion.
    b. Vegetation removal will be minimal and will be limited to the minimum necessary to accomplish the work.
    c. The project sediment controls during construction will adhere to the Caltrans January 2008 "Construction Site Best Management Practice Field Manual and Troubleshooting Guide" as well as the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit requirements. Best management practices will include erosion and sediment control measures, and methods of permanent soil stabilization.
    d. Fiber rolls and/or silt fencing (with no plastic mesh) must be used to protect water resources and delineate the edge of the permanent impact area.
    e. A qualified biologist will be present on-site prior to and during construction and temporary clear water diversion activities to monitor implementation of avoidance and minimization measures.
    f. Pump screens will be used during clear water diversion and will follow Caltrans Standard Specifications for Species Protection.
    g. Compensatory mitigation:
        i. Trees with a diameter-at-breast height of 4 inches or more will be mitigated by planting native trees within the project impact area or representative habitat areas nearby in consultation with the Resource Agencies and permit conditions in the Regional Water Quality Control Board 401 permit and California Department of Fish and Wildlife 1600 Lake and

Streambed Agreement. A Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan will be drafted for approval by California Department of Fish and Wildlife and Regional Water Quality Control Board.

2.1.5 Cultural Resources

Considering the information included in the Archaeological Survey Report, Historic Resource Evaluation Report, Area of Potential Impacts and Historic Properties Survey Report dated June 25, 2021, with State Historic Preservation Officer and Tribal Historic Preservation Officer concurrences on eligibility received on June 25, 2021, the following significance determinations have been made:

Question—Would the project:	CEQA Significance Determinations for Cultural Resources
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?	**No Impact**
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	**No Impact**
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	**No Impact**

No Impact: As detailed in the documents noted above, no archaeological, historical, or built-environment resources were identified as being present within the proposed project area as a result of archival research, Native American consultation (including Assembly Bill 52 consultation), other local society and individual consultation, or pedestrian survey. The proposed project is in a mixed-use setting with significant above-ground and below-ground development. As such, it is unlikely intact significant and/or unique archaeological resources will be encountered by project actions.

Standard construction specifications for inadvertent finding of human remains will be in place, and construction work will cease in the area if remains are discovered. Work will not continue until the area has been assessed by the County Coroner and cleared by qualified archaeological staff. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric in origin, coordination with the appropriate Tribal representatives will occur.

2.1.6 Energy

For this project, a brief, qualitative analysis of energy impacts was performed. The proposed project will not increase highway capacity and therefore will not

induce additional energy (fuel) consumption. All applicable Caltrans standard provisions for energy resources required for construction will be implemented on this project.

Question—Would the project:	CEQA Significance Determinations for Energy
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources during project construction or operation?	**No Impact.**
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	**No Impact.**

2.1.7 Geology and Soils

Considering the information included in the Air/Noise/Hazardous Waste/Water/Paleontology Study Memo dated March 3, 2021, the following significance determinations have been made:

Question—Would the project:	CEQA Significance Determinations for Geology and Soils
a) Directly or indirectly cause 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**
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving: ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	**No Impact**
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving: iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	**No Impact**

Question—Would the project:	CEQA Significance Determinations for Geology and Soils
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving: iv) Landslides?	**No Impact**
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	**No Impact**
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?	**No Impact**
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**
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	**No Impact**
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	**No Impact**

2.1.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Considering the information included in the Bishop Pavement: Climate Change Analysis dated June 2, 2021, the following significance determinations have been made:

Question—Would the project:	CEQA Significance Determinations for Greenhouse Gas Emissions
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	**Less Than Significant Impact**
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	**Less Than Significant Impact**

Affected Environment

The proposed project is in a mixed suburban and rural area, with a primarily natural resources based agricultural and tourism economy. U.S. Route 395 is the main transportation route to and through the area for both passenger and commercial vehicles. Traffic counts are low, with daily traffic volumes on U.S. Route 395 through the project segment at 15,800 vehicles per day in 2015 and 17,000 vehicles per day in 2017, and U.S. Route 395 is rarely congested.

Environmental Consequences

The purpose of the proposed project is to rehabilitate existing pavement and bring highway facilities (curbs, sidewalks, gutters, and driveways) to current Americans with Disabilities Act standards and will not increase the vehicle capacity of the roadway. This type of project generally causes minimal or no increase in operational greenhouse gas emissions. Because the project would not increase the number of travel lanes on U.S. Route 395 or State Route 168, no increase in vehicle miles traveled would occur as result of project implementation. Construction greenhouse gas emissions were estimated using the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District Road Construction Emissions Model. Project construction is estimated to generate 486 U.S. tons of carbon dioxide over a 6-month construction period. While some greenhouse gas emissions during the construction period would be unavoidable, no increase in operational greenhouse gas emissions is expected.

After the project has been constructed, either build alternative would provide increased pedestrian and multi-modal access throughout the corridor which may result in a net reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from vehicles. Neither alternative would increase vehicular capacity or induce additional travel which would lead to increased greenhouse gas emissions or vehicle miles traveled.

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

In addition to all applicable Caltrans Standard Specifications (refer to the second paragraph on page 2), the following measures will be implemented in the project to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and potential climate change impacts from the project:

1. The Contractor will be instructed to use material source and borrow sites close to the project location to the extent feasible. This will reduce the number of haul trips and distance traveled per trip.
2. Removed trees with a diameter at breast height of 4 inches or more will be mitigated by planting native trees within the project impact area. Trees sequester carbon.

