



Memorandum

12300 West Dakota Avenue
Lakewood, CO 80228

Central Federal Lands Highway Division

Project: Trinity County Ruth-Zenia Road Repairs (CA ER 511(1)) Date: July 15, 2020
Location: Trinity County, California
Action: Categorical Exclusion per 23 CFR 771.117(c) 23 & 26
From: Dustin Robbins
Project Manager
To: CFLHD Central Files – N:\CA\tricoer511(1)
Through: Kelly Wade, Environmental Team Lead
Katherine Sugnet, Project Development Engineer

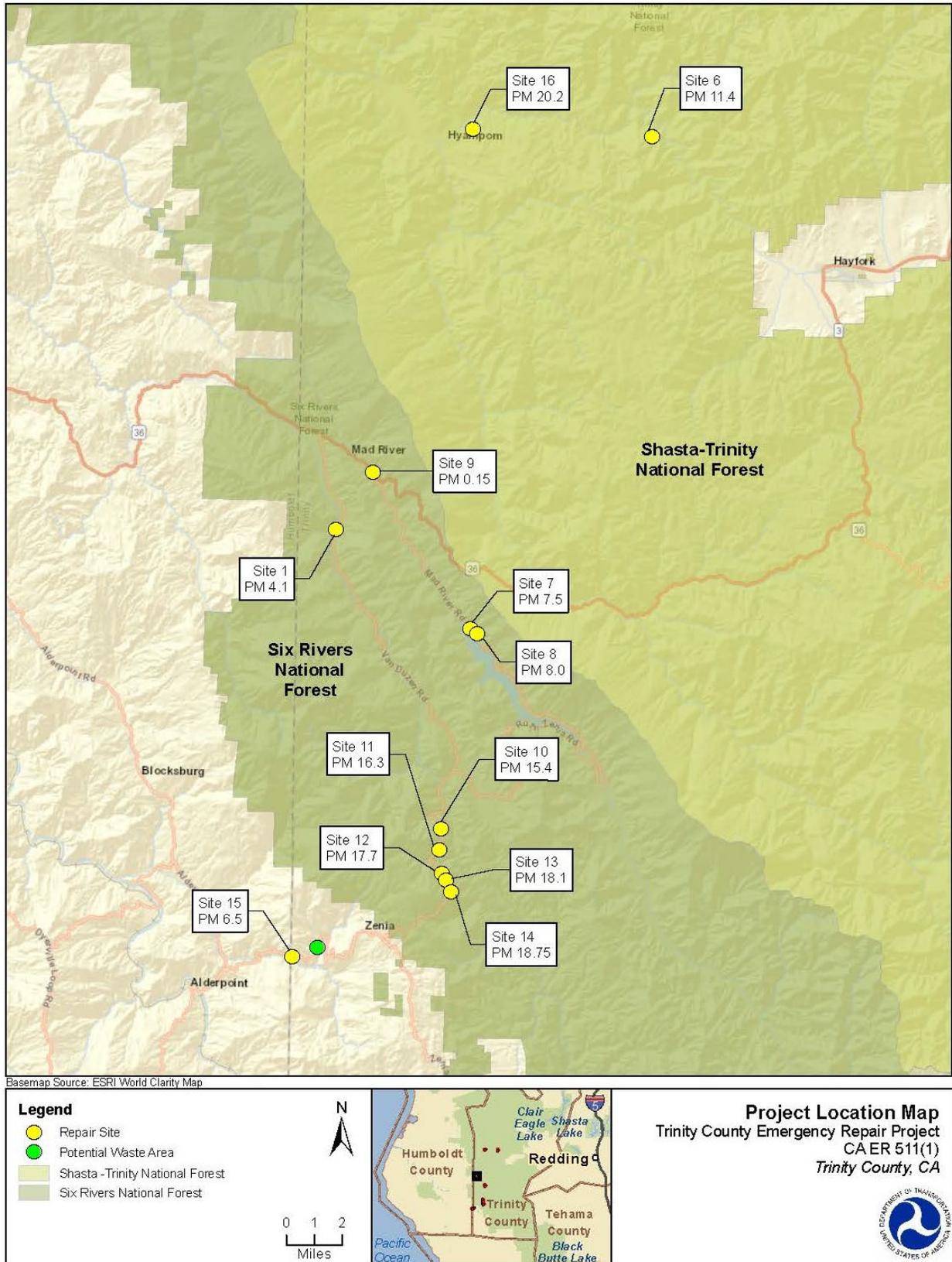
Introduction

The Federal Highway Administration, Central Federal Lands Highway Division (FHWA-CFLHD), in cooperation with Trinity County and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), is proposing emergency repairs at 12 locations (repair sites) on Ruth-Zenia Road, Van Duzen Road, Mad River Road, Hyampom Road, and Alderpoint Bluff Road in Trinity County, California. These 12 repair sites are located within the boundaries of the Shasta-Trinity and Six Rivers National Forests (Figure 1). This memorandum documents the results of the environmental review process. FHWA-CFLHD is the lead agency for the federal environmental review process, and the USFS may have its own action under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Trinity County is the lead agency for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act.

Purpose and Need

Ruth-Zenia Road, Van Duzen Road, Mad River Road, and Alderpoint Bluff Road were damaged by storms in 2016, 2017, and 2019, resulting in road and slope failures and road settlement. The purpose of the proposed project is to restore two-way traffic to or near the conditions prior to these storms.

Figure 1. Project Location Map



Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed project would involve a variety of emergency repair work at 12 repair sites, including debris removal, excavation, embankment, reinforced slopes, drainage improvements, pavement patching, asphalt paving, pavement markings, and other miscellaneous items as required to complete needed repairs. The road maintenance and repair sites are relatively short in length (100 to 300 feet long), and construction would involve restoring the original alignment with similar safety features. At the potential waste area, no work would take place outside the existing roadway.

In general, construction activities would take place between April 2021 and October 2021. However, the repairs on Van Duzen, Hyampom, and Ruth-Zenia roads would begin after July 10. All work would be completed during the daylight hours. The proposed work and anticipated duration of work at each repair site is summarized in Table 1. Standard construction practices are included in Attachment 1, Table 1-1.

Table 1. Repair Site Summary

Site Number Road Name Project Mile (PM)	Damage	Project Limits Acreage	Construction Details
Van Duzen Road Repair Site			
Site 1 Van Duzen Road PM 4.1	Van Duzen River scour (approx. 300 ft)	7.3 Acres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realign 1,200 feet of road centerline approximately zero to 50 feet easterly, away from the river, and reconstruct the pavement structural section with striping. • Drainage improvements include road side ditches and a driveway culvert. • Most of the realignment would occur within a large pull-off that is already disturbed and lacking vegetation. • Minor vegetation and tree removal (between 10–20 trees) along the road realignment. • Construction is anticipated to last up to six weeks followed by a separate paving operation and final site cleanup of up to two weeks.
Mad River Road Repair Sites			
Site 7 Mad River Road PM 7.5	Fill slope failure (approx. 215 ft)	1.4 Acres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstruct slope with a geogrid reinforced soil slope. • Repave the road with striping. • Minor vegetation removal (select trees along slope failure). • Construction is anticipated to last up to eight weeks followed by a separate paving operation and final site cleanup of 1-2 weeks.

Site Number Road Name Project Mile (PM)	Damage	Project Limits Acreage	Construction Details
Site 8 Mad River Road PM 8.0	Road settlement (approx. 160 ft)	0.6 Acre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstruct roadway pavement structural section and restripe. • No vegetation removal. • Construction is anticipated to last up to three weeks followed by 1–2 weeks for paving operations.
Site 9 Mad River Road PM 0.15	Fill slope settlement (approx. 110 ft)	0.9 Acre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stabilize slope failure by drilling micro-piles along the edge of roadway or reconstruct the slope with a geogrid reinforced soil slope. • Replace guardrail. • Reconstruct roadway pavement structural section and restripe. • Minor vegetation removal (select trees along slope failure). • Construction is anticipated to last up to nine weeks followed by a separate paving operation and final site cleanup of another 1–2 weeks.
Ruth-Zenia Road Repair Sites			
Site 10 Ruth-Zenia Road PM 15.4	Road settlement (approx. 45 ft)	0.6 Acre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoulder pavement repair involving digging out the easterly slope and edge of pavement, recompacting and repaving. • No vegetation removal. • Construction is anticipated to last approximately one week followed by an additional 1–2 weeks for paving and cleanup operations.
Site 11 Ruth-Zenia Road PM 16.3	Fill slope settlement (approx. 100 ft)	0.8 Acre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstruct by excavating slope failure and recompacting slope with engineered fill. • Minor vegetation disturbance (no tree removal). • Reconstruct roadway pavement structural section and restripe. • Construction is anticipated to last up to five weeks followed by an additional 1–2 weeks for paving and cleanup operations.
Site 12 Ruth-Zenia Road PM 17.7	Fill slope settlement (approx. 100 ft)	1.1 Acres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstruct by excavating slope failure and recompacting slope with engineered fill. • Install subdrain and replace damaged culvert. • Reconstruct roadway pavement structural section and restripe. • Minor vegetation disturbance (no tree removal). • Construction is anticipated to last up to five weeks followed by an additional 1–2 weeks for paving and cleanup operations.

Site Number Road Name Project Mile (PM)	Damage	Project Limits Acreage	Construction Details
Site 13 Ruth-Zenia Road PM 18.1	Road settlement (approx. 130 ft)	1.0 Acre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstruct roadway pavement structural section and restripe. • Grade to drain a low area upslope of the road and add a subdrain. • Replace damaged culvert. • Minor vegetation disturbance (no tree removal). • Construction is anticipated to last up to three weeks followed by an additional 1–2 weeks for paving and cleanup operations.
Site 14 Ruth-Zenia Road PM 18.75	Fill slope settlement (approx. 120 ft)	1.7 Acres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstruct by excavating slope failure and recompacting slope with engineered fill. • Replace damaged culvert. • Reconstruct roadway pavement structural section and restripe. • Minor vegetation removal (select trees along slope failure). • Construction is anticipated to last up to six weeks followed by an additional 1–2 weeks for paving and cleanup operations.
Hyampom Road Repair Sites			
Site 6 Hyampom Road PM 11.4	Cut slope failure (approx. 160 ft)	0.8 Acre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recut the slope at a flatter inclination to remove landslide debris (stabilize). • Restore rock catchment along road shoulder for future catchment of debris. • Minor vegetation and tree removal (select trees at top of slide). • Minor pavement repair involving digging out the northerly edge of pavement, recompacting and repaving. • Construction is anticipated to last up to six weeks followed by an additional 1-2 weeks for repaving and cleanup operations.
Site 16 Hyampom Road PM 20.2	Fill slope failure (approx. 100 ft)	2.6 Acres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstruct slope with a geogrid reinforced soil slope. • Reconstruct roadway pavement structural section and restripe. • Minor vegetation removal (select trees along slope failure). • Construction is anticipated to last up to ten weeks followed by an additional 1-2 week for repaving and cleanup operations.

