

Peter Best

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From: Cheryl Coon <cherylcoon@gmail.com>  
Sent: Sunday, March 15, 2020 2:24 PM  
To: Peter Best  
Cc: David Greetham  
Subject: 2016 testimony relevant to 2020 Wysong/Ziemba application  
Attachments: 50280 SSDP Daley E-mail Attachment 090116.pdf; 50280 SSDP Bickford E-mail 083016.pdf; 50280 SSDE Larson Letter 083116.pdf; 50280 SSDP Daley 083116.pdf; 50280 SSDE Spaulding Letter Attachment 083116.pdf

Dear Peter,

In our conversation on Friday, in answer to my question about inclusion of the 2016 file, you noted that none of the submissions to the 2016 file would be included in the 2020 application. You expressed concerns that if the applications differed, it would not be appropriate to include comments from the prior application.

I have now had an opportunity to thoroughly review the 2016 application and compare it to the 2020. The proposals are essentially identical. The only difference is that in 2016, applicants were also seeking a mooring buoy and were interested in some upland improvements; in 2020, they state that they would remove an existing mooring buoy and the upland improvements have been eliminated.

A close examination of the 2016 public testimony makes clear that with only one exception (Ms. Sanowski), none of the commenters were concerned about or addressed the mooring buoy or the upland improvements. They were concerned about the same part of the proposal that we and many other neighbors are concerned about in 2020 - the plan for a 240-foot dock with boat lifts.

Accordingly, I hereby request that testimony submitted in 2016 by the commenters in the attached documents be included in the 2020 record. I will send the relevant 2016 testimony in several emails, beginning with this one.

Sincerely,  
Cheryl Coon

Bainbridge Island

Vince Larson  
8137 Hansen Rd. NE  
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110  
USA

AUG 31 2016

Dept. of Planning &  
Community Development

Tel. [206] 780-1200  
[vincelarson@msn.com](mailto:vincelarson@msn.com)

August 28, 2016

Ms. Heather Wright  
Senior Planner  
Bainbridge Department of Planning and  
Community Development  
280 Madison Ave. North  
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110

Re: Application for approval to build a new very large dock on Little Manzanita Bay

Dear Ms. Wright:

As a long-time resident of Bainbridge, I am writing to oppose the application for approval of a very large dock to be built on Little Manzanita Bay. The bay is one of the scenic points of the island and also provides recreational opportunities for kayaking, fishing, beach-combing, family picnics and other enjoyable activities. Construction of a large and long dock extending into the bay would impair the natural beauty of that section of the island shoreline, interfere with public recreational pursuits, and add nothing of public benefit.

Although I do not live in the near neighborhood of the bay, I and my family have on many occasions enjoyed boating and kayaking in the area. The proposed dock would be one more hindrance to public access and enjoyment of the waterway as well as an intrusion on the beauty of the natural shoreline. Moreover, large docks and boats often lead to environmentally unsound construction as well as dredging for deeper channels and additional moorage. Once done, it is impossible to reverse the damage.

Over the past 50 years I have seen many assaults on the public rights to our shorelines, virtually always by private interests seeking to intrude on areas such as public road ends, shorelines, open space and parklands. Such efforts should be resisted unless there are large corresponding public benefits to be gained. I see no public benefit from the proposed dock. If docks such as this are allowed, our island will have dozens of similar proposals in the future. Each one would detract further from our attractive shorelines and open waters.

I urge that the application and proposal be denied.

Sincerely yours,

*Vince Larson*

August 31, 2016

City of Bainbridge Island Department of Planning and Community Development  
Attention: Heather Wright, Sr. Planner

Dear Ms. Wright;

I am writing to provide technical and professional comments concerning the  
Wysosng/Ziemba Dock Project; PLN 50280SSDP.

Although I am no longer listed as an active environmental consultant by the City; I have retired from active consulting but still maintain an active role concerning shoreline and habitat issues on Bainbridge Island and throughout the Puget Sound Region.

I have reviewed the proposed project and object to the size of the proposed dock and the lack of a complete and formal EIS assessment. Prior to working as an independent environmental consultant I worked 17 years with a large environmental engineering firm as a bioengineer. This involved work on shoreline and habitat restoration projects in Puget Sound. I am still registered as a Certified Fisheries Scientist by the American Fisheries Society and a Fellow of the American Institute of Fisheries Research Scientists. After leaving the corporate world and working out of my home on Bainbridge Island my work included the environmental assessment of docks throughout Puget Sound, on Lake Washington, and on the Spokane River.