The proposed project will enhance pedestrian facilities within the community of Bishop with the introduction of a new multiuse path, pedestrian-activated

beacon, upgraded sidewalks and curb ramps, and possibly bike lanes. Upon completion, the project has the potential to lower greenhouse gas emissions within the community over time if more travelers choose to use the new and upgraded facilities in lieu of motorized travel.

2.1.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Considering the information included in the Air/Noise/Hazardous Waste/Water/Paleontology Study Memo, dated March 3, 2021, the following significance determinations have been made:

Question—Would the project:	CEQA Significance Determinations for Hazards and Hazardous Materials
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**
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**
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	**Less Than Significant 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?	**No Impact**
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 result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	**No Impact**
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	**No Impact**
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	**No Impact**

Affected Environment

An initial site assessment was performed in February 2021, which included the entire project area and included extensive records searches of historic plans, photos, and pedestrian site surveys to identify potential sources of hazardous materials, historic hazardous waste generators, and inform the locations where future soil sampling and imaging are needed. The initial site assessment identified 34 low to medium risk parcels (former and existing gasoline stations or cleanup facilities) adjacent to U.S. Route 395 within the project area. Additionally, there is a potential for one to four historic underground storage tanks to occur in or near Caltrans' right-of-way within the project limits.

A preliminary site investigation will be performed during the design phase of the project and will include laboratory analysis of soil and groundwater where construction activities could encounter impacted soils. If construction activities will be performed in the proximity of underground storage tanks, a geophysical survey will be included in the preliminary site investigation to determine the exact locations.

Environmental Consequences

As project design details are finalized, the anticipated extent and depth of disturbance areas will be determined and cross-referenced with the locations of the risk parcels. For the 34 parcels identified, soil contamination might include hydrocarbons. Hydrocarbons refer to petroleum products including gasoline, diesel fuel, and motor oil. Any potential underground tanks could be hydrocarbon tanks, or also could be old heater fuel oil tanks that likely had kerosene (which is also a hydrocarbon). At this point there is no evidence there is any soil or water contamination anywhere within the project limits, but there are multiple historic properties that could have leaked and caused soil contamination. The preliminary site investigation will sample potential areas where contamination could exist as well as use ground-penetrating radar to locate underground tanks within the right-of-way.

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

a) b) c) There have been no reported issues with local water quality and no known reports of soil contamination from any of the sites identified in the initial site assessment. To minimize the risk to human health and safety and the environment from encountering contaminated soils and underground materials, a preliminary site investigation will be performed before construction. The preliminary site investigation will include soil sampling and analytical testing to quantify any potentially hazardous waste within soils within the project area. The preliminary site investigation will also include geophysical investigations (likely using ground-penetrating radar) to identify any subsurface tanks, pipes or other materials which could be encountered during construction. If elevated levels of soil contaminants are found during the preliminary site investigation, the areas of contamination will be identified

on project plans and the soils will be excavated, transported, and disposed of in accordance with all applicable health and safety and waste disposal ordinances. If underground facilities (tanks, piping, etc.) are found through geophysical investigation, each will be evaluated individually for potential contamination and risk of encountering during construction. If required, removal of these facilities will occur during construction. The removal, transport and disposal of any potentially hazardous materials will occur in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local ordinances. No schools are located within or adjacent to the project footprint, however there are schools within 1/4 mile of the project area. Removal of any hazardous wastes would occur at the project site, transportation of wastes will not use routes in close proximity to schools, and disposal will occur at licensed facilities in accordance with all applicable laws. Because of these avoidance and minimization measures, the project will have a less than significant impact on hazardous materials.

2.1.10 Hydrology and Water Quality

Considering the information included in the Air/Noise/Hazardous Waste/Water/Paleontology Study Memo (dated March 3, 2021) and the Natural Environment Study (dated February 2021), the following significance determinations have been made:

Question—Would the project:	**CEQA Significance Determinations for Hydrology and Water Quality**
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	**Less Than Significant Impact**
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	**No Impact**
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would: (i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	**Less Than Significant Impact**
(ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;	**Less Than Significant Impact**

Question—Would the project:	CEQA Significance Determinations for Hydrology and Water Quality
(iii) 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; or	**Less Than Significant Impact**
(iv) impede or redirect flood flows?	**Less Than Significant Impact**
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	**No Impact**
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	**No Impact**

Affected Environment

The proposed project will rehabilitate existing pavement, base, and sub-base, and will introduce new impervious surfaces to the project with the construction of a multiuse path.

During wetlands and water resource surveys in January 2021, three resources were identified within the project limits and determined to be State jurisdictional waters (Harry Matlick Ditch, B-1 Drain, Noble Ditch). The proposed project, as currently designed, will impact the three jurisdictional waters. Harry Matlick Ditch will be dewatered and relocated to construct a new multiuse path between See Vee Lane and the Tri-County Fairgrounds along the southbound shoulder of U.S. Route 395. The construction of this multiuse path will also require culvert extensions where the Noble Ditch and B-1 Drain cross U.S. Route 395.