Site Number Road Name Project Mile (PM)	Damage	Project Limits Acreage	Construction Details
Alderpoint Bluff Road Repair Site and Potential Waste Area			
Site 15 Alderpoint Bluff Road PM 6.5	Cut slope failure (approx. 100 ft)	0.6 Acre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform rock scaling to remove loose rock and debris. • Restore rock catchment along road shoulder for future catchment of debris. • Minor vegetation and tree removal (select trees at top of slide). • Construction is anticipated to last up to five weeks including final site cleanup.
Potential Waste Area	Road settlement	0.4 Acre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add fill from other project sites to build-up road prism. • All work would be contained to the existing roadway, no vegetation disturbance or removal would occur.

Right of Way and Easements

Repair work would occur within Trinity County’s existing right-of-way (ROW) or easement at four of the repair sites. Four other repair sites, Ruth-Zenia Road sites 11 and 14 and Hyampom Road sites 6 and 16, would require minor amounts of work beyond the existing Forest Service Highway Easement Deed. However, no additional easements would be required as the existing Forest Service Highway Easement Deed allows maintenance work associated with slides and slumps on the existing highway to occur beyond the designated 66-foot ROW limits. The potential waste site is in existing ROW.

The remaining three sites would require minor, temporary easements or rights of entry for construction. Van Duzen Road repair site 1 would require a permanent easement obtained through a highway easement deed from the USFS (Six Rivers National Forest) (Table 2).

Table 2. Repair Site Temporary/Permanent Easement Requirements

Repair Site No.	Road Name	Project Mile (PM)	Temporary or Permanent Easement	Easement Amount (Acres)
1	Van Duzen Road	PM 4.1	Permanent Easement (Six Rivers National Forest)	0.47
7	Mad River Road	PM 7.5	Temporary Easement or Right of Entry (Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District)	0.07
16	Hyampom Road	PM 20.2	Temporary Easement or Right of Entry (Private Landowner)	0.11
15	Alderpoint Bluff Road	PM 6.5	Temporary Easement or Right of Entry (Private Landowners)	0.04

Summary of Public, Agency, and Tribal Involvement

FHWA-CFLHD coordinated with Trinity County and the USFS during the environmental review process. No public outreach was specifically conducted for this project. Trinity County is reviewing the project under the California Environmental Quality Act and is responsible for outreach to State and regional agencies, as appropriate, during that process. Based on the nature and location of the project, FHWA-CFLHD is responsible for leading consultations under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

On behalf of FHWA-CFLHD, Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc. prepared a biological assessment to analyze the effects of the project on federally listed species (Jacobs 2020a). FHWA-CFLHD sent the biological assessment to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and discussed the project with them to confirm the approach for the consultation (informal versus formal). The Service agreed to informal consultation and provided a letter of concurrence on April 27, 2020, that outlines specific measures required for the avoidance and minimization of effects to the northern spotted owl (see Attachment 2).

As part of the Section 106 outreach and consultation process, FHWA-CFLHD sent project information letters in October 2019 to seven federally and non-federally recognized tribes with a known interest in the area based on input from the Native American Heritage Commission and Trinity County. Of the seven tribes that were contacted, only two have responded to date, the Tsnungwe Council and the Nor-Rek-Muk Nation. The Tsnungwe Council did not have any comments, and the Nor-Rek-Muk Nation expressed interest in the project. FHWA-CFLHD has attempted to schedule a conference call with them to discuss the project and sent them a copy of the draft cultural report, but has received no additional response. In support of the consultation process, Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc. prepared a cultural resources report that discusses known cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area and results of a field survey; no historic properties were identified that could be affected by the project (Jacobs 2020b). FHWA-CFLHD sent the cultural report with a request for consultation to the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in April 2020, and the SHPO responded on July 14, 2020 that they had no further comment on the project.

Resource Evaluation

The proposed project would not affect the following resource topics because the resource is either not present or would clearly not be adversely affected based on the nature of the project, which includes implementation of standard construction practices. These topics are not discussed further:

1. Air Quality: Based on 40 CFR § 93.126 the proposed project consists of the types of activities that are exempt from conformity regulations. Standard project specifications are sufficient to address short-term air quality concerns related to construction.
2. Coastal Resources: All repair sites are located outside of the coastal zone.
3. Cultural and Tribal Resources: No listed or eligible sites were identified within the project Area of Potential Effects.
4. Environmental Justice: Based on the location and scope of work, disproportionate impacts to low-income or minority populations are not anticipated.
5. Farmlands: There are no prime or unique farmlands within the repair sites.

6. Floodplains: Published Federal Emergency Management maps (National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette, dated January 20, 2010) show Site 1 to be entirely in Zone D, which is classified as Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard, and lists panel 06105C1325E as “not printing”. No impacts to the floodplain are anticipated as part of this project. None of the other repair sites are within a floodplain or floodway.
7. General Wildlife: No major concerns, such as animal-vehicle conflicts, were identified at the repair sites. Impacts to general wildlife in the area would be similar to the impacts disclosed in the threatened, endangered, and sensitive species analysis.
8. Geology and Soils: Geotechnical recommendations have been incorporated into the project and standard project specifications address any geotechnical concerns.
9. Hazardous Waste and Materials: A review of California’s EnviroStor database did not identify any active hazardous waste sites or known hazardous materials within 0.5 mile of the proposed project area. Geotechnical investigation also did not identify ultramafic and serpentinite rock, which can have naturally-occurring asbestos.
10. Land Use and Planning: The project is compatible with Trinity County’s General Plan and the Six Rivers and Shasta-Trinity National Forests Land and Resource Management Plans.
11. Noise: No noise sensitive receptors are located within or directly adjacent to the repair sites. The proposed project qualifies as a Type III project as it does not meet the classifications of a Type I or Type II project established in 23 CFR § 772. Therefore, as a Type III project, the proposed project does not require a noise analysis or the consideration of abatement measures.
12. Paleontological Resources: Although there are two geologic formations within the project area that may contain fossils (Weaverville Formation and Franciscan mélange), the geotechnical borings for the project suggest that the proposed project improvements are located predominantly within upper soils comprised of landslide deposits, colluvium, or artificial fill (Yeh, 2020). Therefore, encountering paleontological resources is unlikely to occur as the majority of the proposed project improvements are located within either previously disturbed areas or soils that lack in situ paleontological resources.
13. Section 4(f) Properties: There are no Section 4(f) properties within the project limits. Access to Section 4(f) properties surrounding the proposed project area, specifically at Ruth Lake, would be maintained throughout construction.
14. Section 6(f) Lands: There are no Section 6(f) properties within the project limits.
15. Socioeconomics: Construction would provide a benefit to the local economy. No substantive impacts are anticipated.
16. Utilities: No utility conflicts are expected. If utility conflicts are identified, the contractor will adhere to standard project specifications.
17. Vegetation and Noxious Weeds: Minor vegetation removal is analyzed and addressed in the threatened, endangered, and sensitive species analysis. No major concerns related to vegetation and noxious weeds were identified. Standard project specifications would prevent the spread of noxious weeds.
18. Waters of the U.S.: No waters of the U.S. were identified within the project limits.
19. Wild and Scenic Rivers: There are no wild and scenic rivers within 0.5 mile of the project area.

The proposed project could affect the resource topics discussed below, but the impacts are considered insignificant and may require implementation of environmental commitments, as described in Attachment 1.

Recreation

The Shasta-Trinity National Forest and Six Rivers National Forest provide a wide variety of recreation opportunities to the public. The nearest designated recreation areas within the project area are located on Mad River Road. While the gravel pull-off area near the proposed Van Duzen Road Repair Site 1 is currently used for informal truck parking and overnight camping, it is not formally designated for this use. The Mad River Road repair sites 7 and 8 are located just east of Ruth Lake within the Six Rivers National Forest. This area offers designated camp sites, day use areas, and lake access (Ruth Lake Community Service District 2020). A majority of the designated recreational areas are concentrated approximately 0.6 miles south of Mad River Road repair sites 7 and 8. All of the roads in the project area are used to access nearby recreation sites and opportunities on the two National Forests, as well as other uses in the general area, such as residential and commercial.

One lane of alternating traffic would be maintained during construction (see Attachment 1, Table 1-2, EC-1). As a result, temporary traffic delays are expected during the repair activities on each road, with some work requiring longer delays than others due to the need to work on the roadway. These delays could affect recreation traffic and disrupt access to nearby recreation sites, but overall delays would be minimized. Access to campgrounds and other recreational resources near the project area would be maintained throughout construction.

Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species

The project area supports habitat for one federally listed species (northern spotted owl, NSO), two species that are proposed for listing (fisher and North American wolverine), five Forest Service sensitive species (northern goshawk, bald eagle, Sonoma tree vole, Townsend's big-eared bat, and western bumblebee), and two California special-status plants (Konocti manzanita and white-flowered rein orchid). Some of these species have multiple statuses under federal and state regulations.

Nesting, roosting, and foraging habitat for NSO is found throughout the forested habitats in and adjacent to the project area; some repair sites provide higher quality habitat for NSO than others, as discussed in the biological assessment (Jacobs 2020a). The forested habitats could also support fisher, wolverine, goshawk, Sonoma tree vole, Townsend's big-eared bat, and white-flowered rein orchid, while meadows and flowering plants could support western bumblebee and chaparral shrublands could support Konocti manzanita (Attachment 3). The bald eagle is unlikely to nest in the project area, but could pass through or perch on large trees, most likely at or near Mad River Road repair sites 7 and 8, which are near Ruth Lake. Fisher and wolverine may pass through the project area during the night, but are unlikely to be present during the daytime due to their nocturnal nature. No bird nests were noted during field surveys, and the trees in the project area are unlikely to support bird nesting activity or provide suitable roosting habitat for bats. The potential for the two plants to occur adjacent to the road at the repair sites is low given the disturbed nature of the sites.

Construction activities would temporarily increase noise levels and human presence at and near the repair sites, which could disturb wildlife using the habitats. Most wildlife is likely to avoid the area during construction and return following completion of the work at each repair site. Based on

the nature of the proposed repairs across multiple sites throughout Trinity County, disturbance at any one location would be minimal and last no more than a few months at most, with most activities lasting several weeks. Wildlife that is primarily nocturnal would not be affected because all construction activities will be scheduled during the daytime. However, disturbance to nesting or roosting activities could affect reproductive success of birds and bats. As part of the consultation process with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, FHWA-CFLHD agreed to implement a limited operating period to protect NSO nesting and breeding activities. Construction activities at Van Duzen Road, Ruth-Zenia Road, and Hyampom Road repair sites would not be initiated until after July 9 to avoid disturbance to nesting NSO in the area during the primary breeding season (February 1 to July 9) (see Attachment 1, Table 1-2, EC-2). In addition, potential owl nest trees would not be removed; none of the trees in the construction limits are considered suitable for owl nesting (see Attachment 1, Table 1-2, EC-3). Surveys of trees to be removed may be required to ensure active bird nests are not removed (see Attachment 1, Table 1-2, EC-4).