The work consisted of preparation of EIS documents as well as review of detailed design and submittal requirements. Based on this background and my involvement with 3 major community habitat projects in the Manzanita watershed, professional document preparation for a dock on Arrow Point and 2 counseling projects for Eagle Scout requirements; I cannot see justification for a dock of 240ft. replacing a dock of 84ft. The 240ft dock will have a significant negative environmental impact on juvenile and adult salmonid utilization of the shoreline.

This reach of shoreline on Bainbridge Island is critical habitat for juvenile Chinook, is critical habitat for forage fish and supports a significant reach of eelgrass and macro algae. Documentation of the use by salmonids and forage fishes is available in City Shoreline documentation that was prepared thru beach seining operations that involved citizens of the Island and Washington Dept. of Fisheries personnel as well as City staff.

If you need detailed information concerning my work in the Manzanita watershed I will be happy to provide that material.

Sincerely;

Wayne Daley  
PO Box 10369  
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110



## Jane Rasely

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**From:** Mark Bickford <mlbick@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, August 30, 2016 7:13 PM  
**To:** PCD  
**Subject:** Comments on Wysong/Ziembra Dock Replacement PLN50280SSDP

Any and all,

I would like to make comment on the proposed dock replacement by my new neighbors Wysong and Ziembra.

I have live at 6822 NE Bergman Rd, diagonally across the street from the subjects property, for the past 15 years. I am an avid user of the island's water resources and in particular Manzanita Bay. I swim in the bay (usually with a wetsuit on a regular basis when the water temperature is in the sane range), I kayak, sail and just enjoy the scenery of this beautiful bay. Nearly every day I walk down to the water to enjoy the this wonderful waterfront neighborhood we live in. Needless to say I have a great appreciation for the aesthetic aspect of the local waterfront.

As I understand it, there are some very good ecological reasons for replacing the dock. The biggest is probably getting rid of the large float that sits on the beach at low tide and I have heard from Beth Ziembra about a couple of other laudable plans to improve the waterfront on these properties. Also, having the boat lifts installed to keep the hulls from resting on the mud at low tide is a good idea. I don't have a problem with replacing the existing, outdated and ecologically unfriendly dock. What I do object to is the length of the proposed dock. 240 feet is almost THREE TIMES the length of the current dock! Extending from the proposed property line this would nearly bisect Little Manzanita Bay. It would look like a causeway partly constructed and left unfinished. It is simply too long as proposed.

I think that half of the proposed length is a reasonable plan. The new dock would be 40 feet longer than what is there now and would gain access to deeper water. From my observations of the tides in the bay over the years the steepest part of the beach is about 100 feet of the bulkhead of these properties. The applicants would get their new dock and still have access to water at reasonable tides.

Sincerely,

Mark Bickford  
6822 NE Bergman Rd

Bainbridge Island

AUG 31 2016

Dept. of Planning &  
Community Development

August 31, 2016

City of Bainbridge Island Department of Planning and Community Development  
Attention: Heather Wright, Sr. Planner

Dear Ms. Wright;

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Wysosng/Ziembra Dock Project; PLN 50280SSDP.

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I have reviewed the proposed project and object to the size of the proposed dock and the lack of a complete and formal EIS assessment. Prior to working as an independent environmental consultant I worked 17 years with a large environmental engineering firm as a bioengineer. This involved work on shoreline and habitat restoration projects in Puget Sound. I am still registered as a Certified Fisheries Scientist by the American Fisheries Society and a Fellow of the American Institute of Fisheries Research Scientists. After leaving the corporate world and working out of my home on Bainbridge Island my work included the environmental assessment of docks throughout Puget Sound, on Lake Washington, and on the Spokane River.

The work consisted of preparation of EIS documents as well as review of detailed design and submittal requirements. Based on this background and my involvement with 3 major community habitat projects in the Manzanita watershed, professional document preparation for a dock on Arrow Point and 2 counseling projects for Eagle Scout requirements; I cannot see justification for a dock of 240ft. replacing a dock of 84ft. The 240ft dock will have a significant negative environmental impact on juvenile and adult salmonid utilization of the shoreline

'16 AUG 31 PM 2:21

This reach of shoreline on Bainbridge Island is critical habitat for juvenile Chinook, is critical habitat for forage fish and supports a significant reach of eelgrass and macro algae. Documentation of the use by salmonids and forage fishes is available in City Shoreline documentation that was prepared thru beach seining operations that involved citizens of the Island and Washington Dept. of Fisheries personnel as well as City staff.