Environmental Consequences

The proposed project would require a Regional Water Quality Control Board 401 permit and a California Department of Fish and Wildlife 1600 permit in order to work within Harry Matlick Ditch, B-1 Drain and Noble Ditch. Work within the three jurisdictional resources may result in temporarily degraded water quality. Approximately 990 linear feet of Harry Matlick Ditch will be realigned approximately 20 feet to the south, which affects the water course of the ditch.

The project will remove and replace existing pavement, base, and sub-base, and will disturb approximately 2.81 acres of soil. A new multiuse path will introduce approximately 0.16 acre of new impervious surfaces to the project limits, which is currently has 27.68 acres of existing impervious area

(*Stormwater Data Report,* Caltrans. February 2021). The project will construct two drainage inlets to capture stormwater that is directed by new curb and gutter adjacent to the multiuse path, which will drain to the B-1 Drain and Noble Ditch. Storm water currently drains off the southbound lanes of U.S. Route 395 to Harry Matlick Ditch, which drains to Noble Ditch. It has been determined during review of the proposed project that Noble Ditch and B-1 Drain have the capacity to receive stormwater flows. Additionally, the dimensions of the realigned Harry Matlick Ditch will remain the same as the existing alignment.

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

Specific minimization measures will be outlined in the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and Regional Water Quality Control Board permits, which will be obtained prior to construction. The permits are likely to include permanent erosion control, construction protections for water quality, and a dewatering plan to be developed prior to construction. All permit provisions as well as Caltrans standard construction specifications to prevent pollution of waterways will be implemented and adhered to. In addition, it is possible that the permit conditions outlined in the California Department of Fish and Wildlife 1600 permit will require an on-site biological monitor during construction activities taking place in Harry Matlick Ditch, Noble Ditch and B-1 Drain. The monitor will ensure that all avoidance and minimization measures are complied with.

Construction of the multiuse path will introduce impervious surface to the project area and alter the course of Matlick Ditch. Stormwater capture and drainage devices will be included in the project to meet the requirements of Caltrans' Construction General Permit and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System requirements. Permanent soil stabilization techniques will be implemented to ensure that no disturbed soils are prone to erosion once construction is complete. It is also anticipated that trees will be planted for California Department of Fish and Wildlife compensatory mitigation requirements (see Section 2.1.4, Biological Resources) at the location of the new ditch realignment, which will also serve to provide permanent erosion treatment. As a result of the above measures, the project will have a less than significant impact on hydrology and water quality.

2.1.11 Land Use and Planning

Considering the information included in the Community Impacts: Memo to file dated March 10, 2021, the following significance determinations have been made:

Question—Would the project:	CEQA Significance Determinations for Land Use and Planning
a) Physically divide an established community?	**No Impact**
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	**No Impact**

2.1.12 Mineral Resources

Considering the information included in the Air/Noise/Hazardous Waste/Water/Paleontology Study Memo dated March 3, 2021, the following significance determinations have been made:

Question—Would the project:	CEQA Significance Determinations for Mineral Resources
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?	**No Impact**
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	**No Impact**

2.1.13 Noise

Considering the information included in the Air/Noise/Hazardous Waste/Water/Paleontology Study Memo dated March 3, 2021, the following significance determinations have been made:

Question—Would the project result in:	CEQA Significance Determinations for Noise
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	**Less Than Significant Impact**

Question—Would the project result in:	CEQA Significance Determinations for Noise
b) Generation of excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels?	**Less Than Significant Impact**
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or 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**

Affected Environment

During construction noise levels will be elevated for the community of Bishop, however the project setting is a commercialized highway corridor with no residential receptors directly adjacent to the project. Multiple motels are located within two city blocks on either side of the highway, and various hotels and motels are located on the highway within the project limits. At least one church is located on U.S. Route 395 within the project limits, but it is unknown if church services occur during weekday daylight hours when construction could be occurring.

Environmental Consequences

Short term limited impacts during construction will occur as noise levels will be elevated. The project would not generate excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels; however, the degree of construction noise impacts may vary for different areas of the project site and depending on the construction activities. Some of the sensitive receptors that are close to the U.S. Route 395 or State Route 168 corridor may be impacted.

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

During construction, Caltrans will require the use of construction methods that would provide the lowest level of noise and ground vibration impact such as alternative low-noise pile installation methods. It may also be suggested that the Caltrans Public Information Office send notifications to all local businesses prior to construction, especially to hotels, motels, and churches whose occupants could be affected by elevated noise levels during construction. It is not anticipated that construction activities will occur during nighttime hours (9:00p.m. to 6:00a.m.) at this time. Through implementation of Caltrans standard specifications for noise levels and advanced community notification, impacts are anticipated to be less than significant.