The proposed project would result in permanent and temporary disturbance to species habitat as a result of tree and other vegetation removal. While clearing and grubbing would reduce available habitat for species that use the area, the habitat is considered low quality. The potential for impacts to the two special-status plants is also low based on the disturbed nature of the project area. To reduce impacts, standard construction practices would be implemented including reseeded and measures to limit the spread of noxious weeds (see Attachment 1, Table 1-1).

For the Forest Service sensitive species, the proposed work at repair sites 1, 6, 11, 14, and 16 may impact individuals, but would not result in a loss of viability or cause a trend toward federal listing. The project would not result in the take of fully protected (bald eagle, wolverine) or state-listed species (NSO, fisher, wolverine, bald eagle). Other California special-status species would not be adversely affected.

Visual Quality

The project occurs within a mountainous region along roadways winding through forested land. At most repair sites viewsheds are obstructed by tall embankments or stands of coniferous trees. The existing visual quality of the project area has not been diminished by the 2016, 2017 and 2019 storm events that resulted in slope and road failures, and subsequent temporary repairs completed by the County.

The Six Rivers National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan designates management areas to ensure the partial retention of visual quality to viewing areas seen from county roads, streams, or trails (USFS 1995). For the Hyampom Road repair sites that extend onto Shasta-Trinity National Forest, the Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) identified Hyampom Road for Partial Retention of visual quality objectives (USFS 1995b). For the repair sites extending onto the Six Rivers National Forest, the visual quality objectives (VQOs) are as follows: Partial Retention at Site 1, Retention at Site 7, and Modification at repair sites 11 and 14 (USFS 1995a).

At most of the repair sites, visual quality would remain much as it is today. Views at most of the repair sites consists of steep rocky embankments contrasted by dense forest. Minor changes would result from vegetation and tree removal, slope reconstruction, rock scaling, and paving to implement permanent repairs that would replace the form, line, and function of pre-storm

conditions. Proposed repairs at sites located within the Shasta-Trinity National Forest and Six Rivers National Forest would be consistent with visual quality objectives defined in two National Forests LRMPs.

Van Duzen Road repair site 1 consists of more substantive repairs outside of the existing road prism. The surrounding area is mountainous with scattered grasses, shrubs, and coniferous trees. At this location, Van Duzen Road would be relocated to the east into a large gravel pull-off area that has been previously disturbed. While minor vegetation and tree removal would be required, the realignment of the road would be within a previously disturbed area that once accommodated the previous alignment of Van Duzen Road. Shifting the roadway slightly away from the Van Duzen River allows the River channel to remain in its existing state, eliminating additional degradation of the view of the river channel from the road and the forested mountains in the distance. This would result in minimal impacts to the existing visual quality of the area.

Water Resources and Water Quality

Most of the repair sites are located in the Northern California Coastal Basin (HUC 180101) with the exception of the two Hyampom Road repair sites which are located in the Klamath Basin (HUC 180102). The repair sites occur in the following watersheds:

- Lower Eel (HUC 18010105): Van Duzen Road Repair Site 1, Ruth-Zenia Road repair sites 10–14, Alderpoint Bluff Road Repair Site 15, and Potential Waste Area
- Mad-Redwood (HUC18010102): Mad River Road repair sites 7–9
- South Fork Trinity (HUC 18010212): Hyampom Road repair sites 6 and 16

These three Hydrologic Units are identified in the *Water Quality Control Plan for the North Coast Region* (Basin Plan) and have various beneficial uses identified by subarea. The beneficial uses range from domestic and municipal uses, recreational uses and the preservation and enhancement of aquatic resources or preserves (California Water Board 2018). The Basin Plan also identifies water quality objectives for inland surface waters for both sediment and turbidity. In addition, one 303(d) Impaired Waterbody is located near the project area—the Mad River (EPA, 2016). The river is impaired due to sediment/turbidity and high water temperatures.

Mad River Road repair site 9 is located less than 0.1 mile northeast of the Mad River. Micro-piles would be used to stabilize the failing slope, increasing slope resiliency to future storm events and reducing the potential for increased amounts of sediment to enter the Mad River. Erosion control measures would be implemented during construction to reduce erosion related to ground disturbance activities leading to increased sedimentation of the Mad River. The proposed project would not contribute to further impairment of the Mad River.

Ten of the proposed project repair sites would match the existing paved, impervious surface area. Minor increases of impervious surface would occur at the Van Duzen Road repair site 1. The project would increase the impervious surface area at site 1 to approximately 0.67 acre, compared to 0.59 acre of pre-storm damage impervious area prior to construction (Jacobs 2020c). To accommodate the marginal increase in flow, due to the increased impervious area, the ditch capacity at the site would be increased. The project would adhere to the California Construction

General Permit best management practices (BMPs) requirement for mitigating hydromodification associated with increases in the impervious area (see Attachment 1, Table 1-1).

As demonstrated by the slope failures resulting from the storm events in 2016, 2017, and 2019, the repair sites are prone to erosion. Stormwater from several sites drain into the Van Duzen River (repair site 1), Ruth Lake (repair sites 7 and 8), Mad River (repair site 9), Eel River (repair site 15), and the South Fork Trinity River (repair sites 6 and 16). Further soil erosion and slope failures could worsen the existing water quality by introducing sediment to these waterways. However, reconstructing and reinforcing the soil slopes would increase slope resiliency and reduce future soil erosion and sediment entering these nearby surface waters. Therefore, long-term beneficial impacts to water quality are anticipated and would be consistent with the Basin Plan.

Construction would not require in-water work, but may result in short-term, increased erosion and sedimentation from the 15.8 acres of ground disturbance across the repair sites. Five repair sites would require greater than one acre of ground disturbance. The highest ground disturbance would occur at the Van Duzen Road repair site 1, requiring approximately 7.3 acres to realign the roadway. The other four sites would have less than two acres of ground disturbance. An erosion control plan would be implemented during construction to reduce the potential for impacts to water quality (see Attachment 1, Table 1-1). Because the proposed action would exceed more than one acre of disturbance, coverage under the California Construction General Permit Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ would be obtained by FHWA-CFLHD prior to construction. The Contractor and FHWA-CFLHD are responsible for ensuring that permit measures are met during construction and Trinity County accepts responsibility for the permit after construction, until adequate vegetation is established, and the Notice of Termination can be filed and is accepted.

Disturbance within the Lower Eel watershed is expected to exceed one acre. Based on the construction schedule provided by the contractor, FHWA-CFLHD will review the terms of a low erosivity waiver, and if that cannot be applied, coverage under the California Construction General Permit (No. 2009-0009-DWQ) would apply.

Cumulative Impacts

Other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects occurring within the Six Rivers or Shasta-Trinity National Forest (previous road construction, future maintenance activities, etc.), including land use and management related decisions, affect or have the potential to affect the natural and cultural resources in the project area to varying degrees.

The proposed project does not have impacts that would result in significant adverse effects when added to impacts from other projects because construction activities would be short-term. No increased or changed use of the Six Rivers or Shasta-Trinity National Forest would result from the proposed project.

Permits

The following list summarizes the anticipated permits and/or approvals needed for implementation and construction of the proposed project. The contractor may be required to obtain additional permits, too.

- California Construction General Permit (No. 2009-0009-DWQ) (Van Duzen, Ruth-Zenia, and Alderpoint Bluff Roads) — North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 1
- Highway Easement Deed – Six Rivers National Forest
- Trinity County Encroachment Permit – Trinity County Transportation Department

Determination

Based on the above information, I have administratively determined that this proposed action falls within the definition of Categorical Exclusion as defined at 40 CFR 1508.4. The proposed work falls within a category of projects that do not individually or cumulatively exceed the threshold of significant adverse effects on the human environment, as provided for in the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations (40 CFR 1500-1508) and the Federal Highway Administration’s Regulations (23 CFR 771.117). The proposed project is categorically excluded from further NEPA analysis and further NEPA approvals.

References

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Attachment 1
Environmental Commitments

Table 1-1. Standard Environmental Commitments Summary Table

No.	Standard Environmental Commitments From Standard Specifications (FP-14) or Special Contract Requirements (SCR)	Resource(s)	FP or SCR No.
SC-1	Before developing a material source, measure the sediment content of bodies of water adjacent to the work area that will receive drainage from the work area. Perform erosion and sediment control according to the source development plan and the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) or Erosion Control Plan.	Water Quality	FP 105.03
SC-2	Use only approved portions of the right-of-way for storing material or equipment. Provide additional space as needed. Do not use private property for storage without written permission of the owner or lessee. Submit copies of agreements and documents. Provide security for stored material. Restore Government-provided storage sites to their original condition.	Land Use	FP 105.04
SC-3	Comply with applicable laws, ordinances, safety codes, regulations, orders, and decrees and with permits and agreements obtained by the Government for performing the work that is included in the contract. Obtain additional permits or agreements and modifications to Government-obtained permits or agreements that are required by the Contractor's methods of operation.	All Resources	FP 107.01
SC-4	Do not disturb the area beyond the construction limits. Replace trees, shrubs, or vegetated areas damaged by construction operations as directed.	Vegetation	FP 107.02
SC-5	Do not excavate, remove, damage, alter, or deface any archeological or paleontological remains or specimens. Control the actions of employees and subcontractors on the project to ensure that protected sites are not disturbed or damaged. Should these items be encountered, suspend operations at the discovery site, notify the CO and continue operations in other areas. The CO will inform the Contractor when operations may resume at the discovery site.	Cultural and Paleontological Resources	FP 107.02
SC-6	Before beginning work in an area, contact the local utility locating service to mark the utilities. Protect utilities from construction operations. Cooperate with utility owners to expedite the relocation or adjustment of their utilities to minimize interruption of service and duplication of work.	Utilities	FP 107.02
SC-7	Do not operate equipment or discharge material within the boundaries of wetlands and the waters of the United States as defined by the federal and state regulatory agencies. Permits are issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers according to 33 USC § 1344 and delegated by the agency having jurisdiction. If an unauthorized discharge occurs:	Water Quality, Waters of the U.S.	FP 107.10(a)

