

CRITICAL AREAS REPORT AND STREAM BUFFER MITIGATION PLAN

May 22, 2018







Phelps Road Property
City of Bainbridge Island,
Washington

Prepared for

Fidalgo Bay Homes PO Box 2913 Silverdale, WA 98383 360-551-5392

City of Bainbridge Island

SEP 2 0 2018

Planningand CommunityDevelopment

Prepared by

Ecological Land Services

1157 3rd Avenue South, Suite 220A • Longview, WA 98632 (360) 578-1371 • Project Number 2590.01

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>INTRODUCTI</u>	<u>ON</u>	1
PROJECT DES	SCRIPTION	1
PROJECT LOC	CATION	1
Constructi	ON ACTIVITIES	1
SITE CONDIT	IONS	1
	D CRITICAL AREAS MAPPING	
	Island Critical Area and Habitat Mapping	
	N DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE, PRIORITY HABITATS AND SPECIES	
	N DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE, FRIORITY HABITATS AND SPECIES N DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE, SALMONSCAPE	
	IES AND HABITATS IN THE PROJECT VICINITY	
	BITAT	
	ACTS	
	FER IMPACTS	
	EFFECTS OF THE PROJECT ON LISTED SPECIES AND HABITAT	
	ECTS AND INDIRECT EFFECTS	
MITIGATION	SEQUENCING	5
BUFFER MITI	GATION PLAN	6
SPECIFICATION	ONS FOR SITE PREPARATION	6
Goals, Obji	ECTIVES, AND PERFORMANCE STANDARDS	6
SPECIFICATION	ONS FOR PLANTING	7
Maintenan	CE PLAN	9
	G PLAN	
Contingend	CY PLAN	10
CONCLUSION	<u>[S</u>	10
LIMITATIONS	<u>5</u> ,	10
Table 1: Lister	d Species in the Project Vicinity	3
Figures and P	•	
_	-	
Figure 1	Vicinity Map	
Figure 2	Site Map Site Plan	
Figure 3 Figure 4		
Figure 5	Soil Survey National Wetlands Inventory	
Figure 6	Bainbridge Island Critical Areas Map	
Figure 7	Mitigation Plan Overview	
Figure 8	Mitigation Planting Plan	
Photoplates	1-4	
/ 0		
Appendix A W	Vetland Determination Data Forms	

SIGNATURE

The information and data in this report were compiled and prepared under the supervision and direction of the undersigned.

Joanne Bartlett, PWS

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Senior Biologist

Introduction

Ecological Land Services, Inc. (ELS) has completed this Critical Areas Report (CAR) on behalf of Fidalgo Bay Homes, for the planned single-family residence and septic system within a portion of the 200-foot buffer of a Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Area (FWHCA). The FWHCA to the south of this property is Coho Creek, which is identified as a Type F water. The subject property consists of Kitsap County Tax Parcel Number 032502-1-069-2008, which totals 0.15 acres. ELS biologists conducted a site visit on August 3, 2017 to inventory site conditions for preparation of this CAR as required under *Bainbridge Island Municipal Code (BIMC) Section 16.20.180.F and G*.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

PROJECT LOCATION

The subject property is located east of Phelps Road NE, across from the Bainbridge Island Little League Hidden Cove Ballfields, south of the Port Madison area of Bainbridge Island, Washington, within Section 3, Township 25 North, Range 2 East of the Willamette Meridian (Figure 1). Coho Creek flows from east to west approximately 50 feet south of the property.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

A single-family home and septic drainfield is proposed on the property with a driveway across the road right-of-way from Phelps Road (Figure 3). The project will require clearing most of the property to construct the house and install the drainfield.

SITE CONDITIONS

The property is located on the east side of Phelps Road NE just north of NE Cambridge Crest Way in the Hidden Cove area of Bainbridge Island (Figure 1). It is a trapezoid-shaped property that slopes up from Phelps Road NE to a relatively level plateau. There is a moderate slope down to the south that ends at Coho Creek, a seasonal stream that was dry during the summer site visit (Photoplate 1). Coho Creek is confined to a narrow channel and no associated wetlands were observed. The property is currently undeveloped, with a mixed forest canopy and semi-dense understory of shrubs and herbaceous plants (Photoplates 2 and 3). The wildlife using the stream and buffer are typical of common mammals such as deer and coyotes, and some bird species.

Critical Areas

No wetlands are mapped on or near this property and the ELS biologists did not observe hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, or wetland hydrology on the property or adjacent to the stream.

A mixed forest dominates the property and extends down the slope into Coho Creek. The dominant vegetation includes bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*, FACU), western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*, FAC), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*, FACU), and western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*, FACU) in the canopy. Salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*, FAC), Oregon grape (*Mahonia nervosa*, FACU), red huckleberry (*Vaccinium parvifolium*, FACU), and beaked hazelnut (*Corylus cornuta*, FACU) dominates the shrub strata. The herbaceous layer was dominated by sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*, FACU), stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*, FAC), and English ivy (*Hedera helix*, FACU).

The dominant vegetation found onsite is recorded on the attached wetland determination data forms (Appendix A). The indicator status, following the common and scientific names, indicates how likely a species is to be found in wetlands. Listed from most likely to least likely to be found in wetlands, the indicator status categories are:

- **OBL** (obligate wetland) Almost always occur in wetlands.
- FACW (facultative wetland) Usually occur in wetlands, but may occur in non-wetlands.
- FAC (facultative) Occur in wetlands and non-wetlands.
- FACU (facultative upland) Usually occur in non-wetlands, but may occur in wetlands.
- UPL (obligate upland) Almost never occur in wetlands.
- NI (no indicator) Status not yet determined.

Test plots were conducted along the slope into Coho Creek to verify the absence of wetland conditions along the stream. The observed soils consisted of very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/3) to yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) matrix colors and contained no redoximorphic features, meeting none of the hydric soil indicators. Hydrology was not present during the field visit and there was no evidence of wetland hydrology in any of the test plots. Data collected at the test plot are presented on data forms in Appendix A.

Coho Creek, which flows south of the property, meets the requirements of a Type F water because the stream is wider than 2 feet at bankfull width and it flows on terrain with a gradient of less than 16 percent. Because the stream is designated a Type F water, the *BIMC* requires a 200-foot buffer from the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of Coho Creek. Coho Creek itself has limited, if any, use by fish because of downstream culverts that represent full to partial blockages to spawning salmon or cutthroat trout. In addition, the stream also flows through a ditched channel along the east side of Phelps Road on its way to Hidden Cove, which does not appear to have fish use and may represents a fish passage barrier.

Buffer Functions

This property lies within a residential area south of Hidden Cove that is zoned R-0.4 with larger parcels to the north and south, where the residences are 50 to 100 feet from the stream. The outer limits of the buffer extend onto the property offsite to the north, which is composed of forested pasture that lies along the edge of this property (Photoplate 4). A fence is present along the north property line, which functions as a pasture fence as well as demarcation of the property line. The fence and pasture represent a break in the buffer so only the onsite portion of buffer is included in the assessment of buffer functions and impact. The onsite buffer is undeveloped and functions to protect the water quality of Coho Creek by removing sediment and nutrients from runoff, though minimal runoff is generated by the existing residential land use to the north.

HABITAT AND CRITICAL AREAS MAPPING

BAINBRIDGE ISLAND CRITICAL AREA AND HABITAT MAPPING

The Bainbridge Island GIS (BIGIS) viewed through the on-line mapping website was used to identify the presence of critical areas on and adjacent to the property (Bainbridge Island 2017). No wetlands are mapped on the property, but the critical areas map identifies Coho Creek flowing south of the property and wetlands both upstream near the headwaters, and downstream

on the west side of Phelps Road (Figure 3). There is also a wetland mapped upslope of the stream, northeast of the property, and two to the northwest.

WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE, PRIORITY HABITATS AND SPECIES

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Priority and Habitat and Species (PHS) website (WDFW 2017) identifies the potential presence of priority habitat and species areas that include streams, wetlands, and wildlife habitat. The PHS website mapping indicates no priority habitat on or near this property. The lower portion of Coho Creek, closest to Hidden Cove, is mapped as having Coho salmon and Cutthroat trout occurrence, but does not extend into the section of stream adjacent to this property.

WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE, SALMONSCAPE

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife SalmonScape website (WDFW 2017) does not map the presence of endangered, threatened, or sensitive fish species as occurring within this section of stream.

LISTED SPECIES AND HABITATS IN THE PROJECT VICINITY

The potential presence of listed species, including fish, bird, and mammals that have a primary association with the habitat of Coho Creek was evaluated by a site visit, aerial photographs, the WDFW Priority Habitats and Species website (WDFW 2017), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS 2017) website, the National Marine Fisheries Service website (NMFS 2017), and the Washington Department of Natural Resources Natural Heritage website (WDNR 2017).

Table 1: Listed Species in the Project Vicinity

Species, ESU ¹ or DPS ²	State Status ³	Federal Status ³	Critical Habitat ⁴ i Project Vicinity	
	Fish			
Puget Sound ESU Chinook Salmon (Onchorhynchus tshawytscha)	Candidate	Threatened	No	
Puget Sound DPS Steelhead (Onchorhynchus mykiss)	None	Threatened	No	
	Birds			
Marbled murrelet (Brachyramphus marmoratus)	Threatened	Threatened	No	
Streaked Horned lark (Eremophila alpestris strigata)	Endangered	Threatened	No	
Yellow-billed Cuckoo (Coccyzus americanus)	Candidate	Threatened	No	

¹⁾ ESU - Evolutionarily Significant Unit. A distinct group of Pacific salmon.

²⁾ DPS – Distinct Population Unit.

³⁾ Endangered - In danger of becoming extinct or extirpated; Threatened - Likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range and that has been formally listed as such in the Federal Register under the Federal Endangered Species Act; Sensitive - Vulnerable or declining and could become Endangered or Threatened in the state; Species of Concern - An unofficial status, the species appears to be in jeopardy, but insufficient information to support listing.

⁴⁾ NOAA 2017

FISH

According to the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) website, there are two listed ESUs/DPSs of salmon and steelhead within Puget Sound in which Bainbridge Island is a part. The WDFW SalmonScape website indicates there is no use of Coho Creek by endangered, threatened, or sensitive fish species.

BIRDS

Research conducted for this project shows that the property does not represent habitat for marbled murrelet, streaked horned lark, and yellow-billed cuckoo (WDFW-PHS 2017). The forested conditions adjacent to the site are not suitable for the bird species listed in Kitsap County and it does not appear that any known nesting or breeding sites are mapped on Bainbridge Island (WDFW 2017).

PLANTS

The Washington Department of Natural Resources, Natural Heritage Program website (WANHP 2017) lists seven rare plant species that occur within Kitsap County. None of the listed species were identified during the field visit.

CRITICAL HABITAT

Hidden Cove is a breeding area for Pacific Herring and the mouth of Coho Creek is part of the critical habitat for Coho salmon and Cutthroat trout (WDFW-PHS 2017). Coho Creek does not appear to provide habitat for federally listed Chinook salmon or steelhead.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

STREAM IMPACTS

Coho Creek will not be directly impacted by the proposed onsite activities because the home and drainfield will be maintained at least 40 feet from the OHWM of the stream. The project includes no crossing or other impact to the stream and it will remain as it exists with all of the offsite forested buffer vegetation remaining. Noise generated during home construction, which will include use of heavy equipment and workers, may temporarily influence use of Coho Creek by wildlife species. Typical use of the single-family residence after construction will result in a minor increase in noise and light, which will be blocked by the existing buffer vegetation.

STREAM BUFFER IMPACTS

The width of buffers necessary to protect a critical area from degradation is related to the functions of the critical area and the buffer itself (Castelle, et al. 1992). Buffers function to protect water quality of critical areas including shorelines by removing sediment and nutrients from runoff. The function depends on the type of soils, vegetation, and characteristics of the runoff. The function of buffers is also based on width and slope. In some cases, buffers as low as 50 feet are effective in filtering pollutants when there is dense groundcover, no slope or a gradual slope, and the runoff sheet flows across the buffer.

The buffer is composed of mixed forested and understory vegetation (Photoplates 1 and 2). The proposed reduction will allow for construction of the house, driveway and septic system on this small property. Onsite buffer plantings will increase the function of the onsite portion of buffer so that the house is not visible from the stream and more of the noise and light generated on the developed site will be screened. The forest offsite to the south will remain and will be sufficient

to buffer the onsite activities from impacting the use of the stream by fish and local wildlife species. The driveway from Phelps Road crosses the right-of-way and has been designed to minimize removal of vegetation including the large western red cedar tree near the northwest corner of this property.

POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF THE PROJECT ON LISTED SPECIES AND HABITAT

DIRECT EFFECTS AND INDIRECT EFFECTS

The construction activities are proposed within the 200-foot buffer required from Coho Creek as measured from the ordinary high water mark (OHWM). The proposed construction activities will have no direct or indirect effects on listed species and habitat as none exist onsite.

MITIGATION SEQUENCING

Avoid the Impact: The entire property lies within the required 200-foot buffer; therefore the project cannot avoid the impacts to the required buffer.

Minimize the Impact: This project will minimize the impacts to the buffer by placing the house and drainfield as far from the stream as possible and proposes a variance to the side and front yard setbacks to achieve this goal (Figure 7). In addition, the septic tanks have been moved to the south side of the house because once they are installed, the planted and existing vegetation can grow around them and provide additional buffer for the offsite stream thereby further minimizing the impacts of onsite development. Moving the home as close as 5 feet from the north property line allows additional buffer for the offsite stream as does placing the less impactful septic tanks closer to the stream. By implementing these minimization measures, this project will retain as much forest as possible and will facilitate removal of as few onsite trees as needed to construct the home. The driveway will cross the Phelps Road right-of-way, which is composed of forested upland, and will remain undeveloped except to construct the driveway. Maintaining the forest in the right-of-way will provide a continuous buffer for the stream where it flows adjacent to this property and into offsite areas.

Rectifying the Impacts. The home and drainfield represent permanent features within this area of buffer so the impacts cannot be fully rectified.

Reducing or Eliminating the Impacts through Preservation or Maintenance. The project cannot eliminate the impacts by preservation and maintenance.

Compensate for the Impact: Buffer mitigation is proposed to compensate for the impacts to the buffer and will include installation of native plants.

Monitor the Affects of the Impact: The mitigation plan will be monitored for a period of 5 years to ensure that the plan meets the goals, objectives, and performance standards of the mitigation.

BUFFER MITIGATION PLAN

The project proposes to impact 2,852 square feet of the buffer in order to build the single-family house, driveway, and septic drainfield (Figure 7). Options for offsite mitigation were explored within the watershed to determine if any opportunities are available. The Bainbridge Island Metro Parks and Recreation District was contacted to determine if there was an opportunity for mitigation within Hidden Cove Park, which lies at the downstream end of the Coho Creek watershed. Opportunities were not available because the parks department does not currently have a program to accept monies or assistance with restoration or enhancement projects and there are no current opportunities within the park itself.

Mitigation for impacts to the buffer will therefore include removal of invasive plants on the property, including but not limited to Himalayan blackberry and English ivy, and replacement with native plants in areas where invasives are removed and beyond, for a total of 2,852 square feet of mitigation, for a 1:1 mitigation ratio. The plan focuses on maintaining existing areas of native vegetation revealed during removal of invasives and installation of additional native plants to supplement the vegetation within the offsite portion of the riparian corridor (Figure 8). The plan proposes to mostly install evergreen plant species so that the onsite planting area provides year round screening of noise and light from within Coho Creek. In addition, the drainfield areas will be planted with suitable native herbaceous plants. Runoff generated on the roof of the single-family home will not impact the water quality of the stream as the new and existing vegetation will act to slow down and filter the water.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR SITE PREPARATION

The tasks listed below will achieve the buffer mitigation goals and objectives. These tasks are listed in the order they are anticipated to occur; however, some tasks may occur concurrently or may precede other tasks due to site and procedural constraints.

Buffer Mitigation Area

- 1. Define extent of mitigation area onsite following construction of the home and drainfield.
- 2. Remove invasive species.
- 3. Install plantings according to specifications proposed herein.
- 4. Place woody mulch or organic compost around plants after installation to minimize regrowth of invasives and to allow soil moisture retention.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

Project Goal: Improve buffer functions to compensate for construction within the stream buffer.

