

APPENDIX A

CNDDDB Query Result



Selected Elements by Element Code
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad is (Bully Choop Mtn. (4012257) or French Gulch (4012266) or Hoosimbim Mtn. (4012258) or Lewiston (4012267) or Papoose Creek (4012276) or Rush Creek Lakes (4012278) or Shasta Bally (4012256) or Trinity Dam (4012277) or Weaverville (4012268))

Element Code	Species	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
AAAAD09030	<i>Hydromantes shastae</i> Shasta salamander	None	Threatened	G1G2	S3	
AAABA01010	<i>Ascaphus truei</i> Pacific tailed frog	None	None	G4	S3S4	SSC
AAABH01050	<i>Rana boylei</i> foothill yellow-legged frog	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
ABNGA04010	<i>Ardea herodias</i> great blue heron	None	None	G5	S4	
ABNKC10010	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> bald eagle	Delisted	Endangered	G5	S2	FP
ABNKC12060	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i> northern goshawk	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
ABNKC22010	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> golden eagle	None	None	G5	S3	FP
AFCHA02056	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> chinook salmon - upper Klamath and Trinity Rivers ESU.	None	None	G5	S1S2	SSC
AMACC01020	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i> Yuma myotis	None	None	G5	S4	
AMACC01070	<i>Myotis evotis</i> long-eared myotis	None	None	G5	S3	
AMACC01090	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i> fringed myotis	None	None	G4	S3	
AMACC02010	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i> silver-haired bat	None	None	G5	S3S4	
AMACC08010	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat	None	Candidate Threatened	G3G4	S2	SSC
AMACC10010	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
AMAEB03011	<i>Lepus americanus klamathensis</i> Oregon snowshoe hare	None	None	G5T3T4Q	S2?	SSC
AMAJF01021	<i>Pekania pennanti</i> fisher - West Coast DPS	Proposed Threatened	Candidate Threatened	G5T2T3Q	S2S3	SSC
AMAJF01030	<i>Martes caurina</i> Pacific marten	None	None	G5	S3	
AMAJF03010	<i>Gulo gulo</i> California wolverine	None	Threatened	G4	S1	FP
AMAJF04010	<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	None	None	G5	S3	SSC



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Element Code	Species	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
ARAAD02030	<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
CTT45320CA	<i>Alkali Seep</i> Alkali Seep	None	None	G3	S2.1	
CTT83220CA	<i>Northern Interior Cypress Forest</i> Northern Interior Cypress Forest	None	None	G2	S2.2	
IIHYM24250	<i>Bombus occidentalis</i> western bumble bee	None	None	G2G3	S1	
IMGAS36130	<i>Ancotrema voyanum</i> hooded lancetooth	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
IMGAS47080	<i>Punctum hannai</i> Trinity Spot	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
PDAST650L0	<i>Harmonia doris-nilesiae</i> Niles' harmonia	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
PDBRA40110	<i>Boechera serpenticola</i> serpentine rockcress	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
PDCAR0U2D0	<i>Silene salmonacea</i> Klamath Mountain catchfly	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
PDCRA0A0U3	<i>Sedum obtusatum ssp. paradisum</i> Canyon Creek stonecrop	None	None	G4G5T2	S2	1B.3
PDONA05062	<i>Clarkia borealis ssp. borealis</i> northern clarkia	None	None	G3T3	S3	1B.3
PDONA060P0	<i>Epilobium oreganum</i> Oregon fireweed	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
PDONA06100	<i>Epilobium siskiyouense</i> Siskiyou fireweed	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
PDPGN08632	<i>Eriogonum ursinum var. erubescens</i> blushing wild buckwheat	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.3
PDPOR04052	<i>Lewisia cotyledon var. heckneri</i> Heckner's lewisia	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.2
PDRUB0N1Y6	<i>Galium serpenticum ssp. scotticum</i> Scott Mountain bedstraw	None	None	G4G5T2	S2	1B.2
PDSCR1L2A0	<i>Penstemon filiformis</i> thread-leaved beardtongue	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
PDSCR1L6A0	<i>Penstemon tracyi</i> Tracy's beardtongue	None	None	G1	S1	1B.3
PMCYP036D0	<i>Carex hystericina</i> porcupine sedge	None	None	G5	S1	2B.1
PMJUN01390	<i>Juncus dudleyi</i> Dudley's rush	None	None	G5	S1	2B.3
PMLIL0C032	<i>Brodiaea rosea</i> Indian Valley brodiaea	None	Endangered	G2	S2	1B.1



Selected Elements by Element Code
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
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Element Code	Species	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
PMPOA531A0	<i>Puccinellia howellii</i> Howell's alkali grass	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
PMSMI010D0	<i>Smilax jamesii</i> English Peak greenbrier	None	None	G2	S2	1B.3

Record Count: 42

APPENDIX B

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Species List



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Yreka Fish and Wildlife Office
1829 SOUTH OREGON STREET
YREKA, CA 96097
PHONE: (530)842-5763 FAX: (530)842-4517

Consultation Code: 08EYRE00-2016-SLI-0077

June 30, 2016

Event Code: 08EYRE00-2016-E-00091

Project Name: Lewiston Community Services District Wastewater Project

Subject: Updated list of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies federally threatened, endangered, and proposed species, designated critical habitat, and candidate species that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.). Please note that this list does not reflect State listed species or fulfill requirements related to any California Department of Fish and Wildlife consultation. Additionally, this list does not include species covered by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). For NMFS species please see the related website at the following link:

http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/protected_species/species_list/species_lists.html

If your project does not involve Federal funding or permits and does not occur on Federal land, we recommend you review this list and determine if any of these species or critical habitat may be affected. If you determine that there will be no effects to federally listed or proposed species or critical habitat, there is no need to coordinate with the Service. If you think or know that there will be effects, please contact our office for further guidance. We can assist you in incorporating measures to avoid or minimize impacts, and discuss whether permits are needed.

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential effects to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be

completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 et seq.), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF>

If wetlands, springs, or streams are known to occur in the project area or are present in the vicinity of the project area, we ask that you be aware of potential impacts project activities may have on these habitats. Discharge of fill material into wetlands or waters of the United States is regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) pursuant to section 404 of the Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended. We recommend you contact the ACOE's Regulatory Section regarding the possible need for a permit.

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 et seq.), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html).

Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (<http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/>) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm>;

<http://www.towerkill.com>; and
<http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html>.

The table below outlines lead Service field offices by county and land ownership/project type. Please refer to this table when you are ready to coordinate (including requests for section 7 consultation) with the field office corresponding to your project. Please send any documentation regarding your project to that office. Please note that the lead Service field office for your consultation may not be the office listed above in the letterhead. Please visit the following link to view a map of Service field office jurisdictional boundaries:

http://www.fws.gov/yreka/specieslist/JurisdictionalBoundaryES_R8_20150313.pdf

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of the letter you submit to our office along with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project.

Lead FWS offices by County and Ownership/Program

County	Ownership/Program	Species	Office Lead*
Alameda	Tidal wetlands/marsh adjacent to Bays	Salt marsh species, delta smelt	BDFWO
Alameda	All ownerships but tidal/estuarine	All	SFWO
Alpine	Humboldt Toiyabe National Forest	All	RFWO
Alpine	Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit	All	RFWO
Alpine	Stanislaus National Forest	All	SFWO
Alpine	El Dorado National Forest	All	SFWO
Colusa	Mendocino National Forest	All	AFWO
			By jurisdiction (see

Colusa	Other	All	map)
Contra Costa	Legal Delta (Excluding ECCHCP)	All	BDFWO
Contra Costa	Antioch Dunes NWR	All	BDFWO
Contra Costa	Tidal wetlands/marsh adjacent to Bays	Salt marsh species, delta smelt	BDFWO
Contra Costa	All ownerships but tidal/estuarine	All	SFWO
Del Norte	All	All	AFWO
El Dorado	El Dorado National Forest	All	SFWO
El Dorado	LakeTahoe Basin Management Unit		RFWO
Glenn	Mendocino National Forest	All	AFWO
Glenn	Other	All	By jurisdiction (see map)
Humboldt	All except Shasta Trinity National Forest	All	AFWO
Humboldt	Shasta Trinity National Forest	All	YFWO
Lake	Mendocino National Forest	All	AFWO
Lake	Other	All	By jurisdiction (see map)

Lassen	Modoc National Forest	All	KFWO
Lassen	Lassen National Forest	All	SFWO
Lassen	Toiyabe National Forest	All	RFWO
Lassen	BLM Surprise and Eagle Lake Resource Areas	All	RFWO
Lassen	BLM Alturas Resource Area	All	KFWO
Lassen	Lassen Volcanic National Park	All (includes Eagle Lake trout on all ownerships)	SFWO
Lassen	All other ownerships	All	By jurisdiction (see map)
Marin	Tidal wetlands/marsh adjacent to Bays	Salt marsh species, delta smelt	BDFWO
Marin	All ownerships but tidal/estuarine	All	SFWO
Mendocino	Russian River watershed	All	SFWO
Mendocino	All except Russian River watershed	All	AFWO
Modoc	Modoc National Forest	All	KFWO
Modoc	BLM Alturas Resource Area	All	KFWO
	Klamath Basin National Wildlife		

Modoc	Refuge Complex	All	KFWO
Modoc	BLM Surprise and Eagle Lake Resource Areas	All	RFWO
Modoc	All other ownerships	All	By jurisdiction (See map)
Mono	Inyo National Forest	All	RFWO
Mono	Humboldt Toiyabe National Forest	All	RFWO
Napa	All ownerships but tidal/estuarine	All	SFWO
Napa	Tidal wetlands/marsh adjacent to San Pablo Bay	Salt marsh species, delta smelt	BDFWO
Nevada	Humboldt Toiyabe National Forest	All	RFWO
Nevada	All other ownerships	All	By jurisdiction (See map)
Placer	Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit	All	RFWO
Placer	All other ownerships	All	SFWO
Sacramento	Legal Delta	Delta Smelt	BDFWO
Sacramento	Other	All	By jurisdiction (see map)
		Salt marsh	

San Francisco	Tidal wetlands/marsh adjacent to San Francisco Bay	species, delta smelt	BDFWO
San Francisco	All ownerships but tidal/estuarine	All	SFWO
San Mateo	Tidal wetlands/marsh adjacent to San Francisco Bay	Salt marsh species, delta smelt	BDFWO
San Mateo	All ownerships but tidal/estuarine	All	SFWO
San Joaquin	Legal Delta excluding San Joaquin HCP	All	BDFWO
San Joaquin	Other	All	SFWO
Santa Clara	Tidal wetlands/marsh adjacent to San Francisco Bay	Salt marsh species, delta smelt	BDFWO
Santa Clara	All ownerships but tidal/estuarine	All	SFWO
Shasta	Shasta Trinity National Forest except Hat Creek Ranger District (administered by Lassen National Forest)	All	YFWO
Shasta	Hat Creek Ranger District	All	SFWO
Shasta	Bureau of Reclamation (Central Valley Project)	All	BDFWO
Shasta	Whiskeytown National Recreation Area	All	YFWO