No.	Standard Environmental Commitments From Standard Specifications (FP-14) or Special Contract Requirements (SCR)	Resource(s)	FP or SCR No.
	<p>(a) Prevent further contamination;</p> <p>(b) Notify appropriate authorities and the CO; and</p> <p>(c) Mitigate damages.</p> <p>Construct and maintain barriers in work areas and in material sources to prevent sediment, petroleum products, chemicals, and other liquids and solids from entering wetlands or waters of the United States. Remove and properly dispose of barrier collected material.</p> <p>Do not revise terms or conditions of permits without the approval of the issuing agency.</p>		
SC-8	<p>Do not ford running streams with construction equipment. Obtain approval from the CO to use temporary bridges or other structures whenever crossings are necessary.</p> <p>Immediately clear ephemeral drainages, intermittent and perennial streams, lakes and reservoirs of all work items, debris or other obstructions placed by or resulting from construction operations.</p> <p>Locate machinery servicing and refueling areas away from streambeds and washes to reduce the possibility and minimize the impacts of accidental spills or discharges.</p>	Water Quality, Waters of the U.S.	SCR 107.10(a)
SC-9	<p>Submit a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan if required at least 2 days before beginning work.</p> <p>If a SPCC plan is not required, submit a hazardous spill plan at least 2 days before beginning work. Describe preventative measures including the location of refueling and storage facilities and the handling of hazardous material. Describe actions to be taken in case of a spill.</p> <p>Do not use equipment with leaking fluids. Repair equipment fluid leaks immediately. Keep absorbent material manufactured for containment and cleanup of hazardous material on the job site.</p> <p>Notify the CO of hazardous spills.</p>	Hazardous Materials	FP 107.10(b)
SC-10	<p>Sand or soils are not approved absorbent materials.</p> <p>Report the spill to the appropriate federal, state, and local authorities as required by the SPCC plan or hazardous spill plan.</p>	Hazardous Materials	SCR 107.10(b)

No.	Standard Environmental Commitments From Standard Specifications (FP-14) or Special Contract Requirements (SCR)	Resource(s)	FP or SCR No.
SC-11	Remove dirt, plant, and foreign material from vehicles and equipment before mobilizing to work site. Prevent introduction of noxious weeds and non-native plant species into the work site. Follow applicable Federal land management agency requirements and state requirements. Maintain cleaning and inspection records.	Noxious Weeds	FP 107.10(c)
SC-12	Do not import into the project limits rock, sand, gravel, earth, subsoil, or other natural materials from a Contractor-selected non-commercial materials source that have not been certified free of noxious weeds. Materials imported into the project limits which do not include a noxious weed free certification may be rejected and ordered by the CO to be removed from the project limits. The CO has the discretion of requesting inspection of certified materials by a third party and rejecting the use of the source if noxious weeds or seeds thereof are found to be present.	Noxious Weeds	SCR 107.10(d)
SC-13	<p>Maintain roadways as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct and remove diversion roads and bridges as required by the traffic control plan. • Maintain intersections with trails, roads, streets, businesses, parking lots, residences, garages, farms, and other features. • Snow removal to facilitate the work is the Contractor's responsibility; snow removal to provide public access is the responsibility of the maintaining agency and will be performed at the maintaining agency's discretion; allow the maintaining agency access to perform snow removal. • Maintain a dust-free traveled way such that visibility and air quality are not affected and a hazardous condition is not created. • Remove accumulations of soil and other material from traveled way. • Do not allow water to pond on the traveled way. • Maintain the roadway, detours, and diversions in a safe and acceptable condition. 	Traffic, Air Quality	FP 156.05
SC-14	Perform construction operations during the hours of daylight (one-half hour after sunrise to one-half hour before sunset).	Traffic, Visual Quality	SCR 156.08
SC-15	<p>Provide soil erosion and sediment control measures according to the contract erosion and sediment control plan, contract permits, Section 107, and this Section. Contract permits amend the requirements of this Section. Do not modify the type, size, or location of controls or practices without approval.</p> <p>The erosion and sediment control plan reflects special concerns and measures to protect resources. An alternate erosion and sediment control or stormwater pollution prevention plan,</p>	Water Quality, Soils	FP 157.04

No.	Standard Environmental Commitments From Standard Specifications (FP-14) or Special Contract Requirements (SCR)	Resource(s)	FP or SCR No.
	<p>with necessary permits, may be submitted for approval according to Subsection 104.03. Submit alternate erosion and sediment control proposals at least 30 days before their intended use.</p> <p>When soil erosion and sediment control measures are not functioning as intended, take corrective action to eliminate or minimize pollutants in stormwater discharges from the project.</p> <p>If wood chips are used, do not import without approval from the CO.</p>		
SC-16	<p>Before grubbing or grading construct sediment controls around the perimeter of the project including filter barriers, diversion, and settling structures.</p> <p>Limit the combined grubbing and grading operations areas to 8 acres (3.2 hectares) of exposed soil at one time.</p> <p>Construct and implement soil erosion and sediment control measures as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Construct temporary controls in incremental stages as construction proceeds; (b) Construct temporary slope drains, diversion channels, and earth berms to protect disturbed areas and slopes; (c) When a soil disturbing activity within a portion of the project is complete, apply permanent measures to the finished slopes and ditches within 14 days; (d) When a soil disturbing activity within a portion of the project has temporarily ceased, apply temporary measures within 14 days; (e) Construct outlet protection as soon as culverts or other structures are complete; (f) Construct and maintain soil erosion and sediment controls on and around soil stockpiles; (g) Following each day's grading operations, shape earthwork to minimize and control erosion from stormwater runoff; and (h) Maintain stabilized construction exits to minimize tracking of soil onto existing roads. 	Air Quality, Water Quality, Soils	FP 157.05
SC-17	Construct silt fence, berms, and fiber rolls and socks to reduce the velocity of runoff to allow sediment to settle.	Water Quality	FP 157.06

No.	Standard Environmental Commitments From Standard Specifications (FP-14) or Special Contract Requirements (SCR)	Resource(s)	FP or SCR No.
SC-18	<p>Construct sediment retention structures of the following types:</p> <p>(a) Temporary sediment traps. Construct temporary sediment traps to detain runoff from disturbed areas and settle out sediment. Provide outlet protection.</p> <p>(b) Sediment basins. Construct sediment basins to store runoff and settle out sediment for large drainage areas. Excavate and construct sediment basins according to Section 204. Construct riser pipes according to Section 602. Provide outlet protection.</p>	Water Quality	FP 157.07
SC-19	<p>Provide an adequate water supply and apply water uniformly across the traveled way as necessary to control dust. Uniformly apply water using pressure-type distributors, pipelines equipped with spray systems, or hoses with nozzles.</p> <p>Control dust within the construction limits as necessary including nights, weekends, and periods of non-work when the project is open to public traffic. When the project is not open to public traffic, control dust in areas of the project that have adjacent residences or businesses. Control dust on approved, active detours established for the project. Apply water at the locations, rates, and frequencies as ordered.</p> <p>Control dust on active haul roads, in pits and staging areas, and on the project during periods not covered above.</p>	Air Quality	FP 158.03
SC-20	<p>Do not damage vegetation designated to remain. If damage occurs, repair or replace the vegetation in an acceptable manner. Where possible, preserve vegetation adjacent to bodies of water. Treat cuts or scarred surfaces of trees and shrubs with tree wound dressing.</p>	Vegetation	FP 201.03
SC-21	<p>Construct structurally adequate debris shields to contain debris within the construction limits. Do not permit debris to enter waterways, travel lanes open to public traffic, or areas designated not to be disturbed.</p> <p>Handle material with lead paint contamination according to Subsection 563.05 (of FP-14).</p>	Water Quality, Hazardous Materials	FP 203.04(b)
SC-22	<p>Apply turf establishment to finished slopes and ditches within 14 days after completion of construction on a portion of the site.</p>	Vegetation	FP 625.03
SC-23	<p>Protect and care for seeded areas including watering when needed. Repair or apply supplemental applications of seed, mulch, fertilizer, and water as many times as needed until turf is established or final acceptance.</p>	Vegetation	FP 625.09

No.	Standard Environmental Commitments From Standard Specifications (FP-14) or Special Contract Requirements (SCR)	Resource(s)	FP or SCR No.
SC-24	Conform to the Federal Seed Act, the Federal Noxious Weed Act, and applicable State and local seed and noxious weed laws.	Vegetation and Noxious Weeds	FP 713.04

Table 1-2. Project-Specific Environmental Commitments

No.	Commitment	Resource(s)	Responsible Party	SCR No.
EC-1	The contractor will maintain at least one lane of alternating traffic during construction.	Recreation	Contractor to implement, FHWA-CFLHD to monitor	156.07
EC-2	<p>Due to the presence of suitable owl nesting/roosting habitat near the repair sites, no activity generating maximum sound levels above 90 dB (excluding vehicle back-up alarms) will occur from January 31 to July 9, which avoids disturbing adult owls and dependent young during the portion of the spotted owl nesting season when young owls have fledged, but are still relatively immobile, and thus less able to avoid auditory or visual disturbance by vacating the action area during construction (i.e., construction must be scheduled after July 9 and before January 31). The limited operating period applies to the following repair sites:</p> <p>a. Van Duzen Road: site 1.</p> <p>b. Hyampom: sites 6 and 16.</p> <p>c. Ruth-Zenia Road: sites 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.</p> <p>Proposed construction activities at Mad River Road (sites 7, 8, and 9), Alderpoint Road (site 15), and the potential waste site on Alderpoint Road may occur at any time of year due to the absence of suitable owl nesting/roosting habitat near those sites.</p>	Wildlife (Northern Spotted Owl)	Contractor to implement, FHWA-CFLHD to monitor	107.10
EC-3	No potentially suitable owl nest trees will be removed. All vegetation removal will occur within the disturbed roadside or along the periphery of slide areas, which are currently not considered as suitable owl nesting/roosting or foraging habitat.	Wildlife (Northern Spotted Owl)	Contractor to implement, FHWA-CFLHD to monitor	107.10

No.	Commitment	Resource(s)	Responsible Party	SCR No.
EC-4	<p>If tree removal is scheduled between February 15 and September 1, a qualified biologist will conduct a nesting bird survey of the trees to be removed no more than two (2) weeks prior to tree removal. The survey area will include trees within the construction limits. If active nests are identified, removal of the nest tree will be delayed until the nest is no longer active. The qualified biologist will recommend appropriate avoidance strategies and monitoring to ensure nestlings have fledged and the nest is no longer active. The biologist must have a minimum of five (5) years of experience in bird surveys, and their resume(s) will be provided to FHWA-CFLHD for approval before the survey is scheduled.</p>	Wildlife (Nesting Birds)	Contractor to implement, FHWA-CFLHD to monitor	107.10

Attachment 2
Project-Related Correspondence



U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Highway
Administration**

Central Federal Lands Highway Division

April 16, 2020

12300 West Dakota Avenue
Suite 380
Lakewood, CO 80228-2583
Office: 720-963-3394
Fax: 720-963-3596
Wendy.Longley@dot.gov

In Reply Refer To:
HFPM-16

Dan Everson, Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Arcata Fish and Wildlife Office
1655 Heindon Road
Arcata, CA 95521

**Subject: Request for Section 7 Informal Consultation for the Trinity County Road Repair Project
(FHWA No. CA TRI ER 511(1))**

Dear Mr. Everson:

The Federal Highway Administration, Central Federal Lands Highway Division (FHWA-CFLHD), in cooperation with Trinity County, is proposing to implement emergency road repairs at 12 locations across the county.