Objective 1: Control invasive species.

Performance Standards 1 (a): During monitoring Years 1 through 5, invasive species will be removed and suppressed within the planting areas as often as necessary to meet a performance standard of no greater than 10 percent cover by invasive species. Invasive species may include, but are not limited to, Himalayan blackberry and English ivy. Percent cover will be recorded annually and include in monitoring reports.

Objective 2: Improve native plant cover and buffer function.

Performance Standard 2 (a): The project will maintain 100 percent survival of plants during the entire 5-year monitoring period. Plant species number will be recorded annually and compared with as-built conditions for inclusion with the monitoring reports.

Performance Standard 2 (b): Native installed and volunteer species in the buffer mitigation areas will provide a minimum of 10-percent cover in Year 1, 10 to 15-percent cover in Year 2, 15 to 25 percent cover in Year 3, and 25 to 40 percent cover in Year 5. It should be noted that the planting maxim states that the first year plants sleep, second year they creep, and third year they leap (Munts 2014) and the yearly percent cover standards reflect this maxim. Plant species and percent cover will be recorded annually and included in monitoring reports.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PLANTING

The plants specified for installation are intended to create a naturally vegetated riparian corridor that will both screen noise and light from the developed upland and provide shade and wildlife habitat for Coho Creek. Most of the plants will be potted plants, 1 gallon in size, from local nurseries stocking native plants. The herbaceous plants installed on the drainfield will be 3.5 inch potted individuals also obtained from a local nursery. Plant installation shall take place following construction and installation of the development features. Additional plants may be transplanted from other onsite locations, and propagated by the landowner.

Plant Materials

- 1. Plants will be purchased from local nurseries.
- 2. Potted plants will be 1 gallon in size.
- 3. Transplanted plants can be used but must be collected in areas outside the required stream buffer.
- 4. No damaged or desiccated roots or diseased plants will be accepted.

Planting Specifications

Plants will be installed per the attached buffer mitigation plan around existing trees and native shrubs. Table 1 provides a list of plants proposed for installation within the stream buffer as well as around the drainfield. Plantings will be spaced to allow for access around the planted species for the continual need for removal of invasive plants.

Table 1 summarizes the total plant species, spacing, size, and quantities for the buffer mitigation area. Small stature trees are proposed for installation to supplement the existing tree cover. The spacing of plants will allow for healthy mature growth of individual species and range from 3 feet on center for lower stratum plants to 6 feet on center for the high stratum shrub species. Plants indicated on the planting plan are subject to availability from regional native plant nurseries and may be substituted with similarly performing native plants. The final location of the plants may differ from the planting plan, as site conditions dictate, and any changes will be documented on the as-built drawing prepared after completion of plant installation.

Table 1. Plant specifications

Species	Species Spacing (feet)			
TREE/HIGH STATURE SE	HRUBS STRATUM	М		
Vine maple (Acer circinatum)	As shown	10	1 gallon pot	
LOW STATURE SHRU	UB STRATUM			
Nootka rose (Rosa nutkana)	As shown	20	1 gallon pot	
Rhododendron (Rhododendron macrophyllum)	As shown	20	1 gallon pot	
Evergreen huckleberry (Vaccinium ovatum)	As shown	20	1 gallon pot	
Tall Oregon grape (Mahonia nervosa)	As shown	50	1 gallon pot	
	Total	120		
DRAINFIELD PL	ANTINGS			
Snowberry (Symphoricarpos albus)	As shown	14	1 gallon pot	
Sword fern (Polystichum munitum)	10"	6	1 gallon pot	
Deer fern (Blechnum spicant)	10"	12	3.5" pots	
Fringecup (Tellima grandiflora)	10"	12	1 gallon por	
False Solomon's seal (Smilacina racemosa)	10"	12	3.5" pots	
	Total	56	· <u>-</u>	

Plant Installation Specifications

- 1. Plant the specified trees and shrubs at any time during the year following construction of the home and drainfield as listed in Table 1. Space the plants somewhat irregularly and in groups to create eventual dense heterogeneity in the planting area, leaving enough space between each group to allow for access for weed removal. Plant the potted stock with a tree shovel or comparable tool.
- 2. Place the plants in the planting holes and position the root crowns so that they are at, or slightly below, the level of the surrounding soil. Planting just below the surrounding soil will create a shallow depression around each plant for retention of water.
- 3. Firmly compact the soil around the planted species to eliminate air spaces.
- 4. Install anti-herbivory devices, such as seedling protection tubes or mesh protection netting, around the stems of planted species when appropriate, and secure them with stakes.
- 5. Irrigate all newly installed plants as site and weather conditions warrant.

MAINTENANCE PLAN

Maintenance of the stream buffer mitigation area will occur for five years and will involve removing invasive plant species, irrigating planted species, and reinstalling failed plantings, as necessary. The maintenance may include the following activities:

- 1. Remove and control invasive vegetation around all newly installed plants a minimum of two times during the growing season for the first five years.
- 2. Irrigate planted species as necessary during the dry season, approximately July 1 through October 15. ELS recommends that watering occur at least every two weeks during the dry season for the first three years. The most successful method of watering plants is using a temporary above-ground irrigation system set to a timer to ensure the plants are regularly watered.
- 3. Replace dead or failed plants as described for the original installation to meet the minimum annual survival rate and percent cover performance standards.

MONITORING PLAN

The buffer mitigation area will be monitored annually for a 5-year period following plant installation. Monitoring is proposed at the end of the growing season in Years 1, 2, 3, and 5 (Year 4 skipped). Monitoring reports will be submitted to the Bainbridge Island Department of Community Development (BIDCD) by December 31st of each monitored year. The goal of monitoring is to determine if the previously stated performance standards are being met. The mitigation area will be monitored once during the growing season, preferably during the same two-week period each year to better compare the data. Individual monitoring units may be established within the mitigation area to track the changes occurring over the monitoring period.

Vegetation

Vegetative monitoring will document the developing shrub and low stature tree layers. The following information will be collected in the buffer mitigation area:

- Percent cover and frequency of herbaceous species
- Percent cover and frequency of sapling/shrub species
- Percent cover and frequency of tree species
- Species composition of herbs, shrubs, and trees, including non-native, invasive species.
- Photo documentation of vegetative changes over time.

Monitoring Report Contents

The annual monitoring reports will contain at least the following:

- Location map and representational drawing.
- Historic description of project, including dates of plant installation, current year of monitoring, and restatement of goals, objectives, and performance standards.
- Description of monitoring methods.

- Documentation of plant cover and overall development of plant communities.
- Assessment of non-native, invasive plant species and recommendations for management.
- Photographs from permanent photo points.
- Summary of maintenance and contingency measures proposed for the next season and completed for the past season.

CONTINGENCY PLAN

If the performance standards are not being met during the 5-year monitoring period, contingency measures will be implemented to achieve the standard by the next monitoring season. The contingency measures utilized will depend on the failure of the plants or maintenance activities and will include but are not limited to replacement of dead plants (with the same or a similar species) when the survival rate standard is not met, addition of plants when the yearly percent cover standard is not met, and more intensive maintenance if the invasive plant cover exceeds 10 percent. All contingency actions will be undertaken only after consulting and gaining approval from the BIDCD. The applicant will be required to complete a contingency plan that describes (1) the causes of failure, (2) proposed corrective actions, (3) a schedule for completing corrective actions, and (4) whether additional maintenance and monitoring are necessary.

CONCLUSIONS

Coho Creek flows east to west approximately 60 feet south of the property. It is mapped as a Type F stream that requires a 200-foot buffer. This project involves constructing a single-family home within the 200-foot stream buffer. The proposed house lies at the northwestern corner of the property to maximize distance from the stream. Mitigation is proposed to compensate for the proposed buffer impacts. There will be an increase in function of the remaining buffer through removal of invasives which will allow the spread of native volunteers and installed native plants. The drainfield will be planted with suitable native herbaceous and shrub plants to provide additional native plant cover within the buffer. The project will not directly effect federal or state listed plants or animals because there are no species or habitat identified within the vicinity of the property. The project will not directly affect the condition or habitat available within the Coho Creek watershed and will not remove or reduce habitat features available to local wildlife species. There will be no negative effect on the stream system or its use by potential fish species.