Shasta	BLM Alturas Resource Area	All	KFWO
Shasta	Caltrans	By jurisdiction	SFWO/AFWO
Shasta	Ahjumawi Lava Springs State Park	Shasta crayfish	SFWO
Shasta	All other ownerships	All	By jurisdiction (see map)
Shasta	Natural Resource Damage Assessment, all lands	All	SFWO/BDFWO
Sierra	Humboldt Toiyabe National Forest	All	RFWO
Sierra	All other ownerships	All	SFWO
Siskiyou	Klamath National Forest (except Ukonom District)	All	YFWO
Siskiyou	Six Rivers National Forest and Ukonom District	All	AFWO
Siskiyou	Shasta Trinity National Forest	All	YFWO
Siskiyou	Lassen National Forest	All	SFWO
Siskiyou	Modoc National Forest	All	KFWO
Siskiyou	Lava Beds National Volcanic Monument	All	KFWO
Siskiyou	BLM Alturas Resource Area	All	KFWO

Siskiyou	Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuge Complex	All	KFWO
Siskiyou	All other ownerships	All	By jurisdiction (see map)
Solano	Suisun Marsh	All	BDFWO
Solano	Tidal wetlands/marsh adjacent to San Pablo Bay	Salt marsh species, delta smelt	BDFWO
Solano	All ownerships but tidal/estuarine	All	SFWO
Solano	Other	All	By jurisdiction (see map)
Sonoma	Tidal wetlands/marsh adjacent to San Pablo Bay	Salt marsh species, delta smelt	BDFWO
Sonoma	All ownerships but tidal/estuarine	All	SFWO
Tehama	Mendocino National Forest	All	AFWO
Tehama	Shasta Trinity National Forest except Hat Creek Ranger District (administered by Lassen National Forest)	All	YFWO
Tehama	All other ownerships	All	By jurisdiction (see map)
Trinity	BLM	All	AFWO

Trinity	Six Rivers National Forest	All	AFWO
Trinity	Shasta Trinity National Forest	All	YFWO
Trinity	Mendocino National Forest	All	AFWO
Trinity	BIA (Tribal Trust Lands)	All	AFWO
Trinity	County Government	All	AFWO
Trinity	All other ownerships	All	By jurisdiction (See map)
Yolo	Yolo Bypass	All	BDFWO
Yolo	Other	All	By jurisdiction (see map)
All	FERC-ESA	All	By jurisdiction (see map)
All	FERC-ESA	Shasta crayfish	SFWO
All	FERC-Relicensing (non-ESA)	All	BDFWO
*Office Leads:			
AFWO=Arcata Fish and Wildlife Office			
BDFWO=Bay Delta Fish and Wildlife Office			

KFWO=Klamath Falls Fish and Wildlife Office		
RFWO=Reno Fish and Wildlife Office		
YFWO=Yreka Fish and Wildlife Office		

Attachment



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Lewiston Community Services District Wastewater Project

Official Species List

Provided by:

Yreka Fish and Wildlife Office
1829 SOUTH OREGON STREET
YREKA, CA 96097
(530) 842-5763

Consultation Code: 08EYRE00-2016-SLI-0077

Event Code: 08EYRE00-2016-E-00091

Project Type: WASTEWATER FACILITY

Project Name: Lewiston Community Services District Wastewater Project

Project Description: Upgrade sewer system.

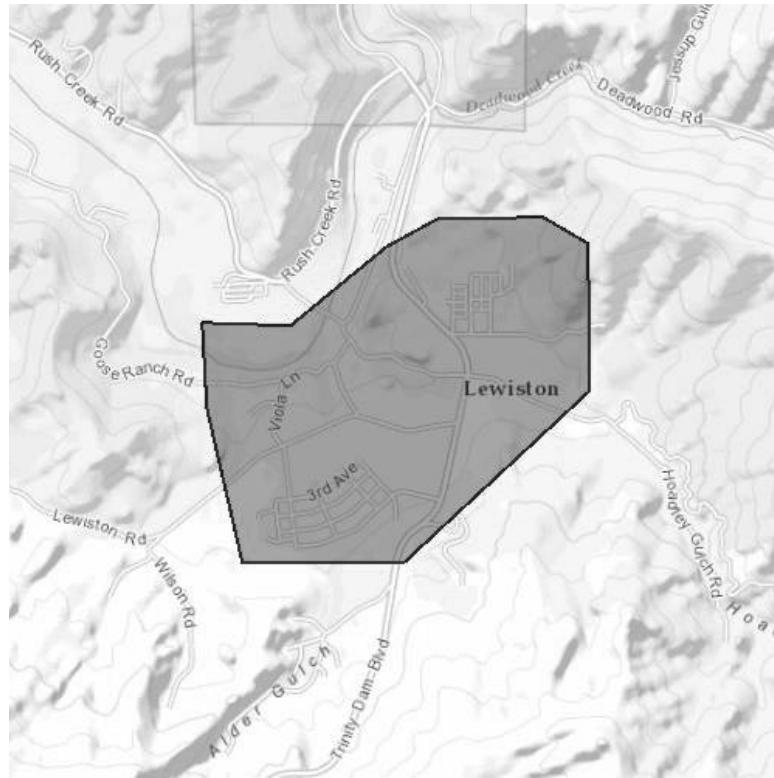
Please Note: The FWS office may have modified the Project Name and/or Project Description, so it may be different from what was submitted in your previous request. If the Consultation Code matches, the FWS considers this to be the same project. Contact the office in the 'Provided by' section of your previous Official Species list if you have any questions or concerns.



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Lewiston Community Services District Wastewater Project

Project Location Map:



Project Coordinates: MULTIPOLYGON (((-122.81015396118163 40.707384688773566, -122.8153896331787 40.70751481660177, -122.81513214111328 40.70374100634984, -122.81298637390137 40.69677841595902, -122.80345916748045 40.69677841595902, -122.79255867004395 40.70445674541596, -122.79264450073242 40.71102817184794, -122.7953052520752 40.712199249070615, -122.8014850616455 40.71213418976525, -122.80448913574219 40.710898050885135, -122.81015396118163 40.707384688773566)))

Project Counties: Trinity, CA



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Lewiston Community Services District Wastewater Project

Endangered Species Act Species List

There are a total of 8 threatened or endangered species on your species list. Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Critical habitats listed under the **Has Critical Habitat** column may or may not lie within your project area. See the **Critical habitats within your project area** section further below for critical habitat that lies within your project. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

Birds	Status	Has Critical Habitat	Condition(s)
Northern Spotted owl (<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>) Population: Entire	Threatened	Final designated	
Yellow-Billed Cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>) Population: Western U.S. DPS	Threatened	Proposed	
Crustaceans			
Conservancy fairy shrimp (<i>Branchinecta conservatio</i>) Population: Entire	Endangered	Final designated	
Vernal Pool fairy shrimp (<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>) Population: Entire	Threatened	Final designated	
Vernal Pool tadpole shrimp (<i>Lepidurus packardi</i>) Population: Entire	Endangered	Final designated	
Flowering Plants			
Hoover's spurge (<i>Chamaesyce</i>)	Threatened	Final designated	



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<i>hooveri</i>)			
Slender Orcutt grass (<i>Orcuttia tenuis</i>)	Threatened	Final designated	
Mammals			
<p>Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>)</p> <p>Population: U.S.A.: All of AL, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, IN, IL, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MO, MS, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NV, NY, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, VA, VT, WI, and WV; and portions of AZ, NM, OR, UT, and WA. Mexico.</p>	Endangered		



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Lewiston Community Services District Wastewater Project

Critical habitats that lie within your project area

There are no critical habitats within your project area.



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

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Appendix A: FWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries

There are no refuges or fish hatcheries within your project area.



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Lewiston Community Services District Wastewater Project

Appendix B: FWS Migratory Birds

The protection of birds is regulated by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA). Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). The MBTA has no otherwise lawful activities. For more information regarding these Acts see: <http://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations/laws-legislations/migratory-bird-treaty-act.php>
<http://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations/laws-legislations/bald-and-golden-eagle-protection-act.php>

All project proponents are responsible for complying with the appropriate regulations protecting birds when planning and developing a project. To meet these conservation obligations, proponents should identify potential or existing project-related impacts to migratory birds and their habitat and develop and implement conservation measures that avoid, minimize, or compensate for these impacts. The Service's Birds of Conservation Concern (2008) report identifies species, subspecies, and populations of all migratory nongame birds that, without additional conservation actions, are likely to become listed under the Endangered Species Act as amended (16 U.S.C 1531 et seq.).

For information about Birds of Conservation Concern, go to:

<http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php>

For information about conservation measures that help avoid or minimize impacts to birds, please visit:

<http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php>

To search and view summaries of year-round bird occurrence data within your project area, go to the Avian Knowledge Network Histogram Tools at:

<http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/akn-histogram-tools.php>



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Lewiston Community Services District Wastewater Project

Migratory birds that may be affected by your project:

There are 20 birds on your migratory bird list. The list may include birds occurring outside this FWS office jurisdiction.

Species Name	Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC)	Seasonal Occurrence in Project Area
Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	Yes	Year-round
Black Swift (<i>Cypseloides niger</i>)	Yes	Breeding
Burrowing Owl (<i>Athene cunicularia</i>)	Yes	Year-round
Calliope Hummingbird (<i>Stellula calliope</i>)	Yes	Breeding
Flammulated owl (<i>Otus flammeolus</i>)	Yes	Breeding
Fox Sparrow (<i>Passerella iliaca</i>)	Yes	Breeding
Green-tailed Towhee (<i>Pipilo chlorurus</i>)	Yes	Breeding
Lewis's Woodpecker (<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>)	Yes	Wintering
Loggerhead Shrike (<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>)	Yes	Year-round
Nuttall's Woodpecker (<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>)	Yes	Year-round
Oak Titmouse (<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>)	Yes	Year-round
Olive-Sided flycatcher (<i>Contopus cooperi</i>)	Yes	Breeding
Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	Yes	Year-round
Purple Finch (<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>)	Yes	Year-round
Short-eared Owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>)	Yes	Wintering
Swainson's hawk (<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>)	Yes	Breeding
Western grebe (<i>aechmophorus</i>)	Yes	Wintering



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Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Lewiston Community Services District Wastewater Project

<i>occidentalis</i>)		
White-headed Woodpecker (<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>)	Yes	Year-round
Williamson's Sapsucker (<i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i>)	Yes	Year-round
Willow Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii</i>)	Yes	Breeding



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Lewiston Community Services District Wastewater Project

Appendix C: NWI Wetlands

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the principal Federal agency that provides information on the extent and status of wetlands in the U.S., via the National Wetlands Inventory Program (NWI). In addition to impacts to wetlands within your immediate project area, wetlands outside of your project area may need to be considered in any evaluation of project impacts, due to the hydrologic nature of wetlands (for example, project activities may affect local hydrology within, and outside of, your immediate project area). It may be helpful to refer to the USFWS National Wetland Inventory website. The designated FWS office can also assist you. Impacts to wetlands and other aquatic habitats from your project may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal Statutes. Project Proponents should discuss the relationship of these requirements to their project with the Regulatory Program of the appropriate U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

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

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

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

Precautions - Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Lewiston Community Services District Wastewater Project

this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

The following NWI Wetland types intersect your project area in one or more locations. To understand the NWI Classification Code, see <https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/wetlands/decoder>. To view the National Wetlands Inventory on a map go to <http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Data/Mapper.html>.