Ruth-Zenia Road, Mad River Road, Hyampom Road, Van Duzen and Alderpoint Bluff Road were damaged by storms in 2016–2017 and again in 2019. The overall purpose of this project is to restore two-way traffic at or near the pre-storm event conditions. The repair work would consist of debris removal, excavation, embankment stabilization, slope reinforcement, retaining wall installation, drainage improvements, riprap placement, pavement patching, asphalt paving, pavement markings, and other miscellaneous activities as required to complete needed repairs. The road maintenance and repair sites are relatively short (100 to 300 feet long), and construction would involve restoring the original alignment with similar safety features. Most work would be immediately along the road or in flood-damaged areas. At one site near the Van Duzen River, the road section would be shifted away from the river to prevent future damage from high flow in the river.

FHWA-CFLHD prepared a biological assessment (sent separately to Greg Schmidt) to evaluate the potential impacts on federally listed species and has been coordinating on the effects and conservation measures with Greg. Based on the results of the biological assessment, the project **may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect**, northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*). The project will not affect marbled murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*), yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*), California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*), conservancy fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta conservatio*), vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*), vernal pool tadpole shrimp (*Lepidurus packardii*), gray wolf (*Canis lupis*), McDonald's rock cress (*Arabis macdonaldiana*), water howellia (*Howellia aquatilis*), fisher (*Martes pennanti*), and North American wolverine (*Gulo Gulo luscus*).

I am requesting informal consultation and your concurrence with our determination of effects in compliance with Section 7(a) of the Endangered Species Act, as amended (16 USC 1531 et seq.). Please respond by email to Wendy.Longley@dot.gov and Leslie.Perry@dot.gov. If you have any questions about the project or require further information, please contact Leslie Perry, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 720-963-3734 or me at 720-963-3394.

Sincerely,
WENDY M
LONGLEY
Wendy Longley
Project Manager

Digitally signed by WENDY
M LONGLEY
Date: 2020.04.16 14:41:30
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United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Arcata Fish and Wildlife Office

1655 Heindon Road

Arcata, California 95521

Phone: (707) 822-7201 FAX: (707) 822-8411



In Reply Refer To:
AFWO-20B0042-20I0181

Wendy Longley
Federal Highway Administration
Central Federal Lands
12300 W. Dakota Avenue, Suite 280
Lakewood, CO 80228

Subject: Informal Consultation for the FHWA Trinity County Ruth-Zenia Road Repairs Project, Trinity County, California

Dear Ms. Longley:

We have reviewed your request, dated and received April 16, 2020, for informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) for the Trinity County Ruth-Zenia Road Repairs Project, Trinity County, California. This response is prepared in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) (Act), and its implementing regulations (50 CFR § 402). As the lead Federal action agency for the project, the Federal Highway Administration, Central Federal Lands Highway Division (FHWA) is seeking concurrence for a “may affect, but not likely to adversely affect” (NLAA) determination for the federally threatened northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*; owl) and for designated owl critical habitat.

This letter transmits the Service’s concurrence with FHWA’s NLAA determination for the owl and designated owl critical habitat.

Project Description

The FHWA, in cooperation with Trinity County and the U.S. Forest Service, is proposing emergency road repairs at 12 locations on Ruth-Zenia Road, Van Duzen Road, Mad River Road, Hyampom Road, and Alderpoint Bluff Road in Trinity County, California. The overall purpose of the project is to restore two-way traffic at or near the condition prior to the 2016-2017 and 2019 storms that caused the road damage.

The 12 road segments proposed for repair are relatively short (100’ to 300’ long) and construction will involve restoring the original alignment with similar safety features. If the repair involves a retaining wall, then guardrail will be added to the site for safety. Repair work will be within the existing Trinity County right-of-way at four of the repair sites. The remaining

sites will require minor, temporary easements for construction with the exception of one site on Van Duzen Road, which will require a highway easement deed from the U.S. Forest Service. Proposed repair activities include road realignment, drainage improvement, slope reconstruction, pavement reconstruction and striping, rock scaling, retaining wall construction, replacement or addition of guardrails, and minor vegetation and tree removal. In addition to the 12 road repair sites, a “potential waste area” on Alderpoint Bluff Road will require minor repairs (mainly the addition of fill to build up the road prism) before being used for the project.

Action Area

According to 50 CFR §402.02 pursuant to section 7 of the Act, the “action area” refers to all areas to be affected directly and indirectly by the federal action and not merely the immediate area involved in the action. The action area for this project includes the area within the existing County right-of-way, select areas beyond the right-of-way (for localized improvements at some repair sites), plus 330 feet (100 meters) beyond the proposed construction footprint to account for potential disturbance to owls from elevated sound levels due to proposed construction activities. The 330-foot buffer was used to evaluate potential impacts to owls from elevated sound levels in accordance with the Service’s 2006 guidance document, *Estimating the Effects of Auditory and Visual Disturbance to Northern Spotted Owls and Marbled Murrelets in Northwestern California*. The Service’s 2006 guidance also considers potential visual disturbance to owls occurring within 130 feet (40 meters) of construction activities.

The overall project disturbance area (project footprint) is approximately 20 acres and the total action area is approximately 280 acres. The 20-acre project footprint is where temporary and permanent impacts will take place and construction activities will not exceed this area. The remaining 260 acres will be exposed to elevated sound levels from construction, but will not be impacted directly.

Presence of the Owl in the Action Area

Owl surveys were not conducted as part of this proposed project. Therefore, suitable owl nesting/roosting habitat within the action area was presumed to be occupied by owls. Forest Service owl survey data for the project area showed that the distance of known owl activity centers from the proposed repair sites ranged from 0.14 to 1.15 miles. Owl habitat suitability was assessed within 330 feet (100 m) of each repair site footprint to determine the amount of suitable owl nesting/roosting habitat that may be exposed to elevated sound levels from construction. The presence of suitable owl nest trees within 130 feet (40 meters) of construction activities was assessed to determine whether there may be visual disturbance to nesting owls.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures

FHWA, as the lead Federal action agency, proposes to implement the following measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts to the owl and owl critical habitat.

1. No potentially suitable owl nest trees will be removed. All vegetation removal will occur within the disturbed roadside or along the periphery of slide areas, which are currently not considered as suitable owl nesting/roosting or foraging habitat.
2. Due to the presence of suitable owl nesting/roosting habitat within the action area, no activity generating maximum sound levels above 90 dB (excluding vehicle back-up alarms) will occur from 31 January to 9 July, which avoids disturbing adult owls and dependent young during the portion of the spotted owl nesting season (i.e., from Feb. 1 to July 9) when young owls have fledged, but are still relatively immobile, and thus less able to avoid auditory or visual disturbance by vacating the action area during construction. The limited operating period applies to the following project sites:
 - a. Van Duzen Road: site 1.
 - b. Hyampom: sites 6 and 16.
 - c. Ruth-Zenia Road: sites, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.

Proposed construction activities at Mad River Road (sites 7, 8, and 9), Alderpoint Road (site 15), and the potential waste site on Alderpoint Road may occur at any time of year due to the absence of suitable owl nesting/roosting habitat within the action area for those sites.

3. Visual impacts to owl nest sites are not expected because no potentially suitable nesting trees were found within 130 feet of proposed construction activities.
4. At the seven repair sites that contain designated critical habitat, there will be a total of approximately 3.4 acres of ground disturbance that may require select tree removal along road edges and slope failures. However, no owl critical habitat will be altered or removed to the extent that the physical and biological features of the habitat essential to the conservation of the species will be negatively affected.

Concurrence

The Service concurs with FHWA's determination that the proposed construction activities, "may affect, but are not likely to adversely affect," the owl and owl critical habitat, provided FHWA implements the avoidance and minimization measures listed above. The Service concurs with these determinations based on information provided during email and telephone correspondence with FHWA environmental staff, information provided in a FHWA biological assessment, and geospatial data stored at the Service's Arcata Field Office.

Conclusion

This concludes informal consultation on the Trinity County Ruth-Zenia Road Repairs Project, Trinity County, California. However, obligations under section 7 of the Act, as amended, should be reconsidered if: (1) new information reveals effects of the agency action that may affect listed species or critical habitat in a manner or to an extent not previously considered; (2) this action is subsequently modified in a manner that was not considered; (3) a new species is listed or critical

habitat designated that may be affected by the action; or (4) you are unable to implement all of the measures described above.

Thank you for your coordination on this project. Please contact fish and wildlife biologist Gregory Schmidt at (707) 825-5103 should you have further questions regarding this consultation.

Sincerely,

DANIEL
EVERSON



Digitally signed
by DANIEL
EVERSON
Date: 2020.04.27
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Dan Everson
Field Supervisor



U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Highway
Administration**

Central Federal Lands Highway Division

April 29, 2020

12300 West Dakota Avenue
Suite 380
Lakewood, CO 80228-2583
Office: 720-963-3586
Fax: 720-963-3596
dustin.robbins@dot.gov

In Reply Refer To:
HFPM-16

Ms. Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer
California State Parks, Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816

Sent via email to: calshpo.ohp@parks.ca.gov

Subject: Section 106 Consultation for the Trinity County Road Repair Project (FHWA No. CA TRI ER 511(1))

Dear Ms. Polanco:

The Federal Highway Administration, Central Federal Lands Highway Division (FHWA-CFLHD), in cooperation with Trinity County, is proposing to implement emergency road repairs at 12 locations across the county. In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, FHWA-CFLHD is taking into account the effects of our undertaking on historic properties and is affording the State Historic Preservation Officer an opportunity to comment on the undertaking and its effects on historic properties. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (Six Rivers and Shasta-Trinity National Forests) have minor actions for this project, as well, due to the need for temporary use of National Forest System land for construction at five repair sites and permanent use of the land via a highway easement deed at one repair site.

Overview of the Undertaking

Ruth-Zenia Road, Mad River Road, Hyampom Road, Van Duzen and Alderpoint Bluff Road were damaged by storms in 2016–2017 and again in 2019. The overall purpose of this project is to restore two-way traffic at or near the pre-storm event conditions. The repair work would consist of debris removal, excavation, embankment stabilization, slope reinforcement, retaining wall installation, drainage improvements, riprap placement, pavement patching, asphalt paving, pavement markings, and other miscellaneous activities as required to complete needed repairs. The road maintenance and repair sites are relatively short (100 to 300 feet long), and construction would involve restoring the original alignment with similar safety features. Most work would be immediately along the road or in flood-damaged areas. At one site near the Van Duzen River, the road section would be shifted away from the river to prevent future damage from high flow in the river. Additional details are presented in the enclosed cultural report.