If you need detailed information concerning my work in the Manzanita watershed I will be happy to provide that material.

Sincerely;

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Wayne Daley", with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

Wayne Daley  
PO Box 10369  
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110



## Bainbridge Island

August 31, 2016

AUG 31 2016

Heather Wright, Senior Planner  
Department of Planning & Community Development  
City of Bainbridge Island  
280 Madison Avenue North  
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110

Dept. of Planning &  
Community Development

**Subject:** Comments on Land Use Application – Wysong/Ziembra Dock Replacement PLN50280SSDP

Heather,

I would like to state that the expected issuance of a Determination of Non-significance (DNS) by the City of Bainbridge Island is premature and not supported by a review of the current documents provided in support of the application. I have prepared specific item-by-item, page-by-page comments on some of the application materials and those comments are attached and discussed further below.

I have a Master of Science degree in Wildlife and Fisheries Science and am currently a practicing wildlife biologist with over 30 years of experience in preparing biological assessments, environmental impact statements, and environmental assessments that have addressed potential impacts to wildlife species and habitat from a variety of proposed projects. I have also prepared numerous natural resources management plans, wildlife habitat assessments, and conducted surveys for a variety of terrestrial and marine wildlife species including federally and state-listed threatened and endangered species, federal candidate species, state and U.S. Forest Service sensitive species, and avian species listed under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. My work has taken place on federal, state, and private lands across 40 states and 5 countries and across a wide range of habitats.

I have been an active member of The Wildlife Society (TWS) for 25 years. TWS is recognized nationally and internationally as the preeminent scientific body addressing wildlife issues. I have been a TWS Certified Wildlife Biologist since 2000. A Certified Wildlife Biologist is “an individual with the educational background and demonstrated expertise in the art and science of applying the principles of ecology to the conservation and management of wildlife and its habitats, and is judged able to represent the profession as an ethical practitioner.”

My wife and I have lived on W Day Road since 2012 and are very familiar with the Manzanita Bay project area. We drive by an average of 4-5 times per day and throughout the year often take the short walk from our house to the beach area at the end of Dock Street to watch bald eagles, seabirds, and marvel at the incredible views of the Olympic Mountains to the west. The proximity of the relatively unspoiled Manzanita Bay with its abundant wildlife, including a pair of nesting bald eagles, and its natural beauty were some of the reasons we chose to purchase a property on W Day Road.

Attached are my comments on the subject land use action regarding the replacement of an existing 83-ft dock with a new joint use 240-ft dock on Manzanita Bay. As stated above, the expected issuance of a DNS by the City is premature and not supported by a review of the current documents provided in support of the application. Copies of the following documents were obtained from the City on August 30, 2016 and are the basis for the attached comments:

- City of Bainbridge Island Environmental (SEPA) Checklist; prepared by Leann McDonald, Shoreline Solutions and dated July 7, 2016.
- Site Specific Impact Analysis and Mitigation Plan, prepared by Christy Christensen, C3 Habitat Corp., Gig Harbor, WA, dated July 5, 2016.



Overall, the above documents are grossly inadequate and do not provide any real site-specific description of the baseline environment or a reasonable analysis of the potential impacts. They are totally insufficient with respect to a description of the current baseline environment and fail to provide even a cursory review of readily available information, either via federal or state websites or by having a reasonably informed biologist that is familiar with the wildlife and habitats of Bainbridge Island provide a summary of what is known or could be expected from the project area. They are almost generic documents that could be repackaged and applied to just about any proposed dock project on Bainbridge Island. To completely ignore or overlook the presence of federally designated Critical Habitat for three federally listed threatened or endangered species, occurrence of Essential Fish Habitat for three species, and the known occurrence of a bald eagle nest site 0.5 mile from the project site is problematic. As a professional wildlife biologist, when I reviewed the two documents listed above, I was completely taken aback at their lack of thoroughness and due diligence. In addition, the noise impacts from pile driving are dismissed or not addressed with any sort of detail or analysis. While the impact analysis and mitigation report attempts to address in-water noise impacts to fish, there is nothing regarding in-air noise impacts to wildlife and people, particularly those along the shoreline of Manzanita Bay, but also those living further away that are very likely to hear the pile driving.

I would like to reiterate that the current application and associated documents do not support a DNS finding by the City of Bainbridge Island. I request that an additional review be conducted, with the preparation of a new and more thorough and complete impact analysis and mitigation plan. This plan and a revised application should then be offered for public review and comment.