2.1.14 Population and Housing

Considering the information included in the Community Impacts: Memo to file dated March 10, 2021, the following significance determinations have been made:

Question—Would the project:	CEQA Significance Determinations for Population and Housing
a) Induce substantial unplanned 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**
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	**No Impact**

2.1.15 Public Services

Considering the information included in the Community Impacts: Memo to file dated March 10, 2021 the following significance determinations have been made:

Question:	CEQA Significance Determinations for 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 significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services: Fire protection?	**No Impact**
Police protection?	**No Impact**
Schools?	**No Impact**

Question:	CEQA Significance Determinations for Public Services
Parks?	**No Impact**
Other public facilities?	**No Impact**

2.1.16 Recreation

Considering the information included in the Community Impacts: Memo to file dated March 10, 2021 the following significance determinations have been made:

Question—Would the project:	CEQA Significance Determinations for 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?	**No Impact**
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**

2.1.17 Transportation

Considering the information included in the Community Impacts: Memo to file dated March 10, 2021, the following significance determinations have been made:

Question—Would the project:	CEQA Significance Determinations for Transportation
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	**No Impact**
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	**No Impact**

Question—Would the project:	CEQA Significance Determinations for Transportation
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	**No Impact**
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	**No Impact**

2.1.18 Tribal Cultural Resources

Considering the information included in the Archaeological Survey Report dated June 25, 2021, the following significance determinations have been made:

Question:	CEQA Significance Determinations for Tribal Cultural Resources
Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is: a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k), or	**No Impact**
b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	**No Impact**

There are no tribal cultural resources identified within the project impact area. Letters pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 were sent on September 10, 2020 to two

tribes which had previously identified affiliation with the project area (Bishop Paiute Tribe and Big Pine Paiute Tribe). On October 24, 2020, a response was received from Gloriana Bailey (Tribal Administrator, Bishop Paiute Tribe) confirming the tribe's interest in consulting on the project. Consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission was completed on September 15, 2020.

2.1.19 Utilities and Service Systems

Considering the information included in the Community Impacts: Memo to file dated March 10, 2021, the following significance determinations have been made:

Question—Would the project:	CEQA Significance Determinations for Utilities and Service Systems
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	**No Impact**
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	**No Impact**
c) Result in a 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**
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	**No Impact**
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	**No Impact**

2.1.20 Wildfire

Considering the information included in the Community Impacts: Memo to file dated March 10, 2021, the following significance determinations have been made:

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones:

Question—Would the project:	CEQA Significance Determinations for Wildfire
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	**No Impact**
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	**No Impact**
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	**No Impact**
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	**No Impact**

2.1.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance

Question:	CEQA Significance Determinations for Mandatory Findings of Significance
a) Does the project have the potential to substantially 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, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	**Less Than Significant Impact with mitigation**
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)?	**No Impact**
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	**No Impact**

Affected Environment

As stated in the “Biological Resources” section of this document, the proposed project may result in temporary and permanent impacts to three jurisdictional water resources (Harry Matlick Ditch, B-1 Drain and Noble Ditch) within the project impact area. Communications with California Department of Fish and Wildlife Bishop Field Office (Nick Buckmaster, Environmental Scientist) confirmed that two Species of Special Concern (Owens speckled dace, Owens sucker) may also be present in the three waterways noted above.

Environmental Consequences

Construction activities may result in temporary impacts to Owens speckled dace and Owens sucker individuals during the relocation of Harry Matlick Ditch and culvert extensions at B-1 Drain and Noble Ditch. The relocation of Harry Matlick Ditch may also result in permanent impacts to associated riparian vegetation (mature trees and wild wood rose habitat).

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

The project will be constructed under permits issued by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board. Multiple avoidance and minimization measures, outlined in the "Biological Resources" section as well as those which may be included in future permits, will be implemented before, during and after construction. Furthermore, with implementation of a mitigation measure of planting native trees in place of impacted trees, the project impacts would be less than significant. *Natural Environment Study – Minimal Impacts; February 2021.*

Appendix A Title VI Policy Statement

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—CALIFORNIA STATE TRANSPORTATION AGENCY Gavin Newsom, Governor

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Making Conservation a California Way of Life.

August 2020

NON-DISCRIMINATION POLICY STATEMENT

The California Department of Transportation, under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, ensures *"No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance."*

Caltrans will make every effort to ensure nondiscrimination in all of its services, programs and activities, whether they are federally funded or not, and that services and benefits are fairly distributed to all people, regardless of race, color, or national origin. In addition, Caltrans will facilitate meaningful participation in the transportation planning process in a nondiscriminatory manner.

Related federal statutes, remedies, and state law further those protections to include sex, disability, religion, sexual orientation, and age.

For information or guidance on how to file a complaint, or obtain more information regarding Title VI, please contact the Title VI Branch Manager at (916) 324-8379 or visit the following web page: https://dot.ca.gov/programs/civil-rights/title-vi.

To obtain this information in an alternate format such as Braille or in a language other than English, please contact the California Department of Transportation, Office of Civil Rights, at 1823 14th Street, MS-79, Sacramento, CA 95811; (916) 324-8379 (TTY 711); or at <Title.VI@dot.ca.gov>.

Original signed by
Toks Omishakin
Director

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Agosto de 2020

DECLARACIÓN DE POLÍTICA DE NO DISCRIMINACIÓN

El Departamento de Transporte de California, bajo el Título VI de la Ley de Derechos Civiles de 1964, asegura que "*Ninguna persona en los Estados Unidos, debido a su raza, color u origen nacional, será excluída de participar, ni se le negarán los beneficios, o será objeto de discriminación, en ningún programa o actividad que reciba ayuda financiera federal.*"

Caltrans hará todos los esfuerzos para asegurar que no exista discriminación en ninguno de sus servicios, programas y actividades, ya sea que reciban fondos del gobierno federal o no, y que los servicios y beneficios sean justamente distribuidos a todas las personas sin importar su raza, color, u origen nacional. Adicionalmente, Caltrans facilitará la participación significativa en el proceso de planeación de los programas de transporte de manera no discriminatoria.