Area of Potential Effect

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) encompasses approximately 20 acres total across the 12 repair sites and one waste site. The area around each repair site varies and is described in more detail in the enclosed cultural report. The APE encompasses all areas potentially subject to ground disturbing activities, which includes the existing roadway prism (e.g., travel lanes, shoulder, embankment) and adjacent slopes where failures have been identified. Based on the nature of the proposed repairs, no indirect effects are expected.

Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties

On behalf of FHWA-CFLHD, Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc. conducted a cultural resources investigation for the project. Background research revealed several previous investigations in and near the APE with two sparse lithic scatters and two historic-era resources identified within 0.25 mile of the APE, but no previously recorded resources in the APE. Jacobs' archaeologist conducted a field survey and identified a small can dump near Van Duzen Road in the APE for that repair site. The can dump was not associated with any other cultural resources or evidence of other sites. It is not eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. Based on the investigation, no historic properties are in the APE, and none would be affected by the project. A copy of the cultural resources report is enclosed for your review.

Consultation and Public Outreach to Date

FHWA-CFLHD sent letters to seven Native American tribes using a list provided by Trinity County from the Native American Heritage Commission. Responses from two tribes (Nor-Rel-Muk Nation and Tsnungwe Council) were received, with the Nor-Rel-Muk wishing to discuss the project further and the Tsnungwe confirming they have no comments. FHWA-CFLHD followed up with the Nor-Rel-Muk and sent them a copy of the cultural report, but has not received further comment or input to date. In addition, FHWA-CFLHD coordinated with the Six Rivers and Shasta-Trinity National Forests during the environmental review process, including their review of the cultural report, and has maintained close coordination with Trinity County during the process.

Finding of Effect

Based on available information, FHWA-CFLHD has made a finding of “**No Historic Properties Affected**” for the Trinity County Road Repair Project. No specific measures or management recommendations are necessary for the project.

Please respond with any comments or concerns you have regarding the undertaking within 30 days of receipt of this letter to: Dustin Robbins, Federal Highway Administration, 12300 W. Dakota Ave., Suite 380, Lakewood, CO 80228 or by email to dustin.robbins@dot.gov and leslie.perry@dot.gov. If no response is received within 30 days, we will assume you have no comments or concerns regarding the undertaking and are in agreement with our above findings, in accordance with 36 CFR 800.5(c)(1).

If you have any questions about the undertaking or would like to discuss the results of the cultural investigation, please contact me at 720-963-3586 or Leslie Perry, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 720-963-3734.

Sincerely,

**DUSTIN
ROBBINS**

Dustin Robbins
Project Manager

Digitally signed by DUSTIN
ROBBINS
Date: 2020.04.29 08:24:48
-06'00'

Enclosure: Cultural Resource Report

From: [Lindquist, Natalie@Parks](mailto:Lindquist,Natalie@Parks)
To: [Perry, Leslie \(FHWA\)](mailto:Perry,Leslie@FHWA)
Subject: Re: 106 FHWA Trinity County Road Repairs
Date: Tuesday, July 14, 2020 5:43:52 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the Department of Transportation (DOT). Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hi Leslie,

I'm sorry for the delayed response. We have just been buried with Caltrans projects. I took a look at the project and it looks good to go. If you all just wanted to move forward I can code it out that you have moved forward. Alternatively I can write a letter tomorrow. Just let me know what you'd prefer to do.

Natalie Lindquist
natalie.lindquist@parks.ca.gov
Historian II
California Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816-7100
(916) 445-7014 (916) 445-7053--FAX

From: Perry, Leslie (FHWA) <leslie.perry@dot.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, July 14, 2020 9:47 AM
To: Lindquist, Natalie@Parks <Natalie.Lindquist@parks.ca.gov>
Subject: RE: 106 FHWA Trinity County Road Repairs

Hi Natalie—we haven't seen further communication on this project, so I just wanted to confirm if a response should be expected or if we are okay to proceed, given the 30-day review period is over.

Thanks,

Leslie Perry
FHWA-CFL-Environmental
(720) 963-3734

From: Lindquist, Natalie@Parks [<mailto:Natalie.Lindquist@parks.ca.gov>]
Sent: Monday, June 15, 2020 10:59 AM
To: Perry, Leslie (FHWA) <leslie.perry@dot.gov>
Subject: RE: 106 FHWA Trinity County Road Repairs

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the Department of Transportation (DOT). Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hi Leslie,

Sorry for the delay in response. Between the transfer to electronic submittals and an avalanche of submittals all at once I've gotten behind in responses. I'll get something out to you in the next couple of days.

Natalie Lindquist
natalie.lindquist@parks.ca.gov
Historian II
California Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816-7100
(916) 445-7014

From: Perry, Leslie (FHWA) <leslie.perry@dot.gov>
Sent: Friday, June 12, 2020 7:07 AM
To: Lindquist, Natalie@Parks <Natalie.Lindquist@parks.ca.gov>
Subject: RE: 106 FHWA Trinity County Road Repairs

Hi Natalie,

My agency hasn't seen a response to our consultation request that was sent in late April, other than the below emails. If it was sent via hard copy only, we likely have a delay receiving it due to our current work situation. Can you let me know if the SHPO has already responded or if we should not expect a response on this project?

Thank you,

Leslie Perry
FHWA-CFL-Environmental
(720) 963-3734

From: Polanco, Julianne@Parks [<mailto:Julianne.Polanco@parks.ca.gov>]
Sent: Friday, May 8, 2020 3:14 PM
To: Perry, Leslie (FHWA) <leslie.perry@dot.gov>
Cc: OHP, CALSHPO@Parks <CALSHPO.OHP@parks.ca.gov>; Saunders, Jenan@Parks <Jenan.Saunders@parks.ca.gov>; Lindquist, Natalie@Parks <Natalie.Lindquist@parks.ca.gov>; Woodward, Lucinda@Parks <Lucinda.Woodward@parks.ca.gov>
Subject: Fw: 106 FHWA Trinity County Road Repairs

Ms. Perry,

Please see our website at www.ohp.parks.ca.gov for details about the electronic process to submit consultations during this time. In there, agencies are asked to submit the consultation letter in the email. There is also

information about how to transmit confidential information.

As you have sent the letter via email and copied the link to the confidential information, i believe we can accept this as your submittal, if the previous one has not yet been logged in.

I have copied this to the calshpo email address so staff will be able to combine the two, if necessary.

Should there be any questions, Natalie Lindquist, FHWA staff reviewer, will follow up with you directly. She is also copied to this message.

Sincerely,

Julianne Polanco

Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816-7100
916-445-7000 phone
916-445-7053 fax
julianne.polanco@parks.ca.gov
www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

From: Perry, Leslie (FHWA) <leslie.perry@dot.gov>

Sent: Friday, May 8, 2020 1:50 PM

To: Polanco, Julianne@Parks <Julianne.Polanco@parks.ca.gov>; Saunders, Jenan@Parks <Jenan.Saunders@parks.ca.gov>

Subject: FW: 106 FHWA Trinity County Road Repairs

Good afternoon,

I would like to confirm receipt of the below emails and Section 106 consultation package from my agency. Please advise if a hard copy submittal is required at this time, too, otherwise we were only planning on submitting electronically.

Thank you,

Leslie Perry
FHWA-CFL-Environmental
(720) 963-3734

From: Perry, Leslie (FHWA)

Sent: Wednesday, April 29, 2020 8:36 AM

To: calshpo.ohp@parks.ca.gov

Subject: FW: 106 FHWA Trinity County Road Repairs

Hello,

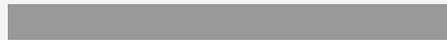
This is just a follow up email to confirm receipt of the below email with links to download the letter and cultural report. I've also attached our transmittal letter for reference.

Leslie Perry
FHWA-CFL-Environmental
(720) 963-3734

From: Perry, Leslie (FHWA)
Sent: Wednesday, April 29, 2020 8:35 AM
To: calshpo.ohp@parks.ca.gov
Cc: Robbins, Dustin (FHWA) <dustin.robbins@dot.gov>
Subject: 106 FHWA Trinity County Road Repairs

**You have received 2 secure files
from Leslie.Perry@dot.gov.**

Use the secure links below to download.



Good morning,

Please find below links to download our Section 106 consultation request letter and cultural report for the Trinity County Road Repairs Project, which is being designed and constructed by FHWA-CFLHD. I will follow up with a separate email to ensure receipt of this email.

Please let me know if you have any trouble downloading the files.

Thank you,

Leslie Perry
FHWA-CFL-Environmental
(720) 963-3734

Secure File Downloads:

Available until: **29 May 2020**

Click links to download:

[Final Trinity ER Cultural
Resources Report 0420.pdf](#)

16.08 MB, Fingerprint:
063f1e1d033994ade8fac7bda3461f17
([What is this?](#))

[Trinity Road Repairs SHPO
Letter 0420.pdf](#)

248.37 KB, Fingerprint:
b032e3b0157b1f0e968a01c364bcf4a8
([What is this?](#))

You have received attachment link(s) within this email sent via Accellion Secure File Transfer. To retrieve the attachment(s), please click on the link(s). To learn how your company can benefit from Accellion Secure File Transfer, please visit <http://www.accellion.com>