While I am not inherently against docks or development in general, the proposed replacement of an 83-ft dock with a dock 3x the size within the confines of a relatively small bay is inappropriate. The sheer size of the dock would not fit the character and nature of the bay, nor its historical and current use. While I understand the desire of the applicants to be able to enjoy their large boats, and there is the issue of low tides in the bay, I have another proposal for the City and the applicants to consider. Remove the current 83-ft dock and replace it with a modern dock of the same length and install the proposed mooring buoy. The applicants could then moor their boat(s) to the buoy and use a dinghy or similar small boat to access the boat from the smaller dock during low tides. It just means a bit of planning and coordination with the tides. This option would only impact the applicants, whereas the 240-ft dock would impact all residents and visitors.

Thank you for your consideration of my comments. If you have any questions or would like further information, please do not hesitate to contact me. I would also like to be informed of any changes or developments with respect to this land use action.

Sincerely,



Rick Spaulding  
6765 NE Day Rd.  
Bainbridge Island  
[kisariley@gmail.com](mailto:kisariley@gmail.com)

Attachment: Spaulding Comments on Proposed Wysong/Ziemba Dock Replacement PLN50280SSDP



Submitted by:  
Rick Spaulding  
Certified Wildlife Biologist  
6765 NE Day Rd., Bainbridge Island

**Comments on the SEPA Checklist**

**(stamped by City of Bainbridge Island – Jul 07 2016, Planning and Community Development)**

- 1) Page 3, Item 10 (Government Approvals or Permits): the checklist acknowledges the need to obtain permits from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) in accordance with Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. In addition, the checklist also acknowledges the associated requirement to conduct Endangered Species Act (ESA) section 7 consultations with NOAA Fisheries or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) given the proposed action has a Federal nexus (i.e., permit from the USACE). However, the checklist then fails to discuss under Item 5b (Animals, Threatened and Endangered Species) all species listed under the ESA, associated critical habitat for those listed species, and Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) that occur within the project area and that require consultation with NMFS. Further details are provided below under Item 5b.
- 2) Page 8, Item 5b (Animals): the list of species known to occur on or near the site is seriously lacking and illustrates a lack of knowledge of the area. How is one to assess the professionalism of an environmental review checklist when they provide a list of general species like “hawk”, “eagle”, and “songbirds?” It appears that either the preparer of this document does not know the wildlife of the area or did not feel it necessary to at least provide an actual common name for the species that occur in the area and thought it sufficient to speak in generalities. The list of species provided could be for a project in every state bordering the Pacific Ocean from Alaska to California. For example, red-tailed hawk and maybe just one or two examples of songbirds: perhaps something as simple as the American robin or spotted towhee, probably the most common species in the area. Yes, “bald eagles have been observed in Hidden Cove.” They are frequently observed in Manzanita Bay given there is a nest site at Arrow Point 0.5 mile to the west of the project site. Why is this not mentioned? Manzanita Bay also hosts numerous wintering seabirds including large numbers of western grebes, common goldeneyes, and buffleheads. It is obvious from the lack of specificity in this checklist that it was prepared at a very superficial level with no knowledge of the area and without any desire to provide a site-specific assessment.
- 3) Page 8, Item 5b (Animals – Threatened and Endangered Species): The only federally listed species mentioned in this section are chinook and marbled murrelet. Note that the bald eagle was removed from the list of federally threatened and endangered species in 2007. The bald eagle is still listed and offered protection under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. However, my main concern is the lack of research and an understanding of the regional baseline environment. With just a basic knowledge of the area and some routine research on the NMFS West Coast Region website (<http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/>) any reasonable biologist would have found that the following federally listed resources occur within the waters of Manzanita Bay:
  - a. Puget Sound Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat  
([http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/publications/gis\\_maps/maps/salmon\\_steelhead/critical\\_habitat/chin/chinook\\_pug.pdf](http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/publications/gis_maps/maps/salmon_steelhead/critical_habitat/chin/chinook_pug.pdf)) – map attached.
  - b. Puget Sound Rockfish Critical Habitat  
([http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/publications/gis\\_maps/gis\\_data/other/rockfish/final8\\_25\\_14.pdf](http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/publications/gis_maps/gis_data/other/rockfish/final8_25_14.pdf)) – map attached.