Los estatutos federales relacionados, los remedios, y la ley estatal refuerzan estas protecciones para incluir el sexo, la discapacidad, la religión, la orientación sexual y la edad.

Para información u orientación sobre cómo presentar una queja o para obtener más información relacionada con el Título VI, por favor comuníquese con el Gerente del Título VI al teléfono (916) 324-8379 o visite la siguiente página de Internet: https://dot.ca.gov/programs/civil-rights/title-vi.

Para obtener esta información en un formato alternativo como el Braille o en un lenguaje diferente al inglés, por favor póngase en contacto con la Oficina de Derechos Civiles del Departamento de Transporte de California, al 1823 14th Street, MS-79, Sacramento, CA 95811; al teléfono (916) 324-8379 (Teléfono de Texto TTY: 711); o al email: Title.VI@dot.ca.gov

Original signed by
Toks Omishakin
Director

Appendix B Species Lists

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH and WILDLIFE **RareFind**

Query Summary:
Quad IS (Bishop (3711834) OR Fish Slough (3711844))

Print Close

CNDDB Element Query Results

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Element Code	Total Occs	Returned Occs	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	CA Rare Plant Rank	Other Status	Habitats
Alkali Meadow	Alkali Meadow	Herbaceous	CTT45310CA	8	1	None	None	G3	S2.1	null	null	Meadow & seep, Wetland
Anodonta californiensis	California floater	Mollusks	IMBIV04220	6	1	None	None	G3Q	S2?	null	USFS_S-Sensitive	Aquatic
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	Mammals	AMACC10010	420	1	None	None	G4	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive, WBWG_H-High Priority	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Desert wash, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Riparian woodland, Sonoran desert scrub, Upper montane coniferous forest, Valley & foothill grassland
Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	Birds	ABNKC22010	323	1	None	None	G5	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDF_S-Sensitive, CDFW_FP-Fully Protected, CDFW_WL-Watch List, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Broadleaved upland forest, Cismontane woodland, Coastal prairie, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinon & juniper woodlands, Upper montane coniferous forest, Valley & foothill grassland
Astragalus argophyllus var. argophyllus	silver-leaved milk-vetch	Dicots	PDFAB0F0S1	9	2	None	None	G5T4	S2	2B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive	Alkali playa, Meadow & seep, Wetland
Astragalus lentiginosus var. piscinensis	Fish Slough milk-vetch	Dicots	PDFAB0FB9E	4	3	Threatened	None	G5T1	S1	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Alkali playa, Meadow & seep, Wetland
Boechera dispar	pinyon rockcress	Dicots	PDBRA060F0	97	2	None	None	G3	S3	2B.3	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, Pinon & juniper woodlands
Bombus morrisoni	Morrison bumble bee	Insects	IIHYM24460	86	1	None	None	G4G5	S1S2	null	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	null

Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk	Birds	ABNKC19070	2535	1	None	Threatened	G5	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Great Basin grassland, Riparian forest, Riparian woodland, Valley & foothill grassland
Calochortus excavatus	Inyo County star-tulip	Monocots	PMLIL0D0F0	70	12	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive, USFS_S-Sensitive	Chenopod scrub, Meadow & seep, Wetland
Catostomus fumeiventris	Owens sucker	Fish	AFCJC02090	35	10	None	None	G3G4	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Aquatic, Great Basin flowing waters
Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat	Mammals	AMACC08010	635	2	None	None	G4	S2	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive, WBWG_H-High Priority	Broadleaved upland forest, Chaparral, Chenopod scrub, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Joshua tree woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadow & seep, Mojavean desert scrub, Riparian forest, Riparian woodland, Sonoran desert scrub, Sonoran thorn woodland, Upper montane coniferous forest, Valley & foothill grassland
Crepis runcinata	fiddleleaf hawksbeard	Dicots	PDAST2R0K0	32	5	None	None	G5	S3	2B.2	null	Mojavean desert scrub, Pinon & juniper woodlands
Cyprinodon radiosus	Owens pupfish	Fish	AFCNB02090	23	4	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	null	AFS_EN-Endangered, CDFW_FP-Fully Protected, IUCN_EN-Endangered	Aquatic, Artificial flowing waters, Artificial standing waters, Great Basin flowing waters, Great Basin standing waters
Elymus salina	Salina Pass wild-rye	Monocots	PMPOA6P010	9	1	None	None	G4G5	S2S3	2B.3	SB_USDA-US Dept of Agriculture	Pinon & juniper woodlands
Empidonax traillii extimus	southwestern willow flycatcher	Birds	ABPAE33043	70	1	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S1	null	NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List	Riparian woodland
Euderma maculatum	spotted bat	Mammals	AMACC07010	68	2	None	None	G4	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, WBWG_H-High Priority	null