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Attachment 3

Special-Status Species Lists

Repair Site 1 Van Duzen Species List

SciName	ComName	TaxonGroup	FedList	CalList	RPlantRank	OthrStatus	GenHab	MicroHab
<i>Rana boylei</i>	foothill yellow-legged frog	Amphibians	None	Candidate Threatened		BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened USFS_S-Sensitive	Partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats.	Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. Needs at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	northern goshawk	Birds	None	None		BLM_S-Sensitive CDF_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	Within, and in vicinity of, coniferous forest. Uses old nests, and maintains alternate sites.	Usually nests on north slopes, near water. Red fir, lodgepole pine, Jeffrey pine, and aspens are typical nest trees.
<i>Arctostaphylos manzanita ssp. elegans</i>	Konocti manzanita	Dicots	None	None	1B.3		Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest.	Volcanic soils. 225-1830 m.
<i>Coptis laciniata</i>	Oregon goldthread	Dicots	None	None	4.2		North coast coniferous forest, meadows and seeps.	Mesic sites such as moist streambanks. 0-1000 m.
<i>Erigeron maniopotamicus</i>	Mad River fleabane daisy	Dicots	None	None	1B.2	USFS_S-Sensitive	Meadows and seeps (open and dry), lower montane coniferous forest.	Open slopes, disturbed areas (road cuts); tan-colored, rocky soils. 1280-1505 m.
<i>Hosackia yollabollensis</i>	Yolla Bolly Mtns. bird's-foot trefoil	Dicots	None	None	1B.2		Upper montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps.	1580-2135 m.
<i>Lathyrus biflorus</i>	two-flowered pea	Dicots	None	None	1B.1	USFS_S-Sensitive	Lower montane coniferous forest.	Endemic to serpentine. 1370-1385 m.
<i>Sanicula tracyi</i>	Tracy's sanicle	Dicots	None	None	4.2	USFS_S-Sensitive	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest.	Dry gravelly slopes or flats, usually in or at the margin of oak woodland with scattered trees. In openings. 100-1585 m.
<i>Sedum laxum ssp. flavidum</i>	pale yellow stonecrop	Dicots	None	None	4.3		Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest.	Serpentine or basalt outcrops. 455-2000 m.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 36</i>	summer-run steelhead trout	Fish	None	None		CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	No. Calif coastal streams south to Middle Fork Eel River. Within range of Klamath Mtns province DPS & No. Calif DPS.	Cool, swift, shallow water & clean loose gravel for spawning, & suitably large pools in which to spend the summer.
<i>North Central Coast Summer Steelhead Stream</i>	North Central Coast Summer Steelhead Stream	Inland Waters	None	None				
<i>Atractelmis wawona</i>	Wawona riffle beetle	Insects	None	None			Aquatic; found in riffles of rapid, small to medium clear mountain streams; 2000-5000 ft elev.	Strong preference for inhabiting submerged aquatic mosses
<i>Arborimus pomo</i>	Sonoma tree vole	Mammals	None	None		CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	North coast fog belt from Oregon border to Sonoma County. In Douglas-fir, redwood & montane hardwood-conifer forests.	Feeds almost exclusively on Douglas-fir needles. Will occasionally take needles of grand fir, hemlock or spruce.
<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	North American porcupine	Mammals	None	None		IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Forested habitats in the Sierra Nevada, Cascade, and Coast ranges, with scattered observations from forested areas in the Transverse Ranges.	Wide variety of coniferous and mixed woodland habitat.
<i>Erythronium revolutum</i>	coast fawn lily	Monocots	None	None	2B.2		Bogs and fens, broadleafed upland forest, north coast coniferous forest.	Mesic sites; streambanks. 60-1405 m.
<i>Emys marmorata</i>	western pond turtle	Reptiles	None	None		BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_VU-Vulnerable USFS_S-Sensitive	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation.	Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.

Repair Site 6 Hyampom Species List

<i>SciName</i>	<i>ComName</i>	<i>TaxonGroup</i>	<i>FedList</i>	<i>CalList</i>	<i>RPlantRank</i>	<i>OthStatus</i>	<i>GenHab</i>	<i>MicroHab</i>
<i>Ascaphus truei</i>	Pacific tailed frog	Amphibians	None	None		CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Occurs in montane hardwood-conifer, redwood, Douglas-fir & ponderosa pine habitats.	Restricted to perennial montane streams. Tadpoles require water below 15 degrees C.
<i>Rana boylei</i>	foothill yellow-legged frog	Amphibians	None	Candidate Threatened		BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened USFS_S-Sensitive	Partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats.	Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. Needs at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.
<i>Harmonia doris-nilesiae</i>	Niles' harmonia	Dicots	None	None	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	Lower montane coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland.	Serpentine barrens. 650-1660 m.
<i>Sedum obtusatum ssp. paradisum</i>	Canyon Creek stonecrop	Dicots	None	None	1B.3	BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest, broadleafed upland forest.	Rock faces, in crevices of exposed granite. 850-1890 m.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 36</i>	summer-run steelhead trout	Fish	None	None		CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	No. Calif coastal streams south to Middle Fork Eel River. Within range of Klamath Mtns province DPS & No. Calif DPS.	Cool, swift, shallow water & clean loose gravel for spawning, & suitably large pools in which to spend the summer.
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha pop. 30</i>	chinook salmon - upper Klamath and Trinity Rivers ESU	Fish	None	Candidate Endangered		CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	Spring-run chinook in the Trinity River and the Klamath River upstream of the mouth of the Trinity River.	Major limiting factor for juvenile chinook salmon is temperature, which strongly effects growth and survival.
<i>Pekania pennanti</i>	fisher - West Coast DPS	Mammals	None	Threatened		BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	Intermediate to large-tree stages of coniferous forests and deciduous-riparian areas with high percent canopy closure.	Uses cavities, snags, logs and rocky areas for cover and denning. Needs large areas of mature, dense forest.
<i>Monadenia infumata setosa</i>	Trinity bristle snail	Mollusks	None	Threatened		IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Known only from along a few streams in the Trinity River drainage.	Juveniles are found under bark of standing dead broadleaf trees, and the species may require this habitat.
<i>Emys marmorata</i>	western pond turtle	Reptiles	None	None		BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_VU-Vulnerable USFS_S-Sensitive	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation.	Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.

Repair Sites 7 8 Mad River and 10 Ruth-Zenia Species List

<i>SciName</i>	<i>ComName</i>	<i>TaxonGroup</i>	<i>FedList</i>	<i>CalList</i>	<i>RPlantRank</i>	<i>OthrStatus</i>	<i>GenHab</i>	<i>MicroHab</i>
<i>Rana boylei</i>	foothill yellow-legged frog	Amphibians	None	Candidate Threatened		BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened USFS_S-Sensitive	Partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats.	Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. Needs at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	osprey	Birds	None	None		CDF_S-Sensitive CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Ocean shore, bays, freshwater lakes, and larger streams.	Large nests built in tree-tops within 15 miles of a good fish-producing body of water.
<i>Sanicula tracyi</i>	Tracy's sanicle	Dicots	None	None	4.2	USFS_S-Sensitive	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest.	Dry gravelly slopes or flats, usually in or at the margin of oak woodland with scattered trees. In openings. 100-1585 m.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 36</i>	summer-run steelhead trout	Fish	None	None		CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	No. Calif coastal streams south to Middle Fork Eel River. Within range of Klamath Mtns province DPS & No. Calif DPS.	Cool, swift, shallow water & clean loose gravel for spawning, & suitably large pools in which to spend the summer.
<i>Bombus caliginosus</i>	obscure bumble bee	Insects	None	None		IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Coastal areas from Santa Barbara county to north to Washington state.	Food plant genera include Baccharis, Cirsium, Lupinus, Lotus, Grindelia and Phacelia.
<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	North American porcupine	Mammals	None	None		IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Forested habitats in the Sierra Nevada, Cascade, and Coast ranges, with scattered observations from forested areas in the Transverse Ranges.	Wide variety of coniferous and mixed woodland habitat.
<i>Pekania pennanti</i>	fisher - West Coast DPS	Mammals	None	Threatened		BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	Intermediate to large-tree stages of coniferous forests and deciduous-riparian areas with high percent canopy closure.	Uses cavities, snags, logs and rocky areas for cover and denning. Needs large areas of mature, dense forest.
<i>Emys marmorata</i>	western pond turtle	Reptiles	None	None		BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_VU-Vulnerable USFS_S-Sensitive	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation.	Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.

Repair Site 9 Mad River Species List

<i>SciName</i>	<i>ComName</i>	<i>TaxonGroup</i>	<i>FedList</i>	<i>CalList</i>	<i>RPlantRank</i>	<i>OthrStatus</i>	<i>GenHab</i>	<i>MicroHab</i>
<i>Ascaphus truei</i>	Pacific tailed frog	Amphibians	None	None		CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Occurs in montane hardwood-conifer, redwood, Douglas-fir & ponderosa pine habitats.	Restricted to perennial montane streams. Tadpoles require water below 15 degrees C.
<i>Rana boylei</i>	foothill yellow-legged frog	Amphibians	None	Candidate Threatened		BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened USFS_S-Sensitive	Partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats.	Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. Needs at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.
<i>Rhyacotriton variegatus</i>	southern torrent salamander	Amphibians	None	None		CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	Coastal redwood, Douglas-fir, mixed conifer, montane riparian, and montane hardwood-conifer habitats. Old growth forest.	Cold, well-shaded, permanent streams and seepages, or within splash zone or on moss-covered rocks within trickling water.
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	bald eagle	Birds	Delisted	Endangered		BLM_S-Sensitive CDF_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Most nests within 1 mile of water.	Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branches, especially ponderosa pine. Roosts communally in winter.
<i>Calycadenia micrantha</i>	small-flowered calycadenia	Dicots	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, meadows and seeps.	Rocky talus or scree; sparsely vegetated areas. occasionally on roadsides; sometimes on serpentine. 435-1405 m.
<i>Hosackia yollaboliensis</i>	Yolla Bolly Mtns. bird's-foot trefoil	Dicots	None	None	1B.2		Upper montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps.	1580-2135 m.
<i>Iliamna latibracteata</i>	California globe mallow	Dicots	None	None	1B.2	USFS_S-Sensitive	North coast coniferous forest, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian scrub (streambanks).	Seepage areas in silty clay loam. 60-1655 m.
<i>Lupinus elmeri</i>	South Fork Mountain lupine	Dicots	None	None	1B.2		Lower montane coniferous forest.	1340-1800 m.
<i>Sanicula tracyi</i>	Tracy's sanicle	Dicots	None	None	4.2	USFS_S-Sensitive	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest.	Dry gravelly slopes or flats, usually in or at the margin of oak woodland with scattered trees. In openings. 100-1585 m.

Repair Site 9 Mad River Species List

<i>SciName</i>	<i>ComName</i>	<i>TaxonGroup</i>	<i>FedList</i>	<i>CalList</i>	<i>RPlantRank</i>	<i>OthrStatus</i>	<i>GenHab</i>	<i>MicroHab</i>
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 36</i>	summer-run steelhead trout	Fish	None	None		CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	No. Calif coastal streams south to Middle Fork Eel River. Within range of Klamath Mtns province DPS & No. Calif DPS.	Cool, swift, shallow water & clean loose gravel for spawning, & suitably large pools in which to spend the summer.
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha pop. 30</i>	chinook salmon - upper Klamath and Trinity Rivers ESU	Fish	None	Candidate Endangered		CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	Spring-run chinook in the Trinity River and the Klamath River upstream of the mouth of the Trinity River.	Major limiting factor for juvenile chinook salmon is temperature, which strongly effects growth and survival.
<i>Bombus caliginosus</i>	obscure bumble bee	Insects	None	None		IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Coastal areas from Santa Barabara county to north to Washington state.	Food plant genera include Baccharis, Cirsium, Lupinus, Lotus, Grindelia and Phacelia.
<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	North American porcupine	Mammals	None	None		IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Forested habitats in the Sierra Nevada, Cascade, and Coast ranges, with scattered observations from forested areas in the Transverse Ranges.	Wide variety of coniferous and mixed woodland habitat.
<i>Myotis evotis</i>	long-eared myotis	Mammals	None	None		BLM_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_M-Medium Priority	Found in all brush, woodland and forest habitats from sea level to about 9000 ft. Prefers coniferous woodlands and forests.	Nursery colonies in buildings, crevices, spaces under bark, and snags. Caves used primarily as night roosts.
<i>Pekania pennanti</i>	fisher - West Coast DPS	Mammals	None	Threatened		BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	Intermediate to large-tree stages of coniferous forests and deciduous-riparian areas with high percent canopy closure.	Uses cavities, snags, logs and rocky areas for cover and denning. Needs large areas of mature, dense forest.
<i>Emys marmorata</i>	western pond turtle	Reptiles	None	None		BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_VU-Vulnerable USFS_S-Sensitive	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation.	Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.