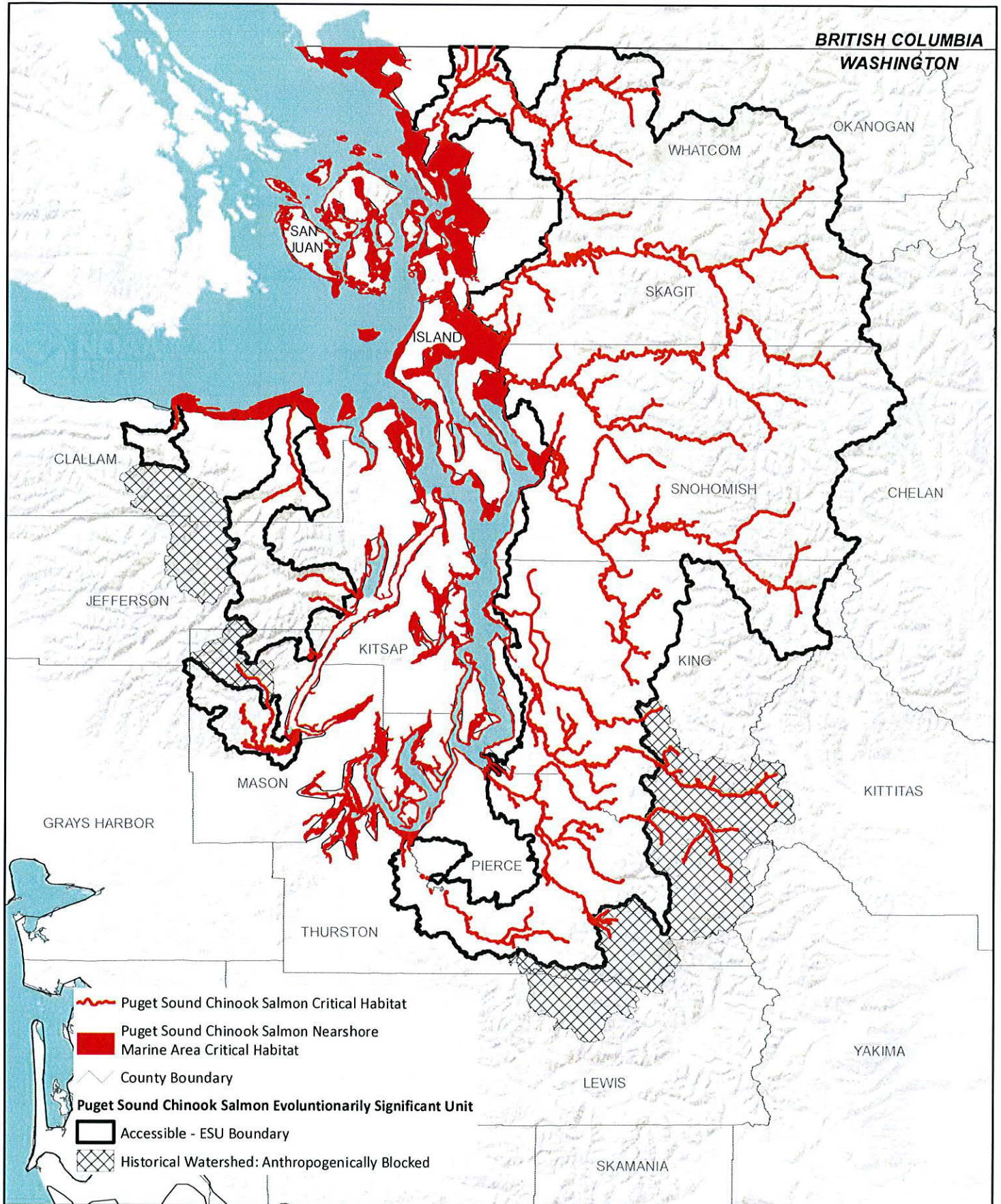
- 3) Page 7, Impacts of Site Development, Item 3 – Construction Activity: Citing Feist et al. (1992), a 24-yr old document, to address potential in-water noise impacts from pile driving to salmonids is questionable. Science has come a long way in 24 years in terms of understanding underwater noise transmission of pile driving sounds, and the associated potential impacts to salmonids. I would suggest you review the referenced materials from the WA State Dept. of Transportation and the Biological Assessment Guidelines regarding noise impacts and marine construction activities. Another example of either using outdated materials from an older application, or just not being informed of the current state of knowledge with respect to in-water noise and impacts to fish and wildlife.