LIMITATIONS

The services described in this report were performed consistent with generally accepted professional consulting principles and practices. There are no other warranties, express or implied. The services preformed were consistent with our agreement with our client. This report is prepared solely for the use of our client and may not be used or relied upon by a third party for any purpose. Any such use or reliance will be at such party's risk.

The opinions and recommendations contained in this report apply to conditions existing when services were performed. ELS is not responsible for the impacts of any changes in environmental standards, practices, or regulations after the date of this report. ELS does not warrant the accuracy of supplemental information incorporated in this report that was supplied by others.

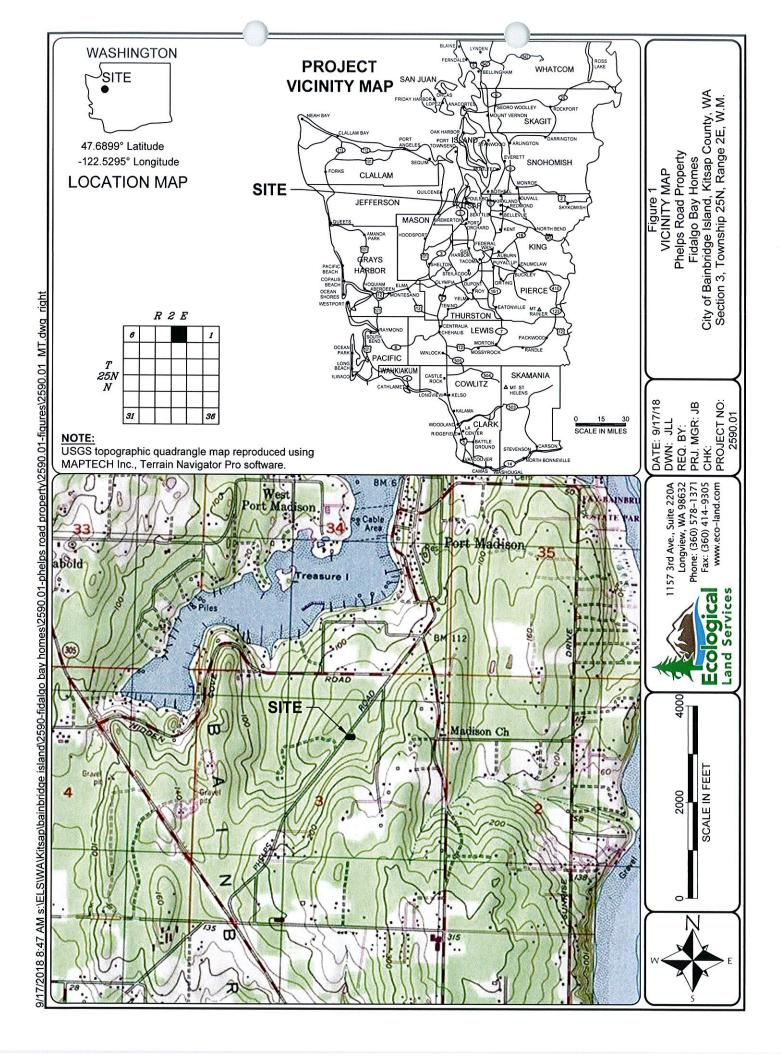
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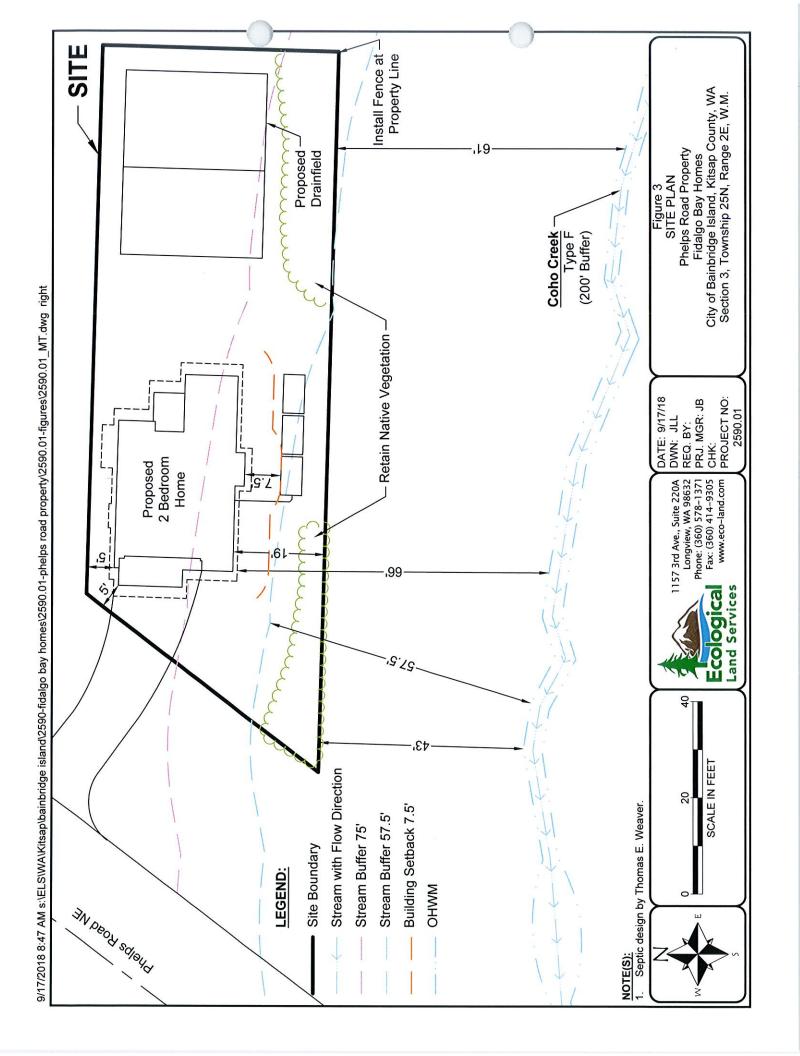
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FIGURES AND PHOTOPLATES







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www.eco-land.com

SCALE IN FEET 150

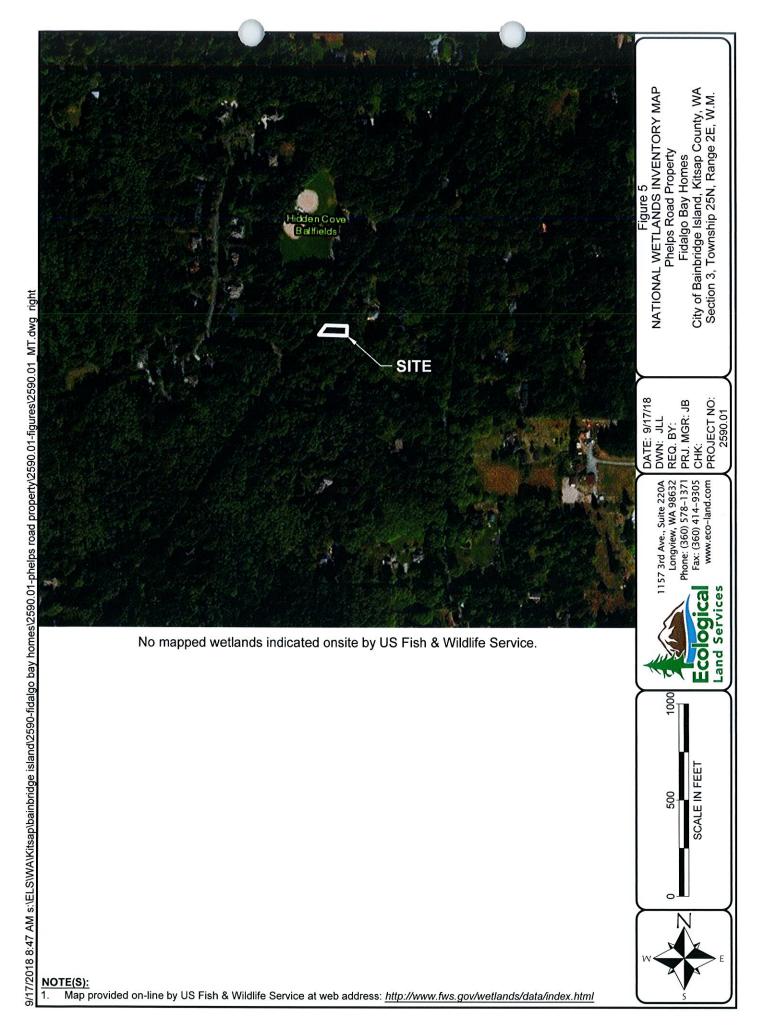
LEGEND:

14 Harstine gravelly ashy sandy loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes. Not hydric.

NOTE(S):

Map provided on-line by NRCS at web address: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/

right



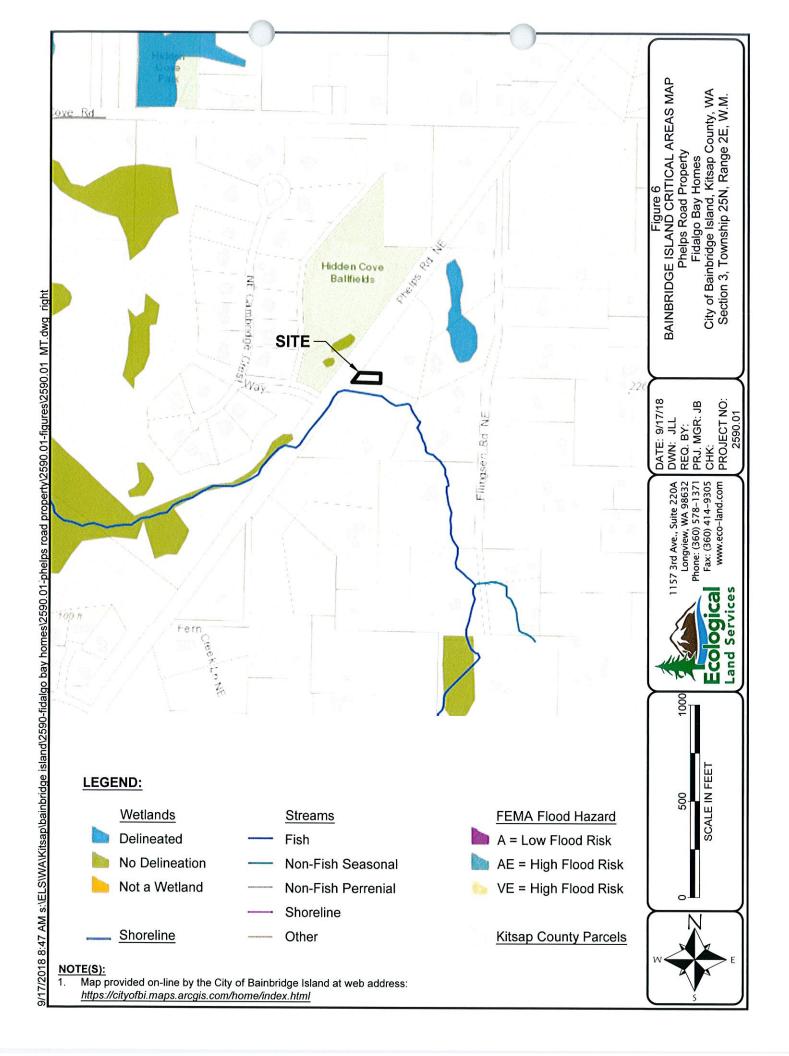




Photo 1 shows the dry stream bed of Coho Creek, which is a Type F stream that runs east to west approximately 50 feet south of the property.



Photo 2 was taken from the top of the slope at the south end of the property, looking south east at the forest that dominates the buffer that lies between Coho Creek and the property. The area has a tall canopy of big leaf maple and semi-dense understory of shrubs and herbaceous plants.



Photo 3 was taken from the same location as Photo 2, looking south at the forested buffer conditions between Coho Creek and the property.



1157 3rd Ave., Suite 220A Longview, WA 98632 (360) 578-1371 Fax: (360) 414-9305

DATE: 8/10/17 DWN: KB PRJ. MGR JB PROJ.#: 2590.021 Photoplate 1
Project Name: Phelps Road
Property
Client: Fidalgo Bay Homes
Kitsap County, Washington



Photo 4 shows the area where Test Plot 1 was conducted. This area is located on the slope between Coho Creek and the property.



Photo 5 shows the area where Test Plot 2 was conducted. This area is in the southeast part of the property, close to the southern property line and the existing fence. Soil Log 1 was used to examine the soil colors and texture.



Photo 6 shows the area where Test Plot 3 was conducted. This area is close to the northwest corner of the property. Old Soil Log 2 was used to examine the soil colors and texture.



1157 3rd Ave., Suite 220A Longview, WA 98632 (360) 578-1371 Fax: (360) 414-9305 DATE: 8/10/17 DWN: KB PRJ. MGR JB PROJ.#: 2590.021 Photoplate 2
Project Name: Phelps Road
Property
Client: Fidalgo Bay Homes
Kitsap County, Washington

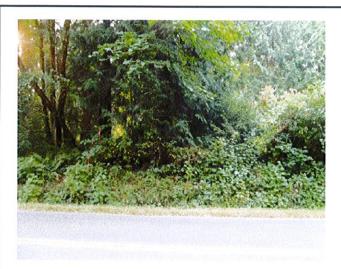


Photo 7 was taken from across Phelps Road, looking east toward the northwest corner of the property.



Photo 8 was taken from the same location as Photo 7, showing the southwest corner of the property closest to Phelps Road. The proposed driveway would enter the property here.



Photo 9 shows the dry roadside ditch along Phelps Road, near where the dry stream channel enters the ditch.



1157 3rd Ave., Suite 220A Longview, WA 98632 (360) 578-1371 Fax: (360) 414-9305 DATE: 8/10/17 DWN: KB PRJ. MGR JB PROJ.#: 2590.021 Photoplate 3
Project Name: Phelps Road
Property
Client: Fidalgo Bay Homes
Kitsap County, Washington



Photo 10 was from along the north property line, which is represented by the fence on the right side. This photo looks west along the north line with the onsite area to the left and offsite pasture to the right.



Photo 11 was taken from the same location as Photo 10 and looks south back onto the property from the fence line.



Photo 12 was taken from near the northwest corner and looks east along the property line, which is represented by the fence on the left.



1157 3rd Ave., Suite 220A Longview, WA 98632 (360) 578-1371 Fax: (360) 414-9305

DATE: 8/10/17 DWN: KB PRJ. MGR JB PROJ.#: 2590.021 Photoplate 4
Project Name: Phelps Road
Property
Client: Fidalgo Bay Homes
Kitsap County, Washington