Repair Sites 11-14 Ruth-Zenia Species List

<i>SciName</i>	ComName	TaxonGroup	FedList	CalList	RPlantRank	OthrStatus	GenHab	MicroHab
<i>Ascaphus truei</i>	Pacific tailed frog	Amphibians	None	None		CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Occurs in montane hardwood-conifer, redwood, Douglas-fir & ponderosa pine habitats.	Restricted to perennial montane streams. Tadpoles require water below 15 degrees C.
<i>Rana boylei</i>	foothill yellow-legged frog	Amphibians	None	Candidate Threatened		BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened USFS_S-Sensitive	Partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats.	Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. Needs at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	northern goshawk	Birds	None	None		BLM_S-Sensitive CDF_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	Within, and in vicinity of, coniferous forest. Uses old nests, and maintains alternate sites.	Usually nests on north slopes, near water. Red fir, lodgepole pine, Jeffrey pine, and aspens are typical nest trees.
<i>Arctostaphylos manzanita ssp. elegans</i>	Konocti manzanita	Dicots	None	None	1B.3		Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest.	Volcanic soils. 225-1830 m.
<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>	watershield	Dicots	None	None	2B.3		Freshwater marshes and swamps.	Aquatic known from water bodies both natural and artificial in California. 1-2180 m.
<i>Erigeron maniopotamicus</i>	Mad River fleabane daisy	Dicots	None	None	1B.2	USFS_S-Sensitive	Meadows and seeps (open and dry), lower montane coniferous forest.	Open slopes, disturbed areas (road cuts); tan-colored, rocky soils. 1280-1505 m.
<i>Sanicula tracyi</i>	Tracy's sanicle	Dicots	None	None	4.2	USFS_S-Sensitive	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest.	Dry gravelly slopes or flats, usually in or at the margin of oak woodland with scattered trees. In openings. 100-1585 m.
<i>Bombus caliginosus</i>	obscure bumble bee	Insects	None	None		IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Coastal areas from Santa Barbara county to north to Washington state.	Food plant genera include Baccharis, Cirsium, Lupinus, Lotus, Grindelia and Phacelia.
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	western bumble bee	Insects	None	None		USFS_S-Sensitive XERCES_IM-Imperiled	Once common & widespread, species has declined precipitously from central CA to southern B.C., perhaps from disease.	

Repair Sites 11-14 Ruth-Zenia Species List

<i>SciName</i>	<i>ComName</i>	<i>TaxonGroup</i>	<i>FedList</i>	<i>CalList</i>	<i>RPlantRank</i>	<i>OthrStatus</i>	<i>GenHab</i>	<i>MicroHab</i>
<i>Arborimus pomo</i>	Sonoma tree vole	Mammals	None	None		CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	North coast fog belt from Oregon border to Sonoma County. In Douglas-fir, redwood & montane hardwood-conifer forests.	Feeds almost exclusively on Douglas-fir needles. Will occasionally take needles of grand fir, hemlock or spruce.
<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	North American porcupine	Mammals	None	None		IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Forested habitats in the Sierra Nevada, Cascade, and Coast ranges, with scattered observations from forested areas in the Transverse Ranges.	Wide variety of coniferous and mixed woodland habitat.
<i>Pekania pennanti</i>	fisher - West Coast DPS	Mammals	None	Threatened		BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	Intermediate to large-tree stages of coniferous forests and deciduous-riparian areas with high percent canopy closure.	Uses cavities, snags, logs and rocky areas for cover and denning. Needs large areas of mature, dense forest.

Repair Site 15 Alderpoint Species List

<i>SciName</i>	ComName	TaxonGroup	FedList	CalList	RPlantRank	OthrStatus	GenHab	MicroHab
<i>Rana boylei</i>	foothill yellow-legged frog	Amphibians	None	Candidate Threatened		BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened USFS_S-Sensitive	Partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats.	Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. Needs at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	golden eagle	Birds	None	None		BLM_S-Sensitive CDF_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert.	Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.
<i>Howellia aquatilis</i>	water howellia	Dicots	Threatened	None	2B.2		Freshwater marshes and swamps.	In clear ponds with other aquatics and surrounded by ponderosa pine forest and sometimes riparian associates. 1080-1375 m.
<i>Tracyina rostrata</i>	beaked tracyina	Dicots	None	None	1B.2	USFS_S-Sensitive	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, chaparral.	Open grassy meadows usually within oak woodland and grassland habitats. 150-795 m.
<i>Bombus caliginosus</i>	obscure bumble bee	Insects	None	None		IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Coastal areas from Santa Barbara county to north to Washington state.	Food plant genera include Baccharis, Cirsium, Lupinus, Lotus, Grindelia and Phacelia.
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	western bumble bee	Insects	None	None		USFS_S-Sensitive XERCES_IM-Imperiled	Once common & widespread, species has declined precipitously from central CA to southern B.C., perhaps from disease.	
<i>Arborimus pomo</i>	Sonoma tree vole	Mammals	None	None		CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	North coast fog belt from Oregon border to Sonoma County. In Douglas-fir, redwood & montane hardwood-conifer forests.	Feeds almost exclusively on Douglas-fir needles. Will occasionally take needles of grand fir, hemlock or spruce.

Repair Site 15 Alderpoint Species List

<i>SciName</i>	ComName	TaxonGroup	FedList	CalList	RPlantRank	OthrStatus	GenHab	MicroHab
<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	North American porcupine	Mammals	None	None		IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Forested habitats in the Sierra Nevada, Cascade, and Coast ranges, with scattered observations from forested areas in the Transverse Ranges.	Wide variety of coniferous and mixed woodland habitat.
<i>Pekania pennanti</i>	fisher - West Coast DPS	Mammals	None	Threatened		BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	Intermediate to large-tree stages of coniferous forests and deciduous-riparian areas with high percent canopy closure.	Uses cavities, snags, logs and rocky areas for cover and denning. Needs large areas of mature, dense forest.

Repair Site 16 Hyampom Species List

SciName	ComName	TaxonGroup	FedList	CallList	RPlantRank	OthrStatus	GenHab	MicroHab
<i>Ascaphus truei</i>	Pacific tailed frog	Amphibians	None	None		CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Occurs in montane hardwood-conifer, redwood, Douglas-fir & ponderosa pine habitats.	Restricted to perennial montane streams. Tadpoles require water below 15 degrees C.
<i>Rana boylei</i>	foothill yellow-legged frog	Amphibians	None	Candidate Threatened		BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened USFS_S-Sensitive	Partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats.	Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. Needs at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.
<i>Calileptoneta briggsi</i>	Briggs' leptonetid spider	Arachnids	None	None			Known only from the type locality, Indian Valley Creek Cave, and nearby Butter Creek Cave, Trinity County.	Troglobitic species.
<i>Eriastrum tracyi</i>	Tracy's eriastrum	Dicots	None	Rare	3.2	USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	Gravelly shale or clay; often in open areas. 315-2400 m.
<i>Erythranthe trinitiensis</i>	pink-margined monkeyflower	Dicots	None	None	1B.3		Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps.	Often on serpentine and along roadsides. 1370-1950 m.
<i>Harmonia doris-nilesiae</i>	Niles' harmonia	Dicots	None	None	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	Lower montane coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland.	Serpentine barrens. 650-1660 m.
<i>Hosackia yollaboliensis</i>	Yolla Bolly Mtns. bird's-foot trefoil	Dicots	None	None	1B.2		Upper montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps.	1580-2135 m.
<i>Kopsiopsis hookeri</i>	small groundcone	Dicots	None	None	2B.3		North coast coniferous forest.	Open woods, shrubby places, generally on Gaultheria shallon. 120-1435 m.
<i>Lupinus elmeri</i>	South Fork Mountain lupine	Dicots	None	None	1B.2		Lower montane coniferous forest.	1340-1800 m.
<i>Sedum laxum ssp. flavidum</i>	pale yellow stonecrop	Dicots	None	None	4.3		Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest.	Serpentine or basalt outcrops. 455-2000 m.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 36</i>	summer-run steelhead trout	Fish	None	None		CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	No. Calif coastal streams south to Middle Fork Eel River. Within range of Klamath Mtns province DPS & No. Calif DPS.	Cool, swift, shallow water & clean loose gravel for spawning, & suitably large pools in which to spend the summer.
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha pop. 30</i>	chinook salmon - upper Klamath and Trinity Rivers ESU	Fish	None	Candidate Endangered		CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	Spring-run chinook in the Trinity River and the Klamath River upstream of the mouth of the Trinity River.	Major limiting factor for juvenile chinook salmon is temperature, which strongly effects growth and survival.
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's big-eared bat	Mammals	None	None		BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive WBWG_H-High Priority	Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites.	Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.

Repair Site 16 Hyampom Species List

<i>SciName</i>	ComName	TaxonGroup	FedList	CallList	RPlantRank	OthrStatus	GenHab	MicroHab
<i>Myotis evotis</i>	long-eared myotis	Mammals	None	None		BLM_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_M-Medium Priority	Found in all brush, woodland and forest habitats from sea level to about 9000 ft. Prefers coniferous woodlands and forests.	Nursery colonies in buildings, crevices, spaces under bark, and snags. Caves used primarily as night roosts.
<i>Pekania pennanti</i>	fisher - West Coast DPS	Mammals	None	Threatened		BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	Intermediate to large-tree stages of coniferous forests and deciduous-riparian areas with high percent canopy closure.	Uses cavities, snags, logs and rocky areas for cover and denning. Needs large areas of mature, dense forest.
<i>Helminthoglypta talmadgei</i>	Trinity shoulderband	Mollusks	None	None		BLM_S-Sensitive	Limestone rockslides, litter in coniferous forests, old mine tailings, and along shaded streams in the Klamath Mountains.	
<i>Monadenia infumata setosa</i>	Trinity bristle snail	Mollusks	None	Threatened		IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Known only from along a few streams in the Trinity River drainage.	Juveniles are found under bark of standing dead broadleaf trees, and the species may require this habitat.
<i>Piperia candida</i>	white-flowered rein orchid	Monocots	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive	North Coast coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest, broadleafed upland forest.	Sometimes on serpentine. Forest duff, mossy banks, rock outcrops, and muskeg. 20-1615 m.
<i>Emys marmorata</i>	western pond turtle	Reptiles	None	None		BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_VU-Vulnerable USFS_S-Sensitive	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation.	Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.