Wetland Types	NWI Classification Code
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEM1A
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PFOA
Freshwater Pond	PUBF
Riverine	R3UBH
Riverine	R4SBC
Riverine	R5UBF

APPENDIX C

CNPS Electronic Inventory Query Results

CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants

Status: Plant Press Manager window with 19 items - Mon, Feb, 29, 2016 11:46 ET c

Reformat list as: Standard list - with Plant Press controls

ECOLOGICAL REPORT

scientific	family	life form	blooming	communities	elevation	CNPS
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<i>Boechera serpenticola</i>	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	•Lower montane coniferous forest (LCFRs) •Upper montane coniferous forest (UCFRs)/Serpentine ridges and talus	790 - 2100 meters List 1B.2	
<i>Brodiaea rosea</i>	Themidaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jun	•Closed-cone coniferous forest (CFCFRs) •Chaparral (Chprl) (CFCFRs) •Cismontane woodland (CmWld) •Valley and foothill grassland (VFCGRs)/serpentine	335 - 1450 meters List 1B.1	
<i>Carex hystericina</i>	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	May-Jun	•Marshes and swamps (MshSw) (streambanks)	610 - 915 meters List 2B.1	
<i>Clarkia borealis</i> ssp. borealis	Onagraceae	annual herb	Jun-Sep	•Chaparral (Chprl) •Cismontane woodland (CmWld) •Lower montane coniferous forest (LCFRs)/often roadcuts	400 - 1565 meters List 1B.3	
<i>Epilobium oregonum</i>	Onagraceae	perennial herb	Jun-Sep	•Lower montane coniferous forest (LCFRs) •Meadows and seeps (Medws) •Upper montane coniferous forest (UCFRs)/mesic	500 - 2240 meters List 1B.2	
<i>Epilobium siskiyouense</i>	Onagraceae	perennial herb	Jul-Sep	•Alpine boulder and rock field (AlpBR) •Subalpine coniferous forest (SCFRs) •Upper montane coniferous forest (UCFRs)/rocky, serpentine	1700 - 2500 meters List 1B.3	
<i>Eriogonum ustium</i> var. erubescens	Polygonaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Sep	•Chaparral (Chprl)(montane) •Lower montane coniferous forest (LCFRs)/Rocky, scree, talus	750 - 1900 meters List 1B.3	
<i>Gallium serpenticum</i> ssp. scotticum	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	May-Aug	•Lower montane coniferous forest (LCFRs)(serpentine)	1000 - 2075 meters List 1B.2	
<i>Hamonia dorsalis</i>	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Jul	•Chaparral (Chprl) •Cismontane woodland (CmWld) •Lower montane coniferous forest (LCFRs)/usually serpentine,	650 - 1660 meters List 1B.1	
<i>Juncus dudleyi</i>	Juncaceae	perennial herb	Jul-Aug	•Lower montane coniferous forest (LCFRs)(mesic)	455 - 2000 meters List 2B.3	
<i>Juncus regellii</i>	Juncaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Aug	•Meadows and seeps (Medws) •Upper montane coniferous forest (UCFRs)/mesic	760 - 1900 meters List 2B.3	
<i>Lewisia cotyledon</i> var. heckneri	Montiaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	•Lower montane coniferous forest (LCFRs)(rocky)	225 - 2100 meters List 1B.2	
<i>Lewisia cotyledon</i> var. howellii	Montiaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	•Broadleafed upland forest (BUFRs) •Chaparral (Chprl) •Cismontane woodland (CmWld) •Lower montane coniferous forest (LCFRs)/rocky	150 - 2010 meters List 3.2	
<i>Pentstemon filiformis</i>	Plantaginaceae	perennial herb	May-Aug(Sep), Months in parentheses are uncommon.	•Cismontane woodland (CmWld) •Lower montane coniferous forest (LCFRs)/Rocky, often serpentine	450 - 1875 meters List 1B.3	
<i>Pentstemon tracyi</i>	Plantaginaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Aug	•Upper montane coniferous forest (UCFRs)(rocky)	1980 - 2210 meters List 1B.3	
<i>Puccinellia howellii</i>	Poaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun	•Meadows and seeps (Medws) (mineralized)	490 - 490 meters List 1B.1	
<i>Sedum obtusatum</i> ssp. paradisiacum	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	May-Jun	•Broadleafed upland forest (BUFRs) •Chaparral (Chprl) •Lower montane coniferous forest (LCFRs) •Subalpine coniferous forest (SCFRs)/granitic, rocky	300 - 1900 meters List 1B.3	
<i>Silene salmonacea</i>	Caryophyllaceae	perennial herb	(Apr), May-Jul Months in parentheses are uncommon.	•Lower montane coniferous forest (LCFRs)/openings, usually serpentine	775 - 1345 meters List 1B.2	
<i>Smilax jamesii</i>	Smilacaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	May-Jul(Aug), (Sep), (Oct), Months in parentheses are uncommon.	•Broadleafed upland forest (BUFRs) •Lower montane coniferous forest (LCFRs) •Marshes and swamps (MshSw) (North Coast coniferous forest (NCFRs)) •Upper montane coniferous forest (UCFRs)/Streambanks and lake margins	560 - 2500 meters List 1B.3	

APPENDIX D

Plant Species Observed

Appendix D Plants Species Observed Lewiston Community Services District Wastewater Project

Field visit: June 9, 2016

Scientific Name	Common name	Family
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	yarrow	Asteraceae
<i>Acmispon americanus</i> var. <i>americanus</i>	Spanish lotus	Fabaceae
<i>Acmispon wrangelianus</i>	Chilean trefoil	Fabaceae
<i>Agrostis gigantea</i>	redtop	Poaceae
<i>Aira caryophylla</i>	silver hair grass	Poaceae
<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	white alder	Betulaceae
<i>Amsinckia</i> sp.	fiddleneck	Boraginaceae
<i>Anthriscus caucalis</i>	bur-chervil	Apiaceae
<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	pacific madrone	Ericaceae
<i>Asclepias speciosa</i>	showy milkweed	Apocynaceae
<i>Avena fatua</i>	wild oat	Poaceae
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	black mustard	Brassicaceae
<i>Brodiaea elegans</i>	harvest brodiaea	Liliaceae
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	ripgut grass	Poaceae
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	soft chess	Poaceae
<i>Bromus laevipes</i>	woodland brome	Poaceae
<i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>rubens</i>	red brome	Poaceae
<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	cheat grass	Poaceae
<i>Calystegia occidentalis</i>	morning glory	Convolvulaceae
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	shepherd's purse	Brassicaceae
<i>Carex feta</i>	green-sheathed sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>	buckbrush	Rhamnaceae
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	yellow star-thistle	Asteraceae
<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i> var. <i>betuloides</i>	mountain mahogany	Rosaceae
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	lamb's quarters	Chenopodiaceae
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	bull thistle	Asteraceae
<i>Clarkia purpurea</i> ssp. <i>quadrivulnera</i>	four-spot	Onagraceae
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	poison hemlock	Apiaceae
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	bristly dogtail grass	Poaceae
<i>Daucus pusillus</i>	Queen Anne's lace	Apiaceae
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	wild teasel	Dipsacaceae
<i>Eleocharis macrostachya</i>	spikerush	Cyperaceae
<i>Elymus caput-medusae</i>	medusa head	Poaceae
<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	blue or western wild-rye	Poaceae
<i>Elymus multisetus</i>	big squirreltail	Poaceae
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	fringed willowherb	Onagraceae
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	common horsetail	Equisetaceae
<i>Equisetum laevigatum</i>	smooth scouring rush	Equisetaceae
<i>Equisetum</i> sp.	horsetail	Equisetaceae
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	redstem filaree	Geraniaceae
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy	Papaveraceae
<i>Festuca microstachys</i>	small fescue	Poaceae

<i>Festuca myuros</i>	rattail sixweeks grass	Poaceae
<i>Festuca perennis</i>	rye grass	Poaceae
<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	Oregon ash	Oleaceae
<i>Galium aparine</i>	goose grass	Rubiaceae
<i>Galium parisiense</i>	wall bedstraw	Rubiaceae
<i>Garrya fremontii</i>	Fremont's silktassel	Garryaceae
<i>Gnaphalium palustre</i>	cudweed	Asteraceae
<i>Grindelia hirsutula</i> var. <i>davyi</i>	hairy gumweed	Asteraceae
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	common velvet grass	Poaceae
<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	foxtail barley	Poaceae
<i>Hordeum marinum</i>	seaside barley	Poaceae
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	wall barley	Poaceae
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Klamath weed	Clusiaceae
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	rough cat's-ear	Asteraceae
<i>Juncus balticus</i> ssp. <i>ater</i>	baltic rush	Juncaceae
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	soft or lamp rush	Juncaceae
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	poverty or slender rush	Juncaceae
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	prickly lettuce	Asteraceae
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	perennial sweet pea	Fabaceae
<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>	hairy hawkbit	Asteraceae
<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>	dalmatian toadflax	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Logfia gallica</i>	daggerleaf cottonrose	Asteraceae
<i>Lonicera interrupta</i>	chaparral honeysuckle	Caprifoliaceae
<i>Lupinus albifrons</i>	silver bush lupine	Fabaceae
<i>Lupinus bicolor</i>	miniature lupine	Fabaceae
<i>Madia exigua</i>	little tarweed	Asteraceae
<i>Madia</i> sp.	tarweed	Asteraceae
<i>Melica</i> sp.	melic grass	Poaceae
<i>Mentha</i> sp.	mint	Lamiaceae
<i>Mentha spicata</i>	spearmint	Lamiaceae
<i>Micropus californicus</i>	q-tips	Asteraceae
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	watercress	Brassicaceae
<i>Navarretia intertexta</i>	needle leaved navarretia	Polemoniaceae
<i>Persicaria</i> sp.	smartweed	Polygonaceae
<i>Petrorhagia dubia</i>	pink grass	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Phacelia heterophylla</i>	varileaf phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	ponderosa pine	Pinaceae
<i>Pinus sabiniana</i>	gray pine	Pinaceae
<i>Plagiobothrys stipitatus</i>	great valley popcornflower	Boraginaceae
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	English plantain	Plantaginaceae
<i>Poa bulbosa</i>	bulbuous blue grass	Poaceae
<i>Polypogon</i> sp.	rabbitsfoot grass	Poaceae
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	black cottonwood	Salicaceae
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	cherry plum	Rosaceae
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	Pinaceae
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon oak	Fagaceae
<i>Rhus trilobata</i>	skunkbush sumac	Anacardiaceae
<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	wood rose	Rosaceae

<i>Rosa</i> sp.	rose	Rosaceae
<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	himalayan blackberry	Rosaceae
<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>	cutleaf blackberry	Rosaceae
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	sheep sorrel	Polygonaceae
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	curly dock	Polygonaceae
<i>Salix exigua</i>	sandbar willow	Salicaceae
<i>Salix gooddingii</i>	Goodding's black willow	Salicaceae
<i>Salix laevigata</i>	red willow	Salicaceae
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	arroyo willow	Salicaceae
<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	great burnet	Rosaceae
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish broom	Fabaceae
<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	tall sock-destroyer	Apiaceae
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	western poison oak	Anacardiaceae
<i>Trichostema</i> sp.	bluecurls	Lamiaceae
<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	rabbitfoot clover	Fabaceae
<i>Trifolium hirtum</i>	rose clover	Fabaceae
<i>Trifolium</i> sp.	clover	Fabaceae
<i>Typha</i> sp.	cattail	Typhaceae
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	woolly mullein	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Veronica americana</i>	American brooklime	Plantaginaceae
<i>Vicia</i> sp.	vetch	Fabaceae
<i>Vitis californica</i>	California wild grape	Vitaceae
<i>Wyethia angustifolia</i>	narrow leaf mule ears	Asteraceae

APPENDIX E

Northern Spotted Owl Habitat Assessment and Auditory and Visual Impacts Analysis

Technical Memorandum

Date: January 20, 2017

To: Lewiston Community Services District
P.O. Box 460, Lewiston, California 96052
(530) 778-0306

From: North State Resources, Inc.
5000 Bechelli Lane Suite 203, Redding, California 96002
(530) 222-5347

Project: Lewiston Community Services District Wastewater Project

Subject: Northern Spotted Owl Habitat Assessment and Auditory and Visual Impacts Analysis for the Lewiston Community Services District Wastewater Project

INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the Lewiston Community Services District (LCSD), North State Resources, Inc. (NSR), conducted a northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*) (NSO) habitat assessment and auditory and visual impacts evaluation for the LCSD Wastewater Project (project). The project is located in the community of Lewiston, Trinity County, California (Figure 1).