Falco mexicanus	prairie falcon	Birds	ABNKD06090	451	1	None	None	G5	S4	null	CDFW_WL-Watch List, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Valley & foothill grassland
Fimbristylis thermalis	hot springs fimbristylis	Monocots	PMCYP0B0N0	19	3	None	None	G4	S1S2	2B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Meadow & seep, Wetland
Ivesia kingii var. kingii	alkali ivesia	Dicots	PDROS0X092	15	2	None	None	G4T3Q	S2	2B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive	Alkali playa, Great Basin scrub, Meadow & seep
Lasionycteris noctivagans	silver-haired bat	Mammals	AMACC02010	139	1	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	null	IUCN_LC-Least Concern, WBWG_M-Medium Priority	Lower montane coniferous forest, Oldgrowth, Riparian forest
Lepus townsendii townsendii	western white-tailed jackrabbit	Mammals	AMAEB03041	24	1	None	None	G5T5	S3?	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Alpine dwarf scrub, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Pinon & juniper woodlands, Subalpine coniferous forest
Lithobates pipiens	northern leopard frog	Amphibians	AAABH01170	19	2	None	None	G5	S2	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Freshwater marsh, Great Basin flowing waters, Great Basin standing waters, Marsh & swamp, Wetland
Mentzelia torreyi	Torrey's blazing star	Dicots	PDLOA031S0	17	3	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2	null	Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Pinon & juniper woodlands
Microtus californicus vallicola	Owens Valley vole	Mammals	AMAFF11033	14	1	None	None	G5T3	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Meadow & seep, Wetland
Oryctes nevadensis	Nevada oryctes	Dicots	PDSOL0Q010	33	2	None	None	G3	S2	2B.1	null	Chenopod scrub, Desert wash, Mojavean desert scrub
Phacelia inyoensis	Inyo phacelia	Dicots	PDHYD0C2F0	19	3	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive, USFS_S-Sensitive	Meadow & seep
Plagiobothrys parishii	Parish's popcornflower	Dicots	PDBOR0V0U0	16	2	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, USFS_S-Sensitive	Great Basin scrub, Joshua tree woodland
Pyrgulopsis perturbata	Fish Slough springsnail	Mollusks	IMGASJ0290	3	1	None	None	G1	S1	null	null	Aquatic, Great Basin flowing waters
Ranunculus hydrocharoides	frog's-bit buttercup	Dicots	PDRAN0L190	4	1	None	None	G4	S1	2B.1	null	Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Wetland
Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 2	Owens speckled dace	Fish	AFCJB3705F	28	12	None	None	G5T1T2Q	S1S2	null	AFS_TH-Threatened,	Aquatic, Great Basin

											BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	flowing waters
Riparia riparia	bank swallow	Birds	ABPAU08010	298	2	None	Threatened	G5	S2	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland
Sidalcea covillei	Owens Valley checkerbloom	Dicots	PDMAL11040	43	9	None	Endangered	G2	S2	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive	Chenopod scrub, Meadow & seep, Wetland
Siphateles bicolor snyderi	Owens tui chub	Fish	AFCJB1303J	20	3	Endangered	Endangered	G4T1	S1	null	AFS_EN-Endangered	Aquatic, Great Basin flowing waters, Great Basin standing waters
Thelypodium integrifolium ssp. complanatum	foxtail thelypodium	Dicots	PDBRA2N062	13	1	None	None	G5T4T5	S2	2B.2	null	Great Basin scrub, Meadow & seep
Transmontane Alkali Marsh	Transmontane Alkali Marsh	Marsh	CTT52320CA	7	1	None	None	G3	S2.1	null	null	Marsh & swamp, Wetland
Vulpes vulpes necator	Sierra Nevada red fox	Mammals	AMAJA03012	201	1	Proposed Endangered	Threatened	G5T1T2	S1	null	USFS_S-Sensitive	Alpine, Alpine dwarf scrub, Broadleaved upland forest, Meadow & seep, Riparian scrub, Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest, Wetland

IPaC **U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service**

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Project information

NAME

Bishop Pavement

LOCATION

Inyo County, California

DESCRIPTION

None

Local office

Reno Fish And Wildlife Office

(775) 861-6300
(775) 861-6301

1340 Financial Boulevard, Suite 234
Reno, NV 89502-7147

http://www.fws.gov/nevada/

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act requires Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can only be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Log in to IPaC.
2. Go to your My Projects list.
3. Click PROJECT HOME for this project.
4. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species[1] and their critical habitats are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries[2]).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are not shown on this list. Please contact NOAA Fisheries for species under their jurisdiction.

1. Species listed under the Endangered Species Act are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the listing status page for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME	STATUS

Sierra Nevada Bighorn Sheep Ovis canadensis sierrae — Endangered
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3646

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Empidonax traillii extimus Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749	Endangered
Yellow-billed Cuckoo Coccyzus americanus There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911	Threatened

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Lahontan Cutthroat Trout Oncorhynchus clarkii henshawi Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3964	Threatened
Owens Pupfish Cyprinodon radiosus Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4982	Endangered
Owens Tui Chub Gila bicolor ssp. snyderi Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7289	Endangered

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Fish Slough Milk-vetch Astragalus lentiginosus var. piscinensis Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7947	Threatened

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ below. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the E-bird data mapping tool (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found below.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME

BREEDING SEASON (IF A BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED, WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS ACROSS ITS ENTIRE RANGE. "BREEDS ELSEWHERE" INDICATES THAT THE BIRD DOES NOT LIKELY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA.)