WETLAND DETERMINA ON DATA FORM – Western Mountains, . Jeys, and Coast Region

Project Site:	Phelps Road Property			City/Cour	nty: <u>Bainbridge Island/Kitsap</u>	Sampling Date:	<u>8-3</u>	<u>-17</u>		
Applicant/Owner:	Fidalgo Bay Homes				State: WA	Sampling Point:	<u>TP</u>	1		
Investigator(s):	Joanne Bartlett, Katie Boa				Section, Township, Ran	ige: <u>S3 T25 R2E</u>	<u>'</u>			
Landform (hillslope, te	rrace, etc.): <u>hillslope</u>		Loca	I relief (conc	cave, convex, none): convex		Slope (%):	<u>3</u>		
Subregion (LRR):	MLRA 2	Lat: <u>47.6</u>	<u>898960635794</u>	Ī	Long: <u>-122.52958254664</u>	Datu	ım: <u>WA84</u>	1-\$F		
Soil Map Unit Name:	Harstine gravelly ashy sandy lo	-			NWI clas	ssification: <u>No</u>	ne			
Are climatic / hydrolog	ic conditions on the site typical for	this time of y	/ear? Yo	es 🗆	No 🛛 (If no, explain	in Remarks.)				
Are Vegetation [],		☐, signific	antly disturbed	? Are "	"Normal Circumstances" present	? `	Yes 🖾	No		
Are Vegetation	, Soil □, or Hydrology	□, natural	ly problematic?	? (If ne	eeded, explain any answers in R	emarks.)				
SUMMARY OF FIN	IDINGS – Attach site map si	nowing san	npling point	locations,	, transects, important featu	ıres, etc.				
Hydrophytic Vegetatio	n Present?	Yes □	No 🖾		utud A					
Hydric Soil Present?		Yes 🗆		Is the Samp within a We		,	Yes □	No	⊠	
Wetland Hydrology Pr	esent?	Yes 🗌	No 🗵							
Remarks: The property is located on the east side of Phelps Road and is a narrow property with level topography that slopes down to the south into a seasonal stream. Test Plot 1 is located midway up the slope from the dry streambed, just south of the property.										
300001101	on out in the first to the firs	manay ap m	o stope trom	and diff and	ambed, just south of the propi	sity.				
VEGETATION - Us	se scientific names of plant	S							}	
Tree Stratum (Plot siz	re: <u>30</u>)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test Worksheet	:				
1					Number of Dominant Species	1	ı		(4)	
2					That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC	. 1	•		(A)	
3					Total Number of Dominant	<u>4</u>	ı		(B)	
4					Species Across All Strata:	2	•		(0)	
50% =, 20% =, Sapling/Shrub Stratun			= Total Cover	•	Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC	: <u>2</u>	<u>25</u>		(A/B)	
Rubus spectabilis	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	30	WOR	EAC	Prevalence Index worksheet					
Corylus cornuta		<u>30</u> <u>10</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FAC</u> FACU	Total % Cover of:		Juliahi bie			
3		10	<u>yes</u>	<u>1 ACC</u>	OBL species		Viultipiy by: (1 =			
4.					FACW species		(2 =			
5					FAC species		(3 =			
50% = <u>20,</u> 20% = 8		40	= Total Cover		FACU species		 .4 =			
Herb Stratum (Plot siz	re: 5)	10	- 10101 00101		UPL species		·¬ — ·5 =			
1. Polystichum munit	_ ·	<u>55</u>	1/00	FACU	' ===			— ,	D)	
•			<u>yes</u>		Column Totals:	_ (A)		(D)	
2. <u>Tellima grandiflora</u>	1	<u>5</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>FACU</u>		e Index = B/A =				
3 4					Hydrophytic Vegetation Indi					
5.					☐ 1 – Rapid Test for Hydro ☐ 2 - Dominance Test is >		1			
6					1_					
7					3 - Prevalence Index is	_				
8					4 - Morphological Adapt data in Remarks or o					
9					5 - Wetland Non-Vascul	• .	,			
10					I <u></u>	_				
11.					Problematic Hydrophytic	: Vegetation: (Exp	olain)			
50% = 30, 20% = 12		60	= Total Cover		¹ Indicators of hydric soil and w	vetland hydrology	must			
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 15)	<u>00</u>	- Iolai Covei		be present, unless disturbed of	r problematic.				
Hedera helix	, 101 0120. <u>10</u>)	10	yes	FACU						
2		78	100	1700	Hydrophytic					
50% = 5, 20% = 2		10			-	res □	No	•	\boxtimes	
% Bare Ground in Her	rh Stratum 35	<u></u>	i otal Ouvel		Present?					
			**************************************	is loss that	FOO/ dominance by 540 are sta					
Remarks:	The hydrophytic vegetation criterio	ın ıs not met t	recause there	is less than !	50% dominance by FAC specie	5 .				

Project Site: Phelps Road Property

SOI	L												Sampling Point: <u>I</u>	<u>'P1</u>			
Profi	le Descrip	tion: (Descrit	e to t	he depth	need	ed to d	ocument	the indica	tor or cont	firm the abse	ence of	indicate	ors.)				
D	epth _	Matr	ΊX					Redox Fe	atures								•
(inch	nes)	Color (moist)		%	C	olor (mo	ist)	%	Type ¹	Loc²		Texture		Remarks	3		
<u>c</u>)-1 <u>6</u>	10YR 3/3		100								gr sa lo	no redoximorph	ic concent	rations		
_													. <u>——</u>				
_								_									
_	<u> </u>												gr - gravel				
_	<u>-</u>												sa - sand				
_													<u>lo - Ioam</u>				
_																	
¹ Type	e: C= Cond	entration, D=D	epleti	on, RM=I	Reduc	ed Matr	ix, CS=Co	overed or C	oated San	d Grains.	² Loca	ıtion: PL=	· Pore Lining, M≕Matrix	, RC=Root	Chann	el	
		icators: (Appl								_			ators for Problemati				
	Histosol (•			Redox (S5)					2 cm Muck (A10)	,			
		pedon (A2)					-	Matrix (Se					Red Parent Materia	L(TF2)			
	Black Hist									xcept MLRA	1)		Very Shallow Dark	•	F12\		
		Sulfide (A4)					-	Gleyed Mat		ACOP! IIIETH	''		Other (Explain in Re	-	14)		
		Below Dark Su	ııface	(A11)			_	d Matrix (F					Outer (Explain in IN	anarks,			ľ
		k Surface (A12		(/ () / /				Dark Surfac	·								
		cky Mineral (S	•									3India	cators of hydrophytic v	enetation s	and		
		eyed Matrix (S					•	d Dark Suri					etland hydrology must				
				-		Ц	- Redox L	Depression	s (FO)	Γ		u	nless disturbed or prob	elematic.			
	-	er (if present)	12														
Type:														_			_
Rema	n (inches):					***				Hydric Soi			Yes one of the hydric soil in		No	L	XI.
HYD	ROLOGY	•															
Wetla	and Hydro	logy Indicator	rs:														
Prima	ry Indicato	rs (minimum o	f one	required;	check	all that	apply)					Secon	dary Indicators (2 or m	ore require	∋ ď)		
		Vater (A1)						tained Lea	ves (B9)				Water-Stained Leaves				
	High Wat	er Table (A2)							2, 4A, and	4B)		_	MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4				
	Saturation							st (B11)		•			Orainage Patterns (B1				
	Water Ma	rks (B1)						Invertebrat	es (B13)			_	Ory-Season Water Tab				
		Deposits (B2)	ı				-	n Sulfide C					Saturation Visible on A		ery (CQ)		
	Drift Depo									Living Roots	(C3)		Geomorphic Position (I	_	., (00)		
	-	or Crust (B4)							ed Iron (C	-	(00)	_	Shallow Aquitard (D3)	J2,			
	Iron Depo								•	d Soils (C6)			- ,				
	•	oil Cracks (B6	a							1) (LRR A)		_	FAC-Neutral Test (D5)				
		Visible on Ae		agon, (B	7)				-	i) (Enn A)		_	Raised Ant Mounds (D		1		
				- •		Ш	Other (E	xplain in R	emarks)			□ 8	rost-Heave Hummock	(S (D/)			
	Observati	Vegetated Cor	icave	Surface	(60)					<u> </u>							
			V		NI.	1521	5										
	ce Water P		Yes		No	⊠		th (inches)									
	' Table Pre		Yes		No	⊠	Dep	th (inches)	·								
	ation Prese des capilla:		Yes		No	\boxtimes	Dep	th (inches)	:		Wetla	nd Hydro	ology Present?	Yes		No	◩
	_	ed Data (strea	ım gaı	uge, mon	itoring	well, a	erial photo	s, previous	inspection	ns), if availabl	le:						
Rema	rks: H	ydrology was r	not pre	esent dur	ing the	field vi	sit and the	ere was no	evidence r	of wetland hv	droloav	<u> </u>					-
			•		•												