The NSO is listed under the federal Endangered Species Act as threatened and designated as species of special concern in California by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). Critical habitat designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for the NSO occurs approximately 0.16 mile south of the project area. This assessment and analysis were conducted to determine if NSO nesting/roosting habitat is present within or adjacent to the project area and to assess potential project impacts on the species.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Area

The project area is shown on the Lewiston, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle in Township 33N, Range 8W, Sections 17, 19, and 20 (Figure 1). The approximate center of the study area is located at latitude 40.704970°, longitude -122.810063° (World Geodetic System 1984). The project area encompasses approximately 90.41 acres and includes the core area of the community of Lewiston, California. The study area is centered on the Trinity River and is located approximately 2 miles south of Lewiston Lake.

The 90.41-acre project area is mainly composed of residential neighborhoods and linear alignments along paved roads. It also contains existing wastewater treatment infrastructure, including a small wastewater treatment plant, percolation beds, and sewage treatment ponds. A portion of the study area crosses the Trinity River and another portion occurs alongside Hoadley Gulch. The land in the study area is largely disturbed, with small amounts of undisturbed habitat located at river crossings and in the study area's outer perimeter.

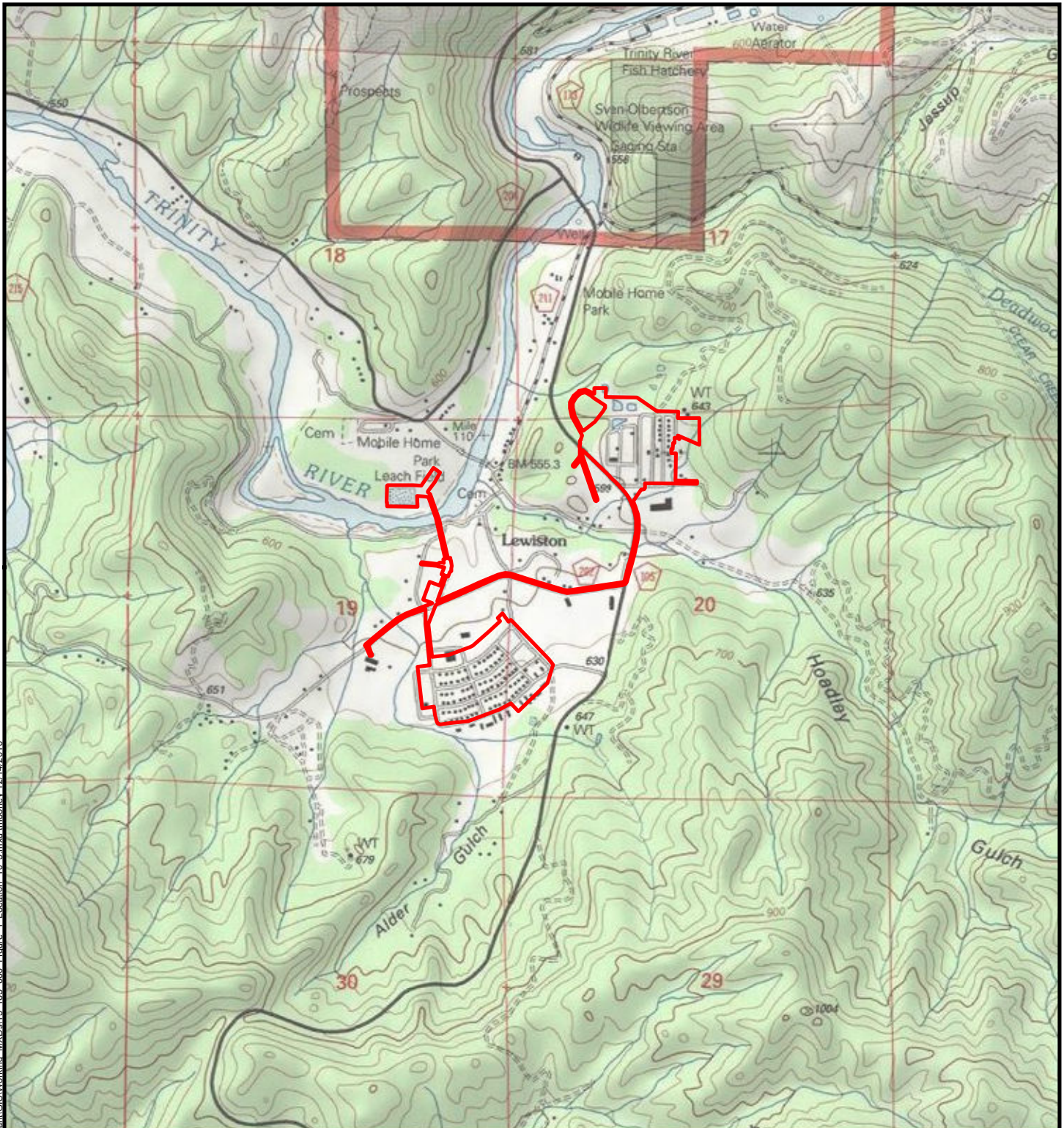
Corporate Office
5000 Bechelli Lane-Suite 203
Redding, California 96002
Phone (530) 222-5347
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2020 L Street, Suite 240
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Mount Shasta, California 96067

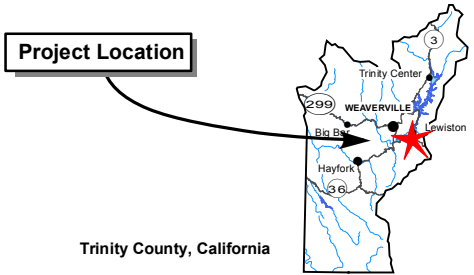
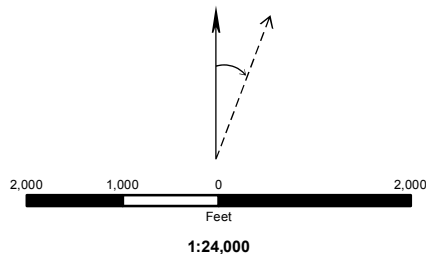
Visit our website at www.nsmet.com



 Study Area (90.41 acres)

Public Land Survey:
 Township 33N
 Range 08W
 Sections 17, 19, 20

USGS 7.5 Quad:
 Lewiston, 1982



Trinity County, California

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Figure 1
Project Location and Vicinity Map

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Purpose and Need

In order to resolve ongoing wastewater treatment and overflow problems, and alleviate public health concerns, the LCSD proposes to consolidate and replace or upgrade three existing sewer collection, treatment, and disposal facilities—Lewiston Park Mutual Water Company (LPMWC), Trinity Dam Mobile Home Park (TDMHP), and LCSD (formerly Lewiston Valley Water Company (LVWC))—that currently provide water and/or wastewater service to the majority of residences in Lewiston, Trinity County, California.

The original wastewater collection and treatment systems that compose the proposed project were constructed circa 1957 along with the Lewiston and Trinity dams and have met their useful service lives. In 1998, Trinity County (County) obtained a Planning and Technical Assistance Grant from the California State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to study consolidation of existing water and wastewater systems in the Lewiston area. A Preliminary Engineering Report (PACE Engineering 1999) documented conditions of the existing water and wastewater systems and recommended a project to consolidate systems and replace aging infrastructure within the Lewiston area. On July 13, 1999, the community of Lewiston voted not to pursue the project at that time.

The purpose of the proposed project is to improve the reliability and quality of the consolidated sewage treatment system and ensure public health and safety in the context of its operation. In 1998 and again in 2015, field reviews of the LPMWC, LCSD, and TDMHP wastewater systems were conducted that found that the circa 58 year old collection, treatment, and disposal systems have serious inflow and infiltration problems that overload the downstream treatment and disposal processes resulting in multiple failures to meet discharge requirements and/or offsite discharge of untreated sewage. These marginal to failed wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal systems have in large part met their useful service lives and present potential serious health and safety threats to groundwater and surface water supplies. In addition, stricter effluent discharge limits are now in place to protect the environment, which makes the existing treatment technology out of date when treating for removal of contaminants, such as nitrate.

Proposed Project

The proposed project design was based on the consolidation of the three community wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal systems into one up-to-date system that would meet the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board's (NCRWCB) Basin Plan (PACE Engineering 2016) and federal regulatory requirements. In particular, the proposed project must meet the NCRWQCB Resolution No. R1-2015-0018, Section 3, Water Quality Control Plan for the North Coast, wherein Water Code §13241 provides that the NCRWQCB is responsible for establishing water quality objectives which, in its judgment, are necessary for the reasonable protection of the beneficial uses¹ of groundwater in the Lewiston area and for the prevention of nuisance water. Project objectives include meeting Basin Plan and California Water Code requirements.

¹ Designated beneficial uses for groundwater in the Lewiston area include municipal and domestic (MUN), agricultural (AGR) and industrial (IND). These beneficial uses are explained as follows:

- Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN) – Uses of water for community, military, or individual water supply systems including, but not limited to, drinking water supply.
- Agricultural Uses (AGR) of water for farming, horticulture, or ranching, including, but not limited to, irrigation, stock watering, or support of vegetation for range grazing.
- Industrial Uses (IND) of water for industrial activities that do not depend primarily on water quality, including, but not limited to, mining, cooling water supply, hydraulic conveyance, gravel washing, fire protection, and oil well repressurization.

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Project objectives considered actions that would be taken to correct the numerous health, safety, and environmental violations associated with the existing LPMWC, LCSD, and TDMHP systems. Concerns about public health and safety, and the environment would be addressed by achieving the following project objectives:

- Address sanitary sewer overflow violations by replacing collection systems greater than 50 years old in LPMWC, LCSD, and TDMHP.
- Substantially reduce inflow and infiltration, which would allow the new wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) to function during wet weather and not have to be oversized.
- Achieve new, stricter discharge limits by removing higher levels of organic and inorganic contaminants and reducing disinfection byproducts through better removal of organic precursors and by flow-paced dosing of sodium hypochlorite.
- Comply with the goals of California Governmental Code Section 65041.1, which addresses state planning priorities and sustainable water resources management priorities.
- Increase energy efficiency of operations by using more efficient pumps and blowers to process wastes.
- Equip the new WWTP with supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) to properly monitor and control the system and alert operators when parameters, such as dissolved oxygen or chlorine residual, fall out of specified parameters.
- Increase process reliability and, thus substantially reduce, if not hopefully eliminate, discharge violations except under unusual circumstance.
- Reduce operation and maintenance costs as compared to the constant, futile repair efforts demanded by the existing system.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is generally located in roadways, road shoulders, residential properties, and other previously disturbed areas. Small portions of the study area occurs in native, unaltered habitat communities, such as the riparian habitat along the Trinity River. Vegetation communities in the study area were classified based on descriptions provided in *A Guide to Wildlife Habitats of California* (Mayer and Laudenslayer 1988). Seven vegetation communities occur within the project area: montane hardwood-conifer, montane riparian, annual grassland, fresh emergent wetland, riverine, urban, and barren. Elevations in the project area range from approximately 1,800 to 2,130 feet above mean sea level with relatively flat to steeply sloping topography. The climate of the region is characterized as Mediterranean, with cool, wet winters and hot, dry summers. Precipitation primarily occurs as rain. Average annual rainfall is approximately 32 inches (Western Regional Climate Center 2016).

NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL BIOLOGY

The current range of the northern spotted owl extends from southwest British Columbia through the Cascade Mountains and coastal ranges in Washington, Oregon, and California, as far south as Marin

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County (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2011). The northern spotted owl is a nocturnal species and resident of structurally complex forests. The species prefers old-growth forest or forests with old-growth characteristics. Preferred nesting and roosting characteristics include a multi-story, multi-species, moderate to dense canopy dominated by large trees with a high incidence of cavities or broken tops, sufficient open space below the canopy for flight, and an accumulation of woody debris on the ground (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2011). The owls usually nest in a tree or snag cavity or in broken tops of large trees. They less frequently nest in mistletoe clumps or abandoned raptor or raven nests (Zeiner et al. 1990).

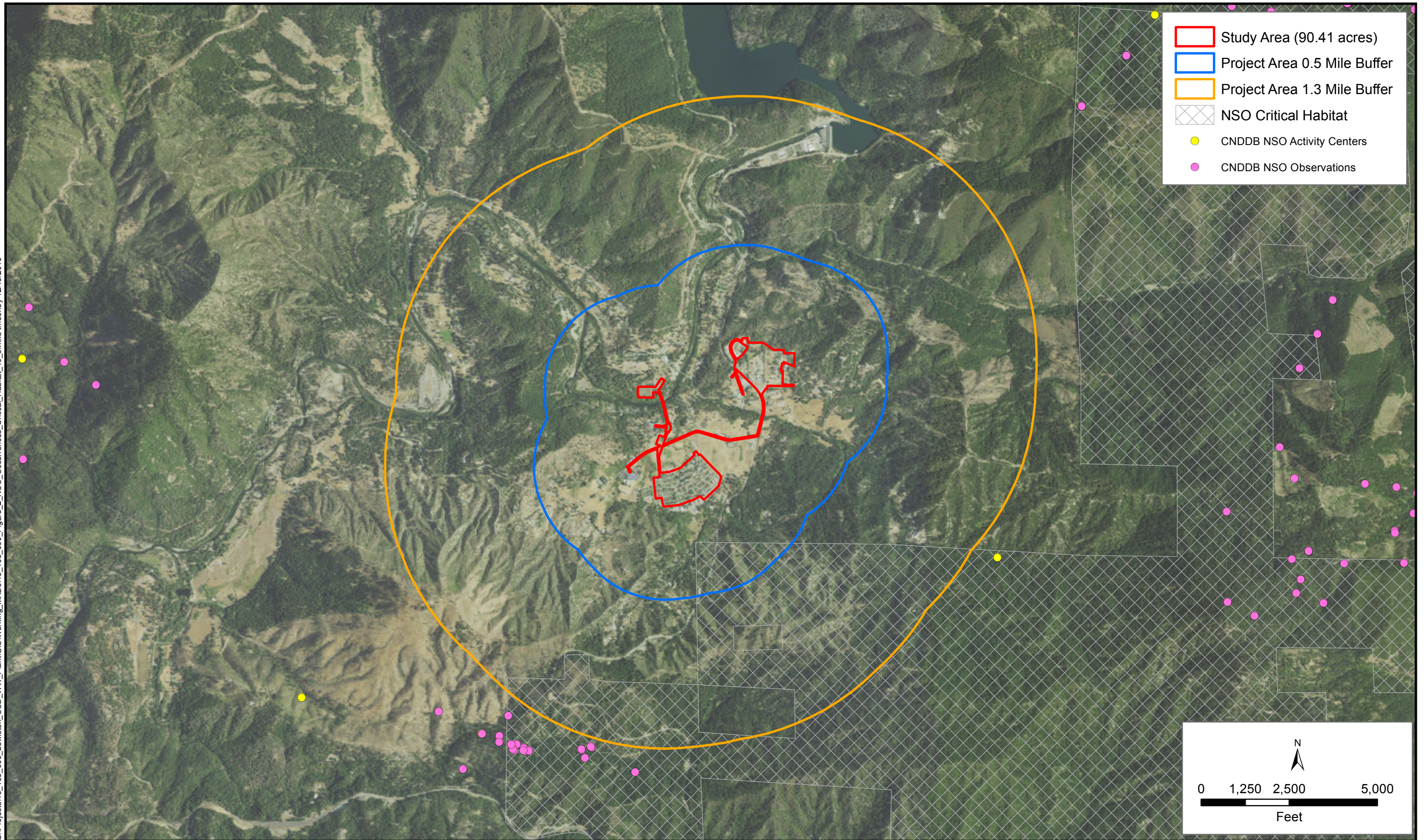
Northern spotted owls are territorial although home ranges of adjacent pairs can overlap. The size of the home range varies with geography. Along the Oregon Cascades, the estimated average home range size is 2,955 acres, and in the Washington Olympic Peninsula, it is 14,211 acres (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2011). Variability in home range size has been attributed to differences in local prey species. In the Oregon Cascades, northern spotted owl feed predominantly on wood rats and in the Olympic Peninsula, they feed predominantly on flying squirrels (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2011). Northern spotted owls also feed on a variety of prey items including small mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, and insects (Zeiner et al. 1990; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2011).

The northern spotted owl is a long-lived species with a long reproductive life span. It is monogamous, but pairs do not necessarily breed every year. Breeding generally begins at 2 to 5 years of age. The female typically lays 1 to 4 eggs in late March or April. The male delivers food to the female and the young while the female is brooding. Juvenile owls leave the nest in late May or June; however, they still depend on food provided by their parents until about September (Zeiner et al. 1990; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2011).

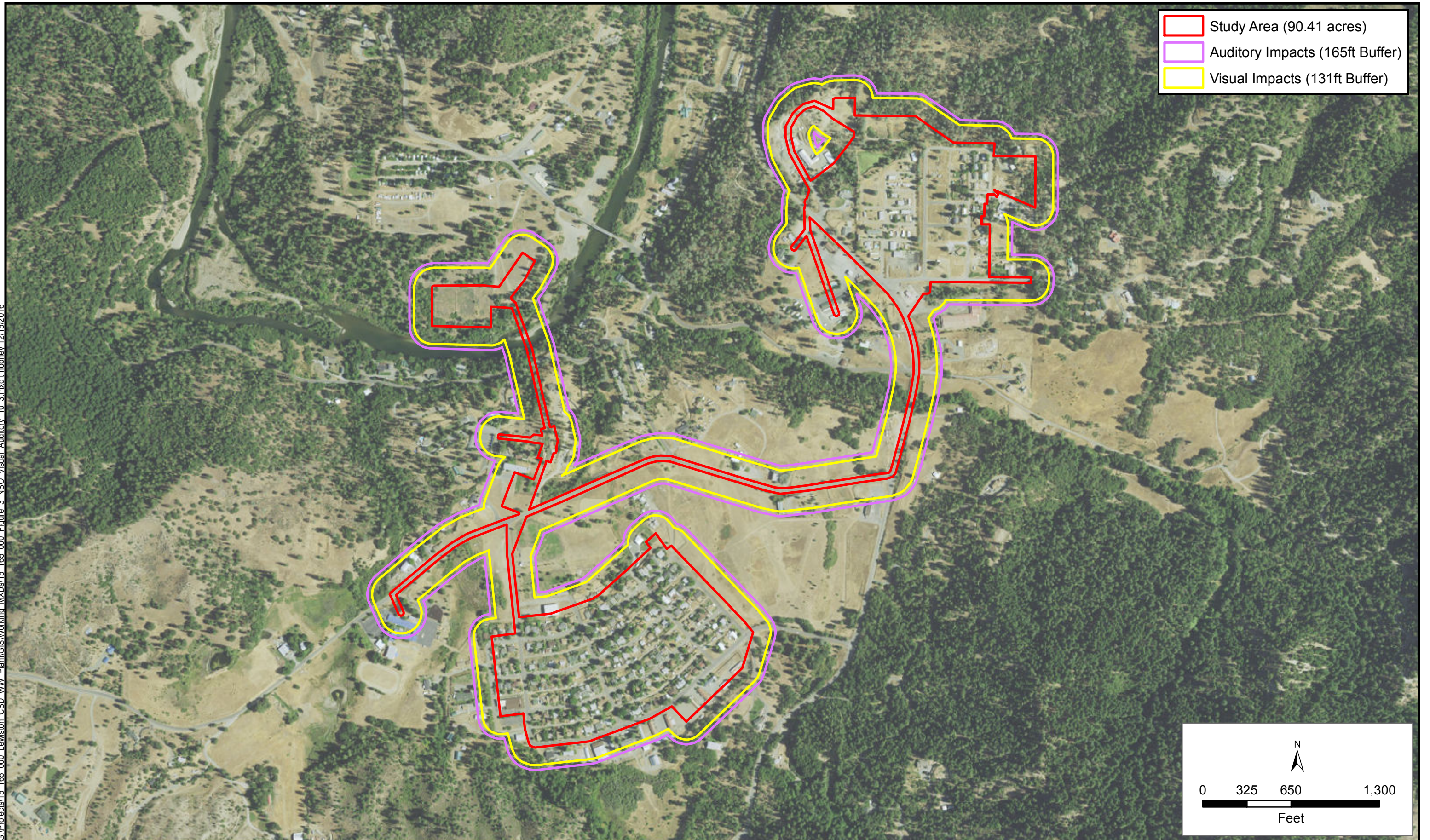
METHODS

NSR biologist, Gabe Youngblood, conducted a habitat assessment for NSO, which included the following components: background literature research, an analysis of the potential for auditory and visual disturbance to NSO as a result of the proposed project; and a field survey to identify and map habitat. The study area includes a 0.5-mile area around the project area (Figure 2). The 0.5-mile buffer is defined as the core home range in the *Revised Recovery Plan for the Northern Spotted Owl* (USFWS 2011). A 1.3-mile buffer is also provided in Figure 2, which is defined as the provincial home range (USFWS 2011). The NSO auditory and visual impacts evaluation focused on habitat delineated within 165 feet (50 meters) and 131 feet (40 meters), respectively, of the project area (Figure 3). These study areas are derived from *Estimating the Effects of Auditory and Visual Disturbance to Northern Spotted Owls and Marbled Murrelets in Northwestern California* (USFWS 2006) (guidance document) and described further below.

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Auditory and Visual Impacts Analysis

The habitat information collected during the site visit was applied to the guidance document to determine potential auditory and visual impacts on the NSO. According to the guidance document, harassment is defined as:

- Flushing of an adult or juvenile spotted owl from an active nest during the reproductive period,
- Precluding adult feeding of the young for a daily feeding cycle, and
- Precluding feeding attempts of the young during part of multiple feeding cycles.