This section attempts to address noise impacts to salmonids and one wildlife species, the marbled murrelet. Being a USFWS Certified Observer for Implementation of the Marbled Murrelet Marine Monitoring Protocol during pile driving operations in Puget Sound, I can say with confidence that the probability of a marbled murrelet occurring within Manzanita Bay is approaching 0. So it is baffling why only this one wildlife species is addressed here. And it is addressed with regards to its nesting habitat with no mention that it is a diving bird that could potentially be exposed to both in-air and underwater sound from pile driving. Where is the discussion of potential impacts to other wildlife species on or in the vicinity of Manzanita Bay? Most importantly, the occurrence of a known bald eagle nest site 0.5 mile from the project site.

- 4) Page 9, Summary: First paragraph states that the mitigation plan meets the requirements of Bainbridge SMP by “eliminating 1,161 square feet of in and overwater surface...” That is the square footage of the **proposed** project. In addition, I do not understand how you can get credit for the removal of quarry spalls, portion of a bulkhead, and rocks from the beach as “in water and overwater structures.” While those features may be inundated at high tide, the removal of those items should not result in a net benefit of 642 ft<sup>2</sup>. Overall, the project will result in a net increase of 560 ft<sup>2</sup> of overwater structures.

Second paragraph states that the work window identified by the USACE will help to avoid any sound impacts to migrating salmonids.” What about noise impacts to wildlife, including bald eagles, and the human residents in the vicinity of Manzanita Bay? Absolutely nothing specific has been provided in this “Site Specific Analysis” to address in-water and in-air noise levels, and the potential impacts to fish, wildlife, and people. There is no mention of what the noise levels will be and how many strikes per day during impact pile driving of 24, 10-inch steel piles.



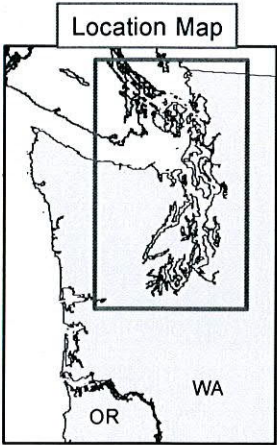
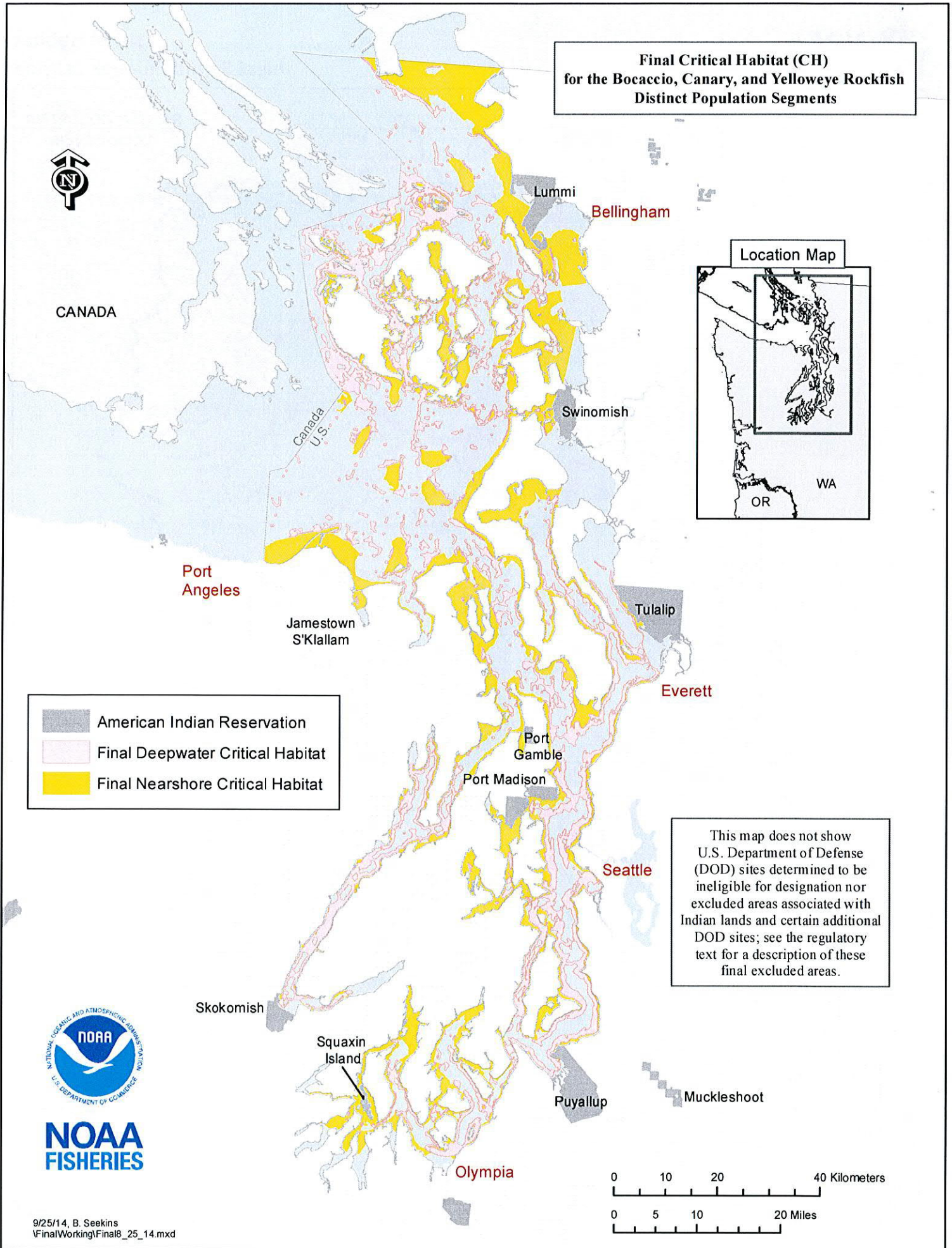