WETLAND DETERMINA ON DATA FORM – Western Mountains, ...leys, and Coast Region

Project Site:	Phelps Road Property			City/Cour	nty: <u>Bainbridge Island/Kitsap</u> Sampling Da	ate: 8-3	-17	
Applicant/Owner:	Fidalgo Bay Homes			•	State: WA Sampling Po			
Investigator(s):	Joanne Bartlett, Katie Boa				Section, Township, Range: S3 T25 F		_	
Landform (hillslope, te	rrace, etc.): <u>hillslope</u>		Loca	I relief (conc	eave, convex, none): convex	 Slope (%):	0	
Subregion (LRR):	MLRA 2	Lat: <u>47.6</u>	899831664411		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Datum: WA84		
Soil Map Unit Name:	Harstine gravelly ashy sandy lo	am, 0 to 6 pe	ercent slopes	•	NWI classification:	None		
Are climatic / hydrolog	ic conditions on the site typical for	this time of	/ear? Ye	∍s 🗆	No 🛛 (If no, explain in Remarks.)			
Are Vegetation □,			antly disturbed	? Are "	Normal Circumstances" present?	Yes 🛛	No	
Are Vegetation □,	_		ly problematic?		eeded, explain any answers in Remarks.)	_		_
			• •	,	,			
SUMMARY OF FIN	DINGS – Attach site map si	nowing san	npling point	locations,	, transects, important features, etc.			
Hydrophytic Vegetatio		Yes 🗌						
Hydric Soil Present?		Yes 🔲	No ⊠	Is the Samp within a We		Yes 🗌	No	⊠
Wetland Hydrology Pro	esent?	Yes 🗆	No 🖾	*****************	and the second s			
Remarks: The prop- seasonal property.	erty is located on the east side stream. Test Plot 2 is located ne	of Phelps Ro ar Soil Log 1,	oad and is a n which is next	arrow properto the fence	erty with level topography that slopes down that bisects the property and in a nearly level a	to the south area near the c	into a center	of the
VEGETATION - Us	se scientific names of plants							
<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot size		Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test Worksheet:			
1. Acer macrophyllur	<u>n</u>	<u>15</u>	yes	FACU	Number of Dominant Species			
2. Tsuga heterophylla	a	15	<u>yes</u>	FACU	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	2		(A)
3					Total Number of Dominant			
4					Species Across All Strata:	<u>8</u>		(B)
50% = <u>15,</u> 20% = <u>6</u>		<u>30</u>	= Total Cover		Percent of Dominant Species			
Sapling/Shrub Stratum	<u>ı</u> (Plot size: <u>15</u>)				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	<u>25</u>		(A/B)
1. Rubus spectabilis		<u>5</u>	<u>yes</u>	FAC	Prevalence Index worksheet:			
2. Mahonia nervosa		<u>5</u>	<u>yes</u>	FACU	Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:		
3. Vaccinium parvifol	l <u>ium</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>	OBL species	x1 =		
4					FACW species	x2 =		
5					FAC species	x3 =		
50% = <u>7.5,</u> 20% = <u>3</u>		<u>15</u>	= Total Cover	-	FACU species	x4 =		
Herb Stratum (Plot siz	e: <u>5</u>)				UPL species	x5 =		
1. Polystichum munit	<u>um</u>	<u>15</u>	yes	FACU	Column Totals: (A)		(6	3)
2. Urtica dioica		<u>5</u>	yes	FAC	Prevalence Index = B/A	_		·
3.		_	,	11.12	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:			
4					☐ 1 – Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegeta	ation		
5.								
6.					☐ 3 - Prevalence Index is <3.01			
7.								
8					4 - Morphological Adaptations (Provided at a in Remarks or on a separate s			
9					☐ 5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹	·		
10						/FI-:-)		
11.					☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation¹ (,⊏xpiaiii)		
50% = 10, 20% = 4		20	= Total Cover	, —	¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrole			
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 15)		1014100101		be present, unless disturbed or problematic.			
Hedera helix	<i></i>	<u>75</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>				
2		<u>-▼</u>	,,,,	<u>. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,</u>	Hydrophytic			
50% = <u>37.5,</u> 20% = <u>15</u>		<u>75</u>	= Total Cover		Vegetation Yes] No	>	Ø
% Bare Ground in Heri			1010100101		Present?			
		n in not mat L	ongues there	in loop them	E004 dominance by EAC			
Remarks:	не нучторнуще vegetation спієпо	n is not met t	ecause there i	เราเซรร เกลก์ :	50% dominance by FAC species.			

Project Site: Phelps Road Property

SOIL								Sampling Point: <u>T</u>	<u>P2</u>		
Profile Descr	iption: (Describe	to the dept	h need	ed to d	locument the indicator or con	firm the abse	ence of Indicato				
Depth	Matrix				Redox Features						1
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Co	olor (mo	pist) % Type ¹	Loc ²	Texture		Remarks		
0-4	duff										
<u>4-5</u>	10YR 4/4	<u>100</u>					grsa lo	no redoximorph	ic concentra	ations	
<u>5-11</u>	10YR 4/6	100					grsa lo	-			
11-16	2.5Y 5/4	100					gr sa lo				
							•	gr - gravel			
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						sa - sand			
								lo - Ioam			
					<u> </u>			to rouni			
¹ Type: C= Coi	 ncentration. D=De	oletion. RM:	=Reduce	ed Mat	rix, CS=Covered or Coated Sar	nd Grains	² Location: PL =	——— Pore Lining, M≖Matrix	RC=Root	Channel	
					otherwise noted.)	id Ordino.		ators for Problematic			
☐ Histosol					Sandy Redox (S5)			2 cm Muck (A10)	o Hydric Ge	/IIS .	
	pipedon (A2)				Stripped Matrix (S6)				(TEO)		
	istic (A3)					waant MI DA		Red Parent Materia	•	40)	
	en Sulfide (A4)				Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (6	except MLHA	, <u> </u>	Very Shallow Dark \$		12)	
	d Below Dark Surf	oon (A11)			Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)			Other (Explain in Re	marks)		
`		ace (ATT)			Depleted Matrix (F3)						
_	ark Surface (A12)				Redox Dark Surface (F6)		3,				
l _	Mucky Mineral (S1)	l			Depleted Dark Surface (F7)			ators of hydrophytic v etland hydrology must			
	Sleyed Matrix (S4)				Redox Depressions (F8)			tess disturbed or prob			
	ayer (if present):										
Type:											
Depth (inches Remarks:							Hydric Soils Present? Yes No file is determined to meet none of the hydric soil indicators.				
HYDROLOG	ay										
	rology Indicators:	·								_	
-	tors (minimum of		d: check	all tha	t apply)		Second	lary Indicators (2 or m	ore require	d)	
	Water (A1)		-, 000		Water-Stained Leaves (B9)			Vater-Stained Leaves		u)	
	ater Table (A2)				(except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and	AD)	_		. ,		
☐ Saturati						40)	'	MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4	•		
				_	Salt Crust (B11)			rainage Patterns (B10			
	/larks (B1) nt Deposits (B2)				Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)			ry-Season Water Tab	` '		
					Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)			aturation Visible on A	•	y (C9)	
_	posits (B3)				Oxidized Rhizospheres along		_	eomorphic Position (I	02)		
	at or Crust (B4)				Presence of Reduced Iron (C	•		hallow Aquitard (D3)			
`	posits (B5)				Recent Iron Reduction in Tills		_	AC-Neutral Test (D5)			
	Soil Cracks (B6)				Stunted or Stresses Plants (D	01) (LRR A)	_	aised Ant Mounds (D	3) (LRR A)		
_	ion Visible on Aeri	• • •			Other (Explain in Remarks)		□ F	rost-Heave Hummock	s (D7)		
	y Vegetated Conc	eve Surface	(B8)								
Field Observa	itions:										
Surface Water	Present? Y	es 🗌	No	\boxtimes	Depth (inches):	-					
Water Table P	resent? Y	es 🗆	No	\boxtimes	Depth (inches):	=					
Saturation Pre (includes capill		es 🔲	No		Depth (inches):	-	Wetland Hydro	logy Present?	Yes	□ No	×
		gauge, mo	nitoring	well, a	erial photos, previous inspectio	ons), if availabl	e:				
Remarks:	Hydrology was no	t present de	iring the	field v	isit and there was no evidence	of wetland hw	drology				
	, 0,	,	<i>3</i> 0								