Because these indicators are based on the disturbance of nesting or roosting NSO, assessment of auditory and visual impacts was limited to the nesting/roosting habitat delineated within the NSO study area. Foraging and dispersal habitats and unsuitable areas were excluded from the auditory and visual impacts analysis.

The guidance document provides sound level categories for a variety of activities that include ambient and project noise conditions. The existing ambient sound categories and the anticipated action-generated sound categories are presented in a table that provides reasonable estimates of the distances in which auditory harassment would result from the effects of the sound disturbance (Table 1 in guidance document). To analyze the effects of auditory disturbance potentially generated by the proposed project, sound categories were chosen that most closely approximate the ambient noise as detected by the owl and the noise generated by the proposed project as detected by the owl. The guidance document also provides a visual harassment distance of up to 131 feet from human activities. Topographic features and density of vegetation, which may preclude sound transmission and visual encounters were also considered in the analysis.

Once the sound categories were chosen, the corresponding auditory harassment distance and the visual harassment distance were applied to the habitat boundaries in the NSO study area. The area defined after applying these distances is the auditory or visual harassment buffer. Nesting/roosting habitat overlapping with the auditory or visual harassment buffer is anticipated to incur harassment from action-generated sound or presence of humans.

Habitat Assessment

NSR searched for records of NSO in the Spotted Owl Data Viewer (California Department of Fish and Wildlife 2016) in the vicinity of the study area.

NSR conducted a site visit on June 21, 2016 that assessed and mapped nesting/roosting, foraging, and dispersal habitats, and unsuitable areas within the area of potential impacts (i.e., project area and auditory and visual impact buffers). Observations of ambient noise generated in and near the project area were also noted.

Suitable NSO habitat is defined herein by the federal critical habitat definition (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2012). Critical habitat may consist of four primary constituent elements (PCEs), but it must contain PCE 1, and one or more of PCE 2, 3, or 4. The NSO critical habitat PCE's are defined as:

- **PCE 1 – Early-, Mid, or Late-Seral Stage Forest.** Forest types that may be in the early-, mid-, or late-seral stage, and that support the northern spotted owl across its geographical range. These forest types are generally conifer dominated, and forests dominated by Douglas fir.

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- **PCE 2 – Habitat that Provides for Nesting and Roosting.** Nesting and roosting habitat is defined as habitat that provides structural features for nesting, protection from adverse weather conditions, and cover to reduce predation risks for adults and young. These habitats must provide: a) sufficient foraging habitat to meet the home range needs of territorial pairs of NSO throughout the year; b) stands for nesting and roosting that are generally characterized by: moderate to high canopy cover (60 to over 80 percent); multilayered, multispecies canopies with large (20-30 inch or greater diameter at breast height) overstory trees; high basal area (greater than 240 square feet per acre); high diversity of different diameters of trees; high incidence of large live trees with various deformities (e.g., large cavities, broken tops, mistletoe infections, and other evidence of decadence); large snags and large accumulations of fallen trees and other woody debris on the ground; and sufficient open space below the canopy for NSO to fly.
- **PCE 3 – Habitat that Provides for Foraging.** Foraging habitat for the Klamath and Northern California Interior Coast Ranges ecological zone includes the following: stands of nesting and roosting habitat; in addition, other forest types with mature and old-forest characteristics; presence of the conifer species, incense-cedar, sugar pine, Douglas-fir, and hardwood species such as bigleaf maple, black oak, live oaks, and madrone, as well as shrubs; forest patches within riparian zones of low-order streams and edges between conifer and hardwood forest stands; brushy openings and dense young stands or low-density forest patches within a mosaic of mature and older forest habitat; high canopy cover (87 percent at frequently used sites); multiple canopy layers; mean stand diameter greater than 21 inches; increasing mean stand diameter and densities of trees greater than 26 inches increases foraging habitat quality; large accumulations of fallen trees and other woody debris on the ground; and sufficient open space below the canopy for NSO to fly.
- **PCE 4 – Habitat that Provides for Dispersal.** Dispersal habitat supports the transience and colonization phases of dispersal, and is composed of nesting, roosting, or foraging habitat but may also be composed of other forest types that occur between larger blocks of nesting, roosting, and foraging habitat. Dispersal habitat contains trees large enough to provide protection from avian predators and some opportunity to forage, and younger and less diverse forest stands than foraging habitat, such as even-aged pole-sized stands with roosting structures and foraging habitat. Habitat that supports the colonization phase of dispersal is equivalent to nesting, roosting and foraging habitat, but may be smaller in area than that needed to support nesting pairs.

Unsuitable areas are defined as locations that do not provide suitable habitat for NSO as defined by the critical habitat PCE's due to a lack of one or more of the habitat components that define each PCE. During the reconnaissance visit, nesting/roosting, foraging, and dispersal habitats, and unsuitable areas were delineated using aerial imagery provided by ArcGIS Online. Following the reconnaissance visit, habitat boundaries were digitized from the field maps using ArcGIS. GIS layers and shapefiles were then used to calculate habitat acreages and aid in determining potential project-related effects on NSOs in the vicinity.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Occurrences and Critical Habitat

The Spotted Owl Data Viewer (California Department of Fish and Wildlife 2016) shows multiple NSO observations and NSO activity centers just outside of the 1.3-mile buffer (Figure 2). Activity centers represent the central location or point within the home range or core area that an NSO uses and may be a

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nest site, breeding season roost site, or area of concentrated nighttime detections (California Department of Fish and Wildlife 2016). USFWS designated critical habitat occurs approximately 0.16 mile south of the project area.

Auditory and Visual Analysis

The ambient noise occurring in the project area is generated by residential, commercial and recreational activities, and low to moderate speed vehicle travel. The highest posted speed limit in the project area is 35 miles per hour.

Project construction would require, but not be limited to, the use of equipment such as front end loaders, graders, dump trucks, backhoes, excavators, a crane, paving, and welding equipment. Construction would not require any blasting or pile driving. Project operation and maintenance is anticipated to require a minimal use of equipment, typically limited to vehicles such as pickups.

The sound categories provided in the guidance document were reviewed and the moderate sound category was chosen for the ambient conditions and the high sound category was chosen for proposed construction sound generated in the project area (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2006). As provided in the guidance document, descriptions of moderate and high sound categories are defined as:

- **Moderate:** Typically 71-80 dB, generally characterized by the presence of passenger vehicles and street-legal motorcycles, small trail cycles (not racing), small gas-powered engine (e.g., lawn mowers, *small* chainsaws, portable generators), and high-tension power lines. Includes electric hand tools (except circular saws, impact wrenches and similar).
- **High:** Typically 81-90 dB, and would include medium- and large-sized construction equipment, such as backhoes, front end loaders, large pumps and generators, road graders, dozers, dump trucks, drill rigs, and other moderate to large diesel engines. Would include high speed highway traffic including RVs, large trucks and buses, large street legal and trail (not racing) motorcycles. Also includes power saws, large chainsaws, pneumatic drills and impact wrenches, and large gasoline-powered tools.

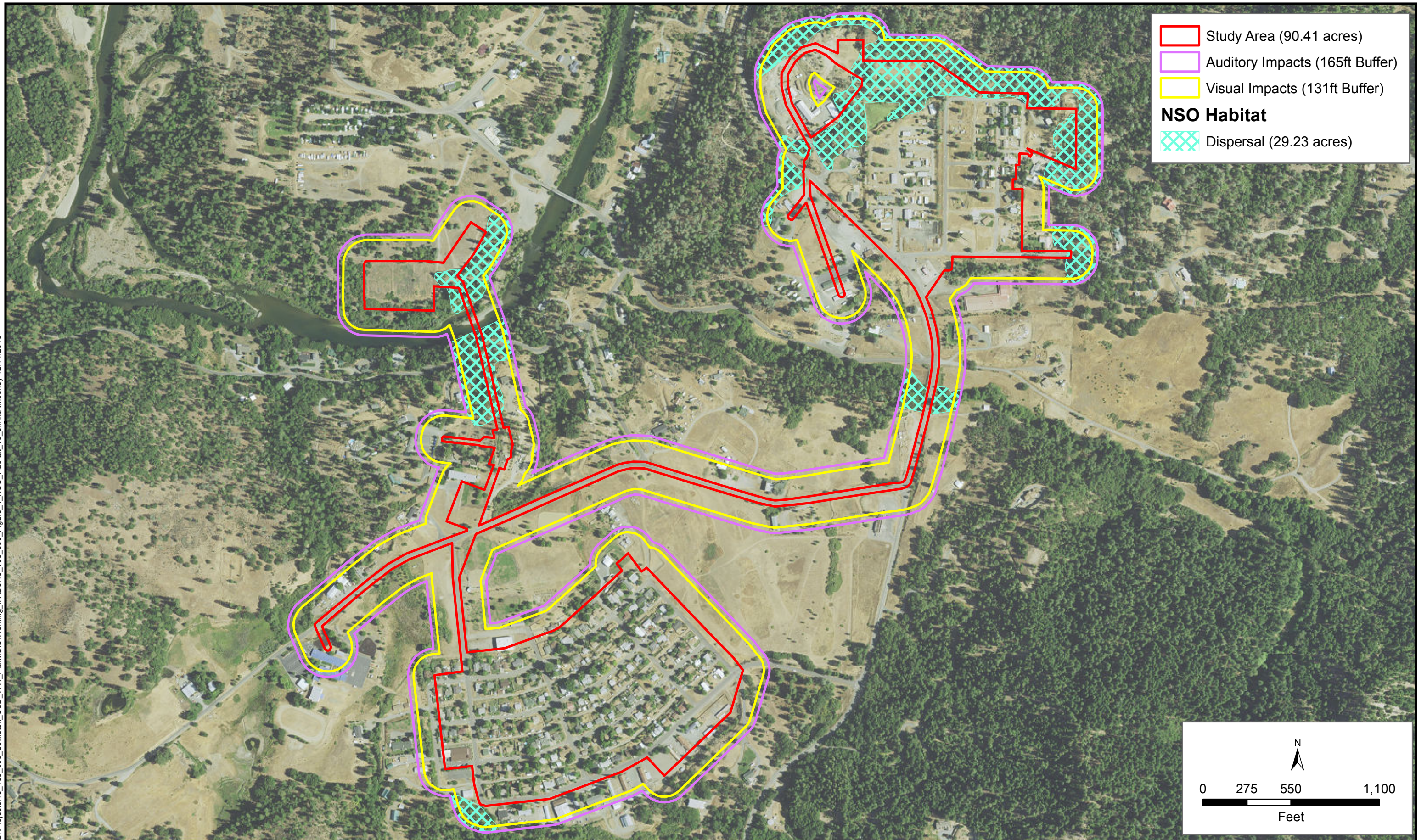
For the sound conditions above, the maximum harassment distance is 165 feet from project activities. This means that noise generated by the proposed project has a potential to result in auditory harassment of nesting northern spotted owls if a nest is located within 165 feet of the activity.

The visual harassment distance provided in the guidance document is 131 feet, which applies to all types of project activities. The presence of construction equipment and humans in the project area could result in visual harassment to nesting northern spotted owls if a nest is located within 131 feet of the activity and has a direct line of site to the activity. Variability in topography and vegetation density in the project area may deflect or reduce noise generated by project activities and would reduce the potential for visual harassment.