See Federal Register Notice for detailed description of critical habitat (70 FR 52630)

DOC-NOAA Fisheries-West Coast Region



**Final Critical Habitat (CH)  
for the Bocaccio, Canary, and Yelloweye Rockfish  
Distinct Population Segments**



- American Indian Reservation
- Final Deepwater Critical Habitat
- Final Nearshore Critical Habitat

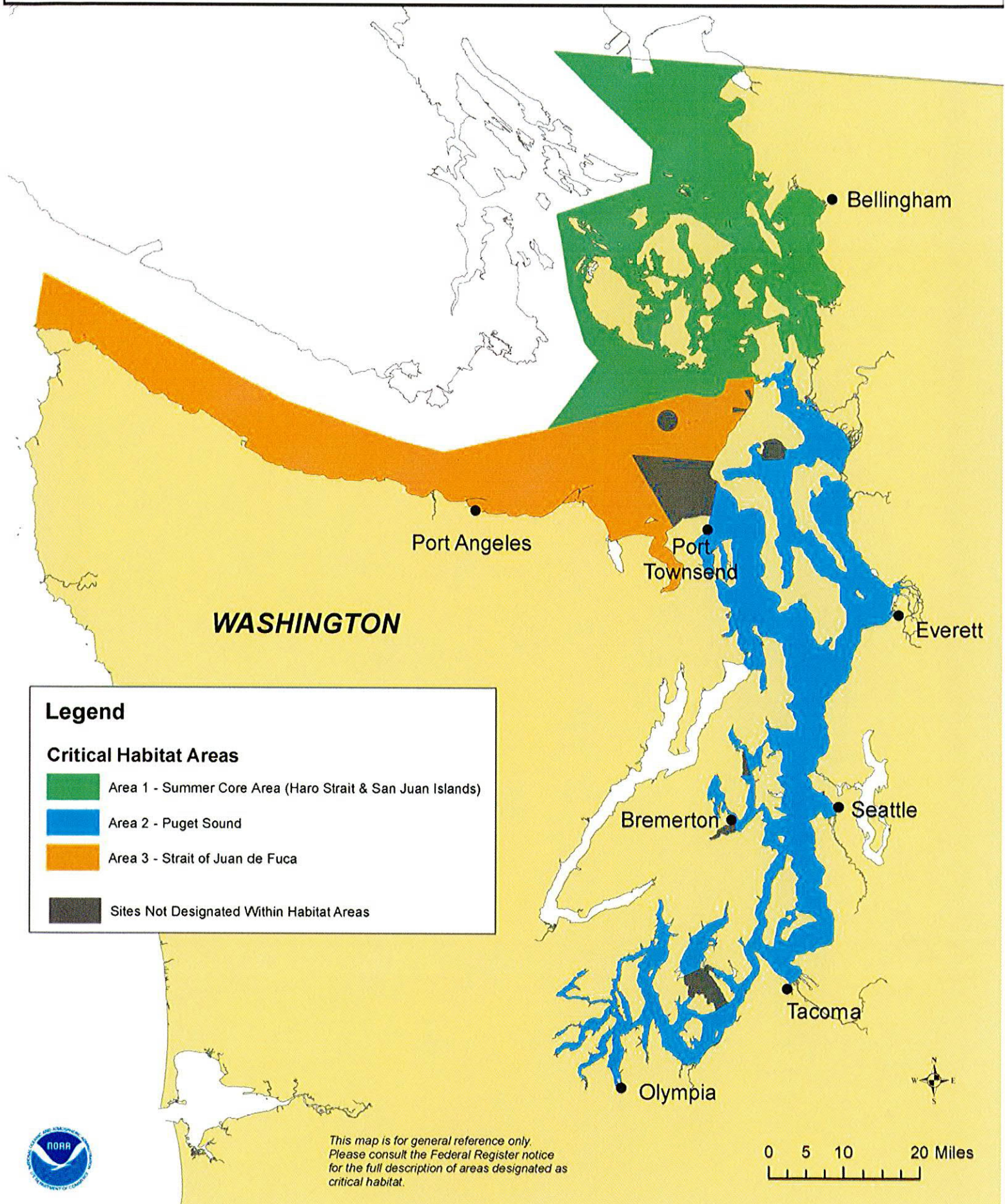
This map does not show U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) sites determined to be ineligible for designation nor excluded areas associated with Indian lands and certain additional DOD sites; see the regulatory text for a description of these final excluded areas.