Bald Eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus — Breeds Dec 1 to Aug 31
This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626

Brewer's Sparrow Spizella breweri — Breeds May 15 to Aug 10
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9291

Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos — Breeds Dec 1 to Aug 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680

Green-tailed Towhee Pipilo chlorurus — Breeds May 1 to Aug 10
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9444

Lesser Yellowlegs Tringa flavipes — Breeds elsewhere
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679

Lewis's Woodpecker Melanerpes lewis — Breeds Apr 20 to Sep 30
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9408

Long-billed Curlew Numenius americanus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5511	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 31
Marbled Godwit Limosa fedoa This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9481	Breeds elsewhere
Olive-sided Flycatcher Contopus cooperi This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914	Breeds May 20 to Aug 31
Pinyon Jay Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9420	Breeds Feb 15 to Jul 15
Sage Thrasher Oreoscoptes montanus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9433	Breeds Apr 15 to Aug 10
Sagebrush Sparrow Artemisiospiza nevadensis This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 31
Tricolored Blackbird Agelaius tricolor This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10
Virginia's Warbler Vermivora virginiae This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9441	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
Willet Tringa semipalmata This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Apr 20 to Aug 5
Willow Flycatcher Empidonax traillii This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3482	Breeds May 20 to Aug 31

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (▪)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (▪)
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Conservation Measures describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the AKN Phenology Tool.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). This data is derived from a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets .

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide, or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and

3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Eagle Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the Diving Bird Study and the nanotag studies or contact Caleb Spiegel or Pam Loring.

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the National Wildlife Refuge system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

This location overlaps the following wetlands:

FRESHWATER EMERGENT WETLAND
- PEM1C
- PEM1Cx
- PEM1A

FRESHWATER FORESTED/SHRUB WETLAND
- PFOC

FRESHWATER POND
- PUBHx

RIVERINE
- R2UBHx
- R2UBH
- R5UBFx

A full description for each wetland code can be found at the National Wetlands Inventory website

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error

is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tuberficid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

CNPS California Native Plant Society Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants

*The database used to provide updates to the Online Inventory is under construction. View updates and changes made since May 2019 here.

Plant List

48 matches found. *Click on scientific name for details*

Search Criteria

California Rare Plant Rank is one of [1A, 1B, 2A, 2B], Found in Quads 3711845, 3711844, 3711843, 3711835, 3711834, 3711833, 3711825 3711824 and 3711823;

Modify Search Criteria | Export to Excel | Modify Columns | Modify Sort | Remove Photos

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifeform	Blooming Period	CA Rare Plant Rank	State Rank	Global Rank	Photo
Aliciella triodon	coyote gilia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	2B.2	S2	G5	 2010 Steve Matson
Allium atrorubens var. atrorubens	Great Basin onion	Alliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jun	2B.3	S2	G4T4	no photo available
Astragalus argophyllus var. argophyllus	silver-leaved milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	2B.2	S2	G5T4	 2008 Gary A. Monroe
Astragalus lentiginosus var. piscinensis	Fish Slough milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Jul	1B.1	S1	G5T1	 2008 Gary A. Monroe
Astragalus platytropis	broad-keeled milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Sep	2B.2	S3	G5	

								 2012 Steve Matson
Astragalus serenoi var. shockleyi	Shockley's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	(Apr)May-Jul	2B.2	S2	G4T3	 2005 Steve Matson
Atriplex gardneri var. falcata	falcate saltbush	Chenopodiaceae	perennial herb	May-Aug	2B.2	S2S3	G4T4Q	 2013 Trent M. Draper
Blepharidachne kingii	King's eyelash grass	Poaceae	perennial herb	May	2B.3	S2	G4	 2005 Steve Matson
Boechera dispar	pinyon rockcress	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	2B.3	S3	G3	 2009 Thomas Stoughton
Boechera lincolnensis	Lincoln rockcress	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	Mar-May	2B.3	S3	G4G5	

								 2005 Brent Miller
Botrychium crenulatum	scalloped moonwort	Ophioglossaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Sep	2B.2	S3	G4	 2011 Aaron E. Sims
Calochortus excavatus	Inyo County star-tulip	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-Jul	1B.1	S2	G2	 1981 Steve Lowens
Carex scirpoidea ssp. pseudoscirpoidea	western single-spiked sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul,Sep	2B.2	S2	G5T4	 2003 Steve Matson
Crepis runcinata	fiddleleaf hawksbeard	Asteraceae	perennial herb	May-Aug	2B.2	S3	G5	no photo available
Dedeckera eurekensis	July gold	Polygonaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	May-Aug	1B.3	S3	G3	 2007 Steve Matson
Draba praealta	tall draba	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	Jul-Aug	2B.3	S3	G5	

								 2009 Steve Matson
Draba sierrae	Sierra draba	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	(May)Jun-Aug	1B.3	S3	G3	 2014 Joy England
Elymus salina	Salina Pass wild-rye	Poaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	May-Jun	2B.3	S2S3	G4G5	no photo available
Eremothera boothii ssp. intermedia	Booth's hairy evening-primrose	Onagraceae	annual herb	(May)Jun	2B.3	S3	G5T3T4	no photo available
Erythranthe calcicola	limestone monkeyflower	Phrymaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	1B.3	S3	G3	no photo available
Fimbristylis thermalis	hot springs fimbristylis	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Sep	2B.2	S1S2	G4	 2004 Steve Matson
Grusonia pulchella	beautiful cholla	Cactaceae	perennial stem succulent	May(Jun)	2B.2	S2	G4	 2010 Neal Kramer
Ivesia kingii var. kingii	alkali ivesia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	May-Aug	2B.2	S2	G4T3Q	 2005 Steve Matson
Loeflingia squarrosa var. artemisiarum	sagebrush loeflingia	Caryophyllaceae	annual herb	Apr-May	2B.2	S2	G5T3	no photo available
Lupinus magnificus var. hesperius	McGee Meadows lupine	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun	1B.3	S1	G3T1Q	no photo available