Habitat Assessment

The NSO project impact area (i.e., project area plus auditory and visual harassment buffers) provides no nesting/roosting or foraging habitat and approximately 29.23 acres of dispersal habitat for the northern spotted owl. Patches of unsuitable areas that make up 61.18 acres in the project impact area. A map depicting dispersal habitats in the project impact area, is presented as Figure 4.

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Approximately 29.23 acres of dispersal habitat occur in the NSO project impact area. Dispersal habitat occurs as stands of montane hardwood conifer and montane riparian habitat scattered throughout the NSO project impact area. Dispersal habitat occurs as stringers along riparian corridors and habitat adjacent to developed areas. These stands lack the canopy cover and mean stand diameter to provide nesting/roosting or foraging habitat as they have less than 60 percent canopy cover and trees with less than 20-inch average diameter at breast height. However, these stands may provide some foraging opportunities or protection for roosting NSO during dispersal. Approximately 61.18 acres of unsuitable areas occur in the NSO project impact area as developed areas (i.e. urban and barren habitats), annual grasslands, and riparian shrub habitat adjacent to the Trinity River.

CONCLUSION

No functional nesting/roosting or foraging habitat is present in the project area or the auditory and visual harassment buffers. No northern spotted owl nesting sites or detections have been recorded in these habitats or within 1.3 miles of the project area based on spotted owl data available in the CNDDDB. However, habitat that could provide for dispersal occurs adjacent to the Trinity River and sporadically in the project area and auditory and visual harassment buffers. Based on the absence of nesting/roosting habitat in the project area and the auditory and visual harassment buffers project activities would not result in auditory and/or visual harassment of nesting NSO, and mitigation measures are not necessary.

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Rural Development

October 27, 2017

Yreka Office

Informal Consultation and Concurrence Request

215 Executive Court
Suite B
Yreka, CA
96097-2667

Mr. Justin Ly, Branch Office Supervisor
National Marine Fisheries Service, North Coast Branch
1655 Heindon Road
Arcata, CA 95521

Voice 530.572.3126
Fax 844.206.6796
TDD: 530.792.5848

Re: CWSRF and USDA RUS Improvement Project – Lewiston Community Services District Wastewater Distribution, Treatment and Disposal Project. Trinity County, CA

Request for Informal Consultation and Concurrence of May Affect, but Not Likely to Adversely Affect Finding

Dear Mr. Ly:

USDA Rural Development is in receipt of an application for financial assistance submitted by Lewiston Community Services District (LCSD) for the purpose of resolving wastewater treatment and overflow problems, and alleviate public health concerns. The Lewiston Community Services District proposes to consolidate, and replace or upgrade three existing sewer collection, treatment and disposal facilities—Lewiston Park Mutual Water Company (LPMWC), Trinity Dam Mobile Home Park (TDMHP), and LCSD (formerly Lewiston Valley Water Company (LVWC))—that currently provide water and/or wastewater service to the majority of residences in Lewiston, Trinity County, California (project). The original wastewater collection and treatment systems that compose the proposed project were constructed circa 1957 along with the Lewiston and Trinity dams and have met their useful service lives.

The proposed project design was based on the consolidation of the three community wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal systems into one up-to-date system that would meet the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board's (NCRWCB) Basin Plan, Water Quality-Based Assessment Thresholds.

The project would involve consolidating and improving the three existing systems (LCSD, LPMWC, and TDMHP), which occupy a total area of approximately 90.41 acres. The proposed project would consist of collection system replacement followed by treatment using activated sludge, filtration, disinfection with sodium hypochlorite, and continuous discharge to leach fields within the rehabilitated percolation beds on the north side of the river, along with an emergency bypass to the existing LCSD oxidation ponds. The project is designed for efficiency, utilizing land already occupied by existing LPMWC and LCSD facilities, which are built adjacent to developed areas zoned for rural residential growth.

USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

If you wish to file a Civil Rights program complaint of discrimination, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, found online at http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_cust.html, or at any USDA office, or call (866) 632-9992 to request the form. You may also write a letter containing all of the information requested in the form. Send your completed complaint form or letter to us by mail at U.S. Department of Agriculture, Director, Office of Adjudication, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410, by fax (202) 690-7442 or email at program.intake@usda.gov.

The project design considered potential impacts on environmental resources, including wildlife habitat and recreational activities, particularly in relationship to the Trinity River—a federally designated Wild and Scenic River. Replacement of the existing collection systems would reduce inflow and infiltration, thus minimizing the footprint of the consolidated system and reducing the potential for adverse effects such as spills. In addition, system upgrades, including changing to a state of the art activated sludge process and an improved filtration process will allow for the removal of trace organics particulates and nitrates, which currently exceed maximum contamination levels. Numerous health, safety, and environmental violations will be addressed including:

1. Sanitary sewer overflow violations will be addressed by replacing collection systems greater than 50 years old in LPMWC, LCSD, and TDMHP.
2. Replacement of the sewer collection system will substantially reduce inflow and infiltration, which will allow the new wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) to function during wet weather and not have to be oversized. Wet weather flows hydraulically overload the LPMWC WWTP, which results in a loss of the biologic treatment process to confound downstream disinfection and disposal processes.
3. The new WWTP will provide state of the art removal of organic and inorganic contaminants.
4. Rehabilitation of the existing LPMWC wastewater facilities is considered the most economically reasonable project that complies with the goals of California Governmental Code Section 65041.1, which addresses state planning priorities and sustainable water resources management priorities.
5. The new WWTP will be equipped with SCADA to properly monitor and control the system and alert operators when parameters, such as dissolved oxygen or chlorine residual, fall out of specified parameters.
6. The new collection system and WWTP will use energy efficient pumps and blowers to process the wastes.
7. The new WWTP, coupled with the existing LCSD ponds that will now serve as an emergency disposal location for tertiary effluent, will increase process reliability and thus substantially reduce, if not hopefully eliminate, discharge violations.
8. The new Trinity Dam Boulevard Lift Station will eliminate existing Lift Station Nos. 1 and 2. Lift Station No. 2 is located in Dack Creek, a tributary to Hoadley Gulch and eventually the Trinity River.
9. The project will include adding new sewer lines throughout TDMHP. Currently d septic tank effluent is sent to an open pond, which is believed to contribute contaminated subsurface flow to Dack Creek.
10. The new collection system, WWTP, and effluent disposal/percolation field will reduce operation and maintenance costs compared to the constant repair efforts on the existing system.
11. Operators and management will be afforded the necessary training by budgeting for and attending courses to properly operate and maintain the new facilities.
12. Record keeping will meet requirements established by the Water Boards.

The existing suspended 6-inch pipeline used to convey effluent across the Trinity River would be retained and would receive maintenance or replacement under the proposed project. Inspection of the pipeline found the interior to have minimal corrosion, thus slip lining may be used to extend the useful service life of the existing pipeline; however, total replacement using existing aerial cables may be necessary. Slip lining is preferred due to cost and ease of installation compared to a new pipe. It is planned to sandblast and recoat the suspended pipeline support structures. Existing paint would be tested for lead prior to any sandblasting actions. If found to contain lead-based paint, sandblasting would not be used; rather, the support structures would be manually primed and repainted. The effluent pipe on the north side of the river leading to the effluent percolation beds would be replaced using pipe burst technology so as to eliminate the need for an open trench. Any excavations associated with pipeline maintenance would be limited to underground pipe connections at the existing headwalls, if necessary. Maintenance and rehabilitation activities on the suspended pipeline and infrastructure would be above the ordinary high water mark of the Trinity River.

Similarly, if replacement is used, construction methods preclude the encroachment of equipment below the ordinary high water mark of the Trinity River.

Construction of the collection system will consist primarily of open trench excavation within the existing roadways, and include a 6-foot diameter by 15-foot depth excavation for a new lift station along Trinity Dam Blvd. It is proposed to use trenchless technologies such as horizontal directional drilling or pipe bursting to replace piping before and after the above ground river crossing in order to minimize disturbances near the river. Construction at the existing wastewater plant will involve excavation for new in ground concrete treatment and disinfection tanks, and fill of the existing unlined treatment ponds after sludge removal. Approximately 2 feet of fill will be imported over the existing percolation beds and a new leach field system installed by open trench excavation at a depth of the approximate existing grade.

Construction of this project is anticipated to start in 2019 and conclude by 2020.

Based on results from FWS's IPaC planning tool (attached) obtained on 6/30/2016 with FWS Consultation – see Ex B of the Biological Assessment Report - the following species and/or habitat may be present in the action area:

Species	Critical Habitat	Status	Notes	ESA Determination
S.Oregon/Northern Calif Coasts ESU COHO Salmon	Present - Trinity River in the study area is considered Designated Critical Habitat for the species.	Threatened	No direct impacts are anticipated as no in-stream work is proposed, however - The potential exists for temporary impacts on water quality and shaded riverine aquatic habitat, which could result in temporary, indirect impacts on SONCC coho and its designated critical habitat.	No adverse affect to species or critical habitat

No direct impacts are anticipated as no instream work is proposed. Proposed project activities near the river, outside of the wetted channel, would include rehabilitation or replacement of an existing aerial sewer line that crosses the river, sandblasting and repainting the support structures for the sewer line, rehabilitation of percolation beds located just north of the river, and replacement of the underground sewer line between the aerial line and the percolation beds. The potential project effects are limited to impacts on water quality due to sandblasting and repainting, and disturbance of habitat that could indirectly affect

special-status fish species through the removal of riparian vegetation during construction, which could reduce shaded riparian, increase sediment and turbidity in surface runoff from the project area, and potentially alter natural chemical and nutrient cycling in the area. Avoidance and minimization measures were incorporated into the project design to avoid or minimize project-related impacts on special-status fish.

Based on the above analysis, we conclude that financial assistance for this project *may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect* any listed or proposed species or result in the adverse modification of any designated or proposed critical habitat. With this letter, we request your participation in informal consultation per Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act and seek your concurrence with our finding. We respectfully request a response within **30 days**.

You can call me at (530) 572-3126 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



KEVIN DEMERS

Community Programs Specialist

kevin.demers@ca.usda.gov

Attachments:

1. Project (APE) Maps
2. Biological Assessment Report dated January 2017 – with IPaC Species List included as Ex B

Cc: Mike Colbert, USDA-RD Community Programs Specialist, Alturas CA
Connie MacGregor Carpenter, North State Resources Inc., Sr Enviro Analyst, Redding, CA
Tom Warnock, P.E. PACE Engineering, Redding, CA
Mel Deardorff, Board President, Lewiston CSD, Lewiston, CA



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
West Coast Region
1655 Heindon Road
Arcata, California 95521-4573

NOV 28 2017

Refer to NMFS No: WCR-2017-8325

Mr. Kevin DeMers
Community Programs Specialist
United States Department of Agriculture Rural Development
215 Executive Court, Suite B
Yreka, CA 96097-2667

Re: Endangered Species Act Section 7(a)(2) Concurrence Letter for the Lewiston Community Services District Wastewater Distribution, Treatment and Disposal Project.

Dear Mr. DeMers:

On October 30, 2017, NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) received your request for a written concurrence that the proposed Lewiston Community Services District wastewater project is not likely to adversely affect (NLAA) species listed as threatened or endangered or critical habitats designated under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). This response to your request was prepared by NMFS pursuant to section 7(a)(2) of the ESA, implementing regulations at 50 CFR 402, and agency guidance for preparation of letters of concurrence.