WETLAND DETERMINA ON DATA FORM – Western Mountains, ...leys, and Coast Region

Project Site:	Phelps Road Property			City/Cour	nty: <u>Bainbridge Islar</u>	nd/Kitsap Samplin	ig Date:	<u>8-3-17</u>	
Applicant/Owner:	Fidalgo Bay Homes				Stat	e: <u>WA</u> Samplir	ıg Point:	<u>TP3</u>	
Investigator(s):	Joanne Bartlett, Katie Boa				Section, Tow	nship, Range: <u>S3</u> 1	Γ25 R2E		
Landform (hillslope, te	errace, etc.): <u>hillslope</u>		Loca	l relief (conc	ave, convex, none):	convex	Slope	(%): <u>0</u>	
Subregion (LRR):	MLRA 2	Lat: <u>47.6</u>	900879247207		Long: <u>-122,5295</u>	8504207	Datum: \	VA84-SF	
Soil Map Unit Name:	Harstine gravelly ashy sandy to	oam, 0 to 6 p	ercent slopes			NWI classification	NOne		
Are climatic / hydrolog	ic conditions on the site typical for	r this time of	year? Ye	es 🗆	No ⊠ (Ifn	io, explain in Remari	(s.)		
Are Vegetation	, Soil □, or Hydrology	☐, signific	cantly disturbed	? Are "	'Normal Circumstance	es" present?	Yes	⊠ No	
Are Vegetation	, Soil □, or Hydrology	□, natura	lly problematic?	(If ne	eded, explain any an	swers in Remarks.)			
	IDINGS – Attach site map si			locations,	, transects, impor	tant features, etc			<u> </u>
Hydrophytic Vegetatio	n Present?	Yes 🗆		Is the Same	pled Area		W		
Hydric Soil Present?	40	Yes	No K	within a We			Yes		> ⊠
Wetland Hydrology Pr	•	Yes							
	erty is located on the east side I stream. Test Plot 3 is located i						lown to the s	outh into	a
VEGETATION - U	se scientific names of plant	s							
Tree Stratum (Plot siz	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test V	Vorksheet:			
1. <u>Tsuga heterophyll</u>		20	<u>Species?</u> yes	FACU	Number of Dominar	nt Species			
2			_		That Are OBL, FAC		1		(A)
3					Total Number of Do	ominant	<u>6</u>		(B)
4					Species Across All	Strata:	<u> </u>		(B)
50% = <u>10,</u> 20% = <u>4</u>		<u>20</u>	= Total Cover	•	Percent of Dominar		<u>17</u>		(A/B)
Sapling/Shrub Stratun					That Are OBL, FAC	···			,
1. Rubus spectabilis		<u>20</u>	<u>yes</u>	FAC	Prevalence Index				
2. Mahonia nervosa		<u>10</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>		% Cover of:	<u>Multipl</u>	y by:	
3. Corylus cornuta		<u>10</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>	OBL species		x1 =		
4					FACW species		x2 =		
5			——		FAC species		x3 =		
50% = <u>20,</u> 20% = <u>8</u>	. 5	<u>40</u>	≃ Total Cover	•	FACU species		x4 =		
Herb Stratum (Plot siz	•	45		E4011	UPL species		x5 =		
1. Polystichum muni	<u>tum</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>	Column Totals:	(A)			
2						Prevalence Index = I	B/A =		
3					Hydrophytic Vege		4 . 4		
4 5.					I '	st for Hydrophytic Ve	getation		
						e Test is >50%			
6 7.						e Index is ≤3.0 ¹			
8						gical Adaptations ¹ (P marks or on a separ		ting	
9.						Ion-Vascular Plants ¹	•		
10					l <u>_</u>				
11.			_		Problematic F	Hydrophytic Vegetati	on. (Exblain)		
50% = <u>10,</u> 20% = <u>4</u>		20	= Total Cover			soil and wetland hy			
Woody Vine Stratum ((Plot eize: 15)	<u>20</u>	- Total Cover		be present, unless	disturbed or problem	natic.		
Hedera helix	1 lot 3126. <u>15</u> /	<u>35</u>	Vec	FACU					
2.		<u>50</u>	<u>yes</u>	IAGO	Hydrophytic				
50% = 17.5, 20% = 7		 35	= Total Cover	. —	Vegetation	Yes		No	☒
% Bare Ground in Her	th Stratum 45	<u>50</u>	TOTAL COTO		Present?				
	The hydrophytic vegetation criterio	n ie not met	hacausa thara i	ie leee than i	50% dominance by E	AC enecies			
Remarks:	The hydrophytic vegetation chieric	or is not met	DECAUSE INCIE	o less tilali .	30% dominance by F	AC species.			

Project Site: Phelps Road Property

SO		 .									Sampling Point:	<u>TP3</u>		
Prof	file Descripti	on: (Describe t	o the dep	th need	led to d	ocument the indicate	or or con	firm the abse	ence of	indicato	ors.)			
	Depth	Matrix				Redox Fea	tures							'
(inc	hes) C	color (moist)	%	C	olor (mo	oist) %	Type ¹	Loc²		Texture		Remarks	3	
	<u>0-5</u>	10YR 3/2	100							sa lo	no redoximorp	hic concent	rations	
	<u>5-16</u>	10YR 5/4	<u>100</u>							gr sa lo	no redoximorp	hic concent	rations	
_														
_														
_											gr - gravel			
_									<u>-</u> '		sa - sand			
_									•	-	lo - Ioam			
									•		<u></u>			
¹ Typ	e: C= Conce	ntration, D=Dep	letion, RM	=Reduc	ed Matr	ix, CS=Covered or Co	ated San	d Grains.	· ² Locat	ion: PI =	——— Pore Lining, M≂Matr	x RC=Roof	Channel	ı
						otherwise noted.)	atou cui	-	Local		ators for Problema			
	Histosol (A			, .		Sandy Redox (S5)					2 cm Muck (A10)	io riyuric o	ons .	
	Histic Epipe	-				Stripped Matrix (S6)					Red Parent Materi	al /TEO)		
	Black Histic					Loamy Mucky Miner		vcent MI DA	1)			-	-10\	
	Hydrogen S					Loamy Gleyed Matri		syceht MITHY	''		Very Shallow Dark	•	-12)	
		elow Dark Surfa	co (A11)				` ,				Other (Explain in F	emarks)		
			ice (ATT)			Depleted Matrix (F3)								,
		Surface (A12)				Redox Dark Surface				3 _{lodic}	ators of budronhydie	venetation a		
		ky Mineral (S1)				Depleted Dark Surfa					ators of hydrophytic etland hydrology mus			
		ed Matrix (S4)				Redox Depressions	(F8)			ur	iless disturbed or pro	blematic.		
	•	r (if present):												į
Туре												_		_
	th (inches): narks: Nor					a depleted matrix so ti		Hydric So			Yes		No	⊠
_	· <u>-</u>													
HYE	DROLOGY													
Wetl	land Hydrolo	gy Indicators:												
Prim	ary Indicators	(minimum of o	ne require	d; check	all that	apply)				Second	dary Indicators (2 or i	nore require	ed)	
	Surface Wa	ater (A1)				Water-Stained Leave	es (B9)			□ v	Vater-Stained Leaves	(B9)		
	High Water	Table (A2)				(except MLRA 1, 2,	4A, and	4B)		(MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and	4B)		
	Saturation	(A3)				Salt Crust (B11)					rainage Patterns (B	-		
	Water Mark	s (81)				Aquatic Invertebrate	s (B13)			_)ry-Season Water Ta	=		
	Sediment E	eposits (B2)				Hydrogen Sulfide Od				_	Saturation Visible on		erv (C9)	
	Drift Depos					Oxidized Rhizosphe	٠,	Livina Roots	(C3)	_	Seomorphic Position	-	., (-0)	
		r Crust (B4)				Presence of Reduce			/	_	Shallow Aquitard (D3)			
	Iron Deposi				_	Recent Iron Reduction		•		_	AC-Neutral Test (D5			
		il Cracks (B6)				Stunted or Stresses					Raised Ant Mounds (I	•		
		Visible on Aeria	l Imagery ((B7)		Other (Explain in Re		· ·/ \= ···· ···		_	rost-Heave Hummod			
		egetated Conca		•	ш	Other (Explain in Ite	iliai kə j				iost-neave nullilliot	KS (D7)		
	d Observation	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	, (00)		<u> </u>	_							
	ace Water Pre		ь П	No	⋈	Donth (inches):		İ						
	er Table Pres		_	No No	M	Depth (inches):		·						
			es 🗌	No	\boxtimes	Depth (inches):		.						
	ration Presen udes capillary	YE	s 🗆	No	\boxtimes	Depth (inches):		-	Wetlan	d Hydro	logy Present?	Yes	□ N	o ⊠
_			gauge, mo	onitorina	well. a	erial photos, previous	inspectio	ns), if availahl	le:					-
		,			, -	,, p	,	.,						
Rem	arks: Hyd	trology was not	Dresent di	ring the	field u	isit and there was as a	widones	of wotlond be-	droles:				_	
. /6111			Present Of	annig mie	ıı c lu V	isit and there was no e	viuerice	o welland nyt	лоюду.					