Lupinus padre-crowleyi	Father Crowley's lupine	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Aug	1B.2	S2	G2
Lupinus pusillus var. intermontanus	intermontane lupine	Fabaceae	annual herb	May-Jun	2B.3	S2	G5T5?
Mentzelia inyoensis	Inyo blazing star	Loasaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Oct	1B.3	S3	G3
Mentzelia torreyi	Torrey's blazing star	Loasaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Aug	2B.2	S2	G4
Myurella julacea	small mousetail moss	Pterigynandraceae	moss		2B.3	S2	G5
Oryctes nevadensis	Nevada oryctes	Solanaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	2B.1	S2	G3
Parnassia parviflora	small-flowered grass-of-Parnassus	Parnassiaceae	perennial herb	Aug-Sep	2B.2	S2	G5?


2010 Steve Matson


2008 Steve Matson

no photo available


2008 Ron Wolf


2013 Scot Loring


2003 Gary A. Monroe


2008 Mary Winter

Phacelia inyoensis	Inyo phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	1B.2	S3	G3	no photo available
Plagiobothrys parishii	Parish's popcornflower	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun(Nov)	1B.1	S1	G1	 2006 James M. Andre
Poa lettermanii	Letterman's blue grass	Poaceae	perennial herb	Jul-Aug	2B.3	S3	G4	no photo available
Pohlia tundrae	tundra thread moss	Mielichhoferiaceae	moss		2B.3	S3	G3	no photo available
Potamogeton robbinsii	Robbins' pondweed	Potamogetonaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb (aquatic)	Jul-Aug	2B.3	S3	G5	 2008 Dean Wm. Taylor, Ph.D.
Potentilla morefieldii	Morefield's cinquefoil	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Jul-Sep	1B.3	S2	G2	 2004 Steve Matson
Ranunculus hydrocharoides	frog's-bit buttercup	Ranunculaceae	perennial herb (aquatic)	(May)Jun-Sep	2B.1	S1	G4	 1998 Larry Blakely
Sabulina stricta	bog sandwort	Caryophyllaceae	perennial herb	Jul-Sep	2B.3	S3	G5	no photo available
Sidalcea covillei	Owens Valley checkerbloom	Malvaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun	1B.1	S2	G2	 1998 Larry Blakely
Solorina spongiosa	fringed chocolate chip lichen	Peltigeraceae	crustose lichen (terricolous)		2B.2	S1	G4G5	no photo available
Sphenopholis obtusata	prairie wedge grass	Poaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	2B.2	S2	G5	

								 2008 Dean Wm. Taylor, Ph.D.
Suaeda occidentalis	western seablite	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Jul-Sep	2B.3	S2	G5	 2003 George W. Hartwell
Thelypodium integrifolium ssp. complanatum	foxtail thelypodium	Brassicaceae	annual / perennial herb	Jun-Oct	2B.2	S2	G5T4T5	 2011 Steve Matson
Trichophorum pumilum	little bulrush	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Aug	2B.2	S3	G5	no photo available
Triglochin palustris	marsh arrow-grass	Juncaginaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Aug	2B.3	S2	G5	 2010 Louis-M. Landry
Viola pinetorum ssp. grisea	grey-leaved violet	Violaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	1B.2	S3	G4G5T3	no photo available

Suggested Citation

California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2021. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (online edition, v8-03 0.39). Website http://www.rareplants.cnps.org [accessed 16 March 2021].

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Glossary	CNPS Home Page	California Natural Diversity Database

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The Consortium of California Herbaria
CalPhotos

Questions and Comments
rareplants@cnps.org

List of Technical Studies Bound Separately (Volume 2)

Archaeological Survey Report. Caltrans. June 25, 2021.

Air, Noise, Hazardous Waste, Water Quality and Paleontology Study Memo. Caltrans. March 2021.

Climate Change Analysis: Bishop Pavement. June 2021.

Community Impacts: Memo to file. Caltrans. April 2021.

Draft Project Report for Bishop Pavement. Caltrans. May 2021.

Historic Properties Survey Report. Caltrans. June 25, 2021.

Historic Resource Evaluation Report. Caltrans. June 25, 2021.

Initial Site Assessment. Prepared for Caltrans by Geocon Consultants, Inc. February 2021.

Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts). Caltrans. March 2021.

Short Form- Stormwater Data Report. Caltrans. February 2021.

Visual Impact Assessment Questionnaire. Caltrans. March 2021.

To obtain a copy of one or more of these technical studies/reports or the Initial Study, please send your request to:

Angela Calloway
Senior Environmental Planner, California Department of Transportation
500 S. Main St, Bishop, CA 93514

Or send your request via email to: Angie.Calloway@dot.ca.gov
Or call: 760-920-2059

Please provide the following information in your request:

Bishop Pavement

On US 395 and SR 168, in the community of Bishop, CA.

09-INY-395-114.90/117.80

09-INY-168-17.6/18.3

0918000019