This letter underwent pre-dissemination review using standards for utility, integrity, and objectivity in compliance with applicable guidelines issued under the Data Quality Act (section 515 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2001, Public Law 106-554). The concurrence letter will be available through NMFS' Public Consultation Tracking System [<https://pcts.nmfs.noaa.gov/pcts-web/homepage.pcts>]. A complete record of this consultation is on file at our Northern California Office in Arcata, California.

Proposed Action and Action Area

USDA Rural Development proposes funding the Lewiston Community Services District (LCSD) wastewater project to update existing wastewater treatment facilities between 2019 and 2020. These updates will decrease public health concerns by solving issues with overflow and wastewater treatment in Lewiston, California, located in Trinity County.

Three existing sewer collection, treatment, and disposal facilities will be combined and replaced, or upgraded. The three facilities to be combined are the Lewiston Park Mutual Water Company (LPMWC), Trinity Dam Mobile Home Park (TDMHP), and LCSD. Combined, these service areas cover approximately 90.41 acres. The current facilities were constructed around 1957 and are approaching the end of their service lives.



Proposed updates include: collection system replacement, treatment of collection systems, new in ground concrete treatment and disinfection tanks, filling existing unlined treatment ponds, an improved filtration process, an upgraded activated sludge process, elimination and replacement of existing lift stations, rehabilitation of percolation ponds, new sewer lines, an emergency bypass to the existing LCSD oxidation ponds, and maintenance or replacement of a 6-inch effluent pipeline suspended over the Trinity River. All activities will occur outside of the Trinity River, and only maintenance or replacement of the aerial pipeline, rehabilitation of percolation ponds, and sewer line installation have the potential to affect listed salmonids.

Maintenance or Replacement of Aerial Pipeline

An existing 6-inch effluent pipeline suspended over the Trinity River will be maintained or replaced. To extend the life of the pipeline, slip lining may be used. Depending on costs, the pipeline may be replaced (DeMers 2017). Additionally, two pipeline support structures will be repainted. Prior to removal of the current paint, the paint will be tested for lead. All paint removal, and preparation for new painting, will be done by hand. If any paint or finish material appears to be flaking and moving beyond the support structure site, a plastic encapsulation tent will be used to prevent material from entering the river bed (DeMers 2017). No sandblasting will occur near or over the Trinity River as part of pipeline maintenance (DeMers 2017).

No proposed project activities will occur below the high water mark of the Trinity River (SWRCB 2017). Disruption or damage of riparian vegetation is not expected to occur (DeMers 2017). However, if any damage does occur to mature riparian trees they will be replaced at a ratio of 3:1 for every tree damaged (North State Resources, Inc 2017). Measures will be taken to decrease the potential for erosion, excess sediment entering the river, or increased turbidity. Construction fencing will be placed to prevent entry into riparian habitat and all equipment and materials will be stored outside riparian habitat. Any impacts to herbaceous cover will be mitigated by reseeding, following construction, with a native seed mixture and mulching.

Rehabilitation of Percolation Ponds and Sewer Line Installation

The existing percolation ponds will be rehabilitated by placing approximately 2 feet of granular fill over the existing ponds. This additional material will ensure at least 3 feet of separation between the leach pipe and groundwater. Additionally, a new leach field system, consisting of 8 leach field banks, will be installed by open trench excavation at a depth consistent with the existing grade. This new leach field system will more evenly distribute effluent across a larger area, decreasing the need for additional treatment. If necessary, tertiary effluent can be stored in emergency retention basins until water quality standards are met. All effluent will be treated using secondary (activated sludge) treatments, followed by tertiary (filtration) treatment, and will finally be disinfected using sodium hypochlorite (Warnock 2017).

To eliminate the need for an open trench, pipe burst technology will be used to replace the existing pipeline to the percolation ponds. If excavation is necessary, it will be limited to underground pipe connections at the existing headwalls. Pipe burst technology, a 1-foot wide trench, or other trenchless technologies (i.e. horizontal directional drilling) would be used for any

sewer line or piping replacements leading from the waste water treatment plant to the aerial crossing, or from the aerial crossing to the leach field (see Figure 1).

Action Area

All construction and updates will be completed within a 90.41 acre area of Lewiston, CA in Trinity County (Figure 1). As the aerial pipeline being rehabilitated or replaced crosses the Trinity River, this section of the river will be included in the action area. Additionally the riparian areas on either bank surrounding the aerial pipeline, where the support structures are located, are included in the action area.

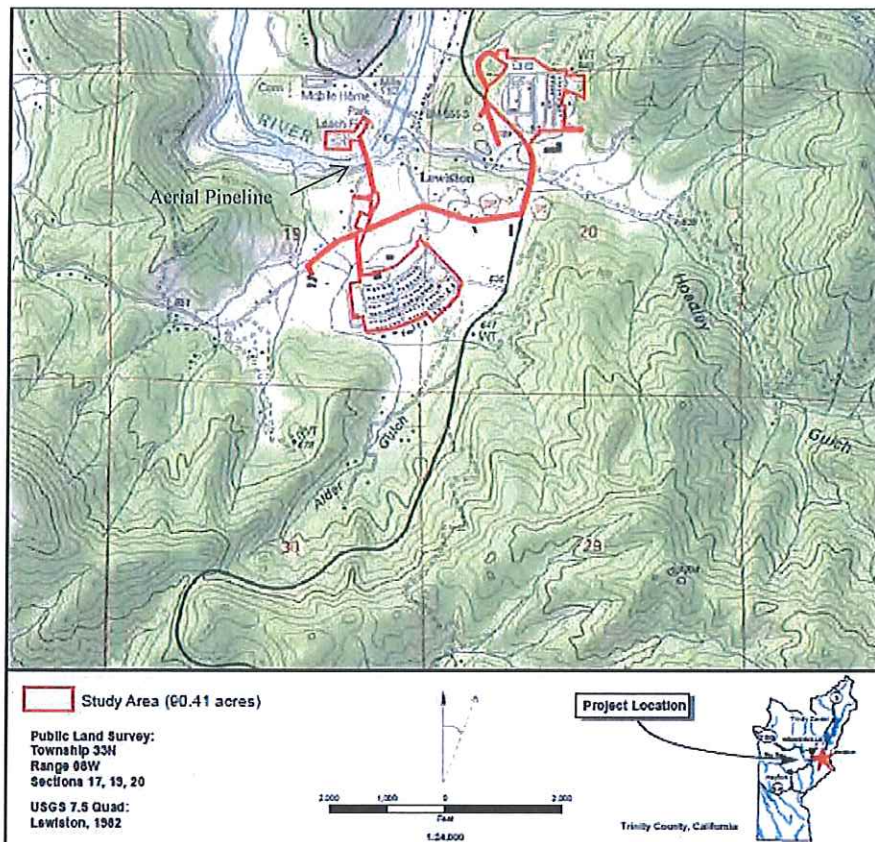


Figure 1. Map of action area and project location (modified from North State Resources, Inc 2017).

Action Agency's Effects Determination

Based on the proposed minimization measures, and as all work will be completed above the Trinity River high water mark, USDA Rural Development has determined that the proposed project is not likely to adversely affect the threatened Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (SONCC) coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU) (70 FR 37160, June 28, 2005). In addition, no adverse impacts to designated critical habitat for the

SONCC coho salmon ESU (64 FR 24049, May 5, 1999) are expected, and therefore USDA Rural Development has determined this project is not likely to adversely affect critical habitat.

Consultation History

On October 30, 2017, an initiation letter and request for informal consultation was received by NMFS from the USDA Rural Development. The initiation package contained a Biological Resources Assessment (North State Resources, Inc 2017) outlining the entirety of proposed activity, and project maps for the Lewiston Community Services District Wastewater Collection, Treatment, and Disposal Project. On November 8, 2017, a request for more information was sent to Kevin DeMers (USDA) and a response was received by NMFS on November 9, 2017. Informal consultation was initiated on November 9, 2017.

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

Effects of the Action

Under the ESA, “effects of the action” means the direct and indirect effects of an action on the listed species or critical habitat, together with the effects of other activities that are interrelated or interdependent with that action (50 CFR 402.02). The applicable standard to find that a proposed action is not likely to adversely affect listed species or critical habitat is that all of the effects of the action are expected to be discountable, insignificant, or completely beneficial. Beneficial effects are contemporaneous positive effects without any adverse effects to the species or critical habitat. Insignificant effects relate to the size of the impact and should never reach the scale where take occurs. Discountable effects are those extremely unlikely to occur.

Effects of the Action on Listed Species

The action area contains habitat for spawning and rearing adult and juvenile SONCC coho salmon. The proposed project has the potential to result in: 1) foreign material entering the Trinity River as a result of aerial pipeline maintenance; and 2) degradation of riparian habitat during construction activities. However, this project incorporates sufficient measures to minimize these potential stressors. Additionally, no construction activities will occur within the Trinity River, and all activities will be conducted outside of the ordinary high water mark for the Trinity River.

Foreign Material Entering Trinity River

No instream work is proposed for the aerial pipeline maintenance or replacement. Additionally no paint removal will occur to any part of the pipeline extending over the Trinity River as the pipeline is galvanized (DeMers 2017). As detailed above, no sandblasting will be used to remove paint for the pipeline support structures. All paint removal will be done by hand to make removed material more containable. If material does appear to be leaving the immediate work area, plastic tarping will be used to contain the material. Due to the measures described above, paint is unlikely to enter the Trinity River. Therefore, the effects of aerial pipeline maintenance

and replacement are discountable to all life stages of SONCC coho salmon within the action area.

Degradation of Riparian Habitat

The potential exists for some removal of riparian vegetation as a result of construction activities. Riparian vegetation is important to healthy functioning of the stream ecosystem in part by providing shade, bank stabilization, cover, and habitat diversity. USDA Rural Development does not anticipate disturbance, or the necessity for removal, of any riparian vegetation as part of this project. However, in the event it is necessary, minimization measures have been proposed (as outlined in proposed action section). As disruption to riparian vegetation is unlikely, and any potential impacts will be minimized, the effects to all life stages of SONCC coho salmon within the action area from degradation of riparian habitat are discountable.

Effects on Critical Habitat

Critical habitat is designated for SONCC coho salmon within the action area in the Trinity River. No instream work in the Trinity River is proposed as part of the project, and riparian habitat degradation is unlikely to occur. If riparian habitat is disturbed or disrupted during construction, minimization measures will decrease any potential impacts to SONCC coho salmon. Therefore, there should be discountable effects to critical habitat.

Conclusion


Based on this analysis, NMFS concurs with USDA Rural Development that the proposed action is not likely to adversely affect SONCC coho salmon or their designated critical habitat.

Reinitiation of Consultation

Reinitiation of consultation is required and shall be requested by USDA or by NMFS, where discretionary Federal involvement or control over the action has been retained or is authorized by law and (1) new information reveals effects of the action that may affect listed species or critical habitat in a manner or to an extent not previously considered; (2) the identified action is subsequently modified in a manner that causes an effect to the listed species or critical habitat that was not considered in this concurrence letter; or if (3) a new species is listed or critical habitat designated that may be affected by the identified action (50 CFR 402.16). This concludes the ESA portion of this consultation.

Please contact Justin Ly at (707) 825-5154, or via email at justin.ly@noaa.gov, if you have any questions regarding this consultation.

Sincerely,

for 
Barry Thom
Regional Administrator

NMFS AR#151422WCR2017AR00279

REFERENCES CITED

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