**NOAA  
FISHERIES**



**Designated Critical Habitat for Southern Resident Killer Whales**  
**November 2006**  
**NOAA Fisheries, Northwest Region**







**APPENDIX A  
TO THE  
PACIFIC COAST SALMON  
FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**As Modified by Amendment 18 to  
the Pacific Coast Salmon Plan**

**IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF  
ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT,  
ADVERSE IMPACTS,  
AND  
RECOMMENDED CONSERVATION MEASURES  
FOR SALMON**

**Pacific Fishery Management Council  
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101  
Portland, OR 97221-1384  
(503) 820-2280**

**<http://www.pcouncil.org>**

**September 2014**

### 3. ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT DESCRIPTIONS

The following essential habitat and life-history descriptions were developed for the three species of Pacific salmon managed under the Pacific Coast Salmon FMP: Chinook salmon, coho salmon, and Puget Sound pink salmon.

#### 3.1 GEOGRAPHIC EXTENT OF SALMON EFH

The geographic extent of salmon freshwater EFH is described as all water bodies currently or historically occupied by Council-managed salmon within the USGS 4th field hydrologic units (HU) identified in Table 1. The extent of current salmon freshwater and estuarine distribution was determined using two online databases: Streamnet.org for distribution in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, and Calfish.org for distribution in California. Because current data do not represent the full historical extent of salmon distribution, the online databases were supplemented with historical data identified by the Council (PFMC 1999) to identify a number of 4<sup>th</sup> field HUs that were historically, but are not currently, occupied by salmon (Table 2) and are not above the dams listed in Table 1.

Both StreamNet and Calfish are small-scale, regional databases that incorporate data from various sources. They are suitable for portraying the overall distribution of salmon and have some utility for determining presence on the majority of specific stream reaches. Various life stages (migration, spawning and rearing, and rearing only) are delimited in the distribution data as well.

As described in Chapter 1, the formation and modification of stream channels and habitats is a dynamic process. Habitat available and utilized by salmon changes frequently in response to floods, landslides, woody debris inputs, sediment delivery, and other natural events (Sullivan et al. 1987; Naiman et al. 1992; Reeves et al. 1995). To expect the distribution of salmon within a stream, watershed, province, or region to remain static over time is unrealistic. Therefore, current information on salmon distribution is useful for determining which watersheds salmon inhabit, but not necessarily for identifying specific stream reaches and habitats utilized by the species. As such, the Council used an inclusive, watershed-based description of EFH using USGS 4<sup>th</sup> field HUs. This watershed-based approach is consistent with other Pacific salmon habitat conservation and recovery efforts such as those implemented under the ESA.

In the estuarine and marine areas, salmon EFH extends from the nearshore and tidal submerged environments within state territorial waters out to the full extent of the EEZ (370.4 km) offshore of Washington, Oregon, and California north of Point Conception. Foreign waters off Canada, while still salmon habitat, are not included in salmon EFH, because they are outside United States jurisdiction. Pacific Coast salmon EFH also includes the marine areas off Alaska designated as salmon EFH by the NPFMC.

#### 3.2 ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT DESCRIPTION FOR CHINOOK SALMON (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*)

##### 3.2.1 General Distribution and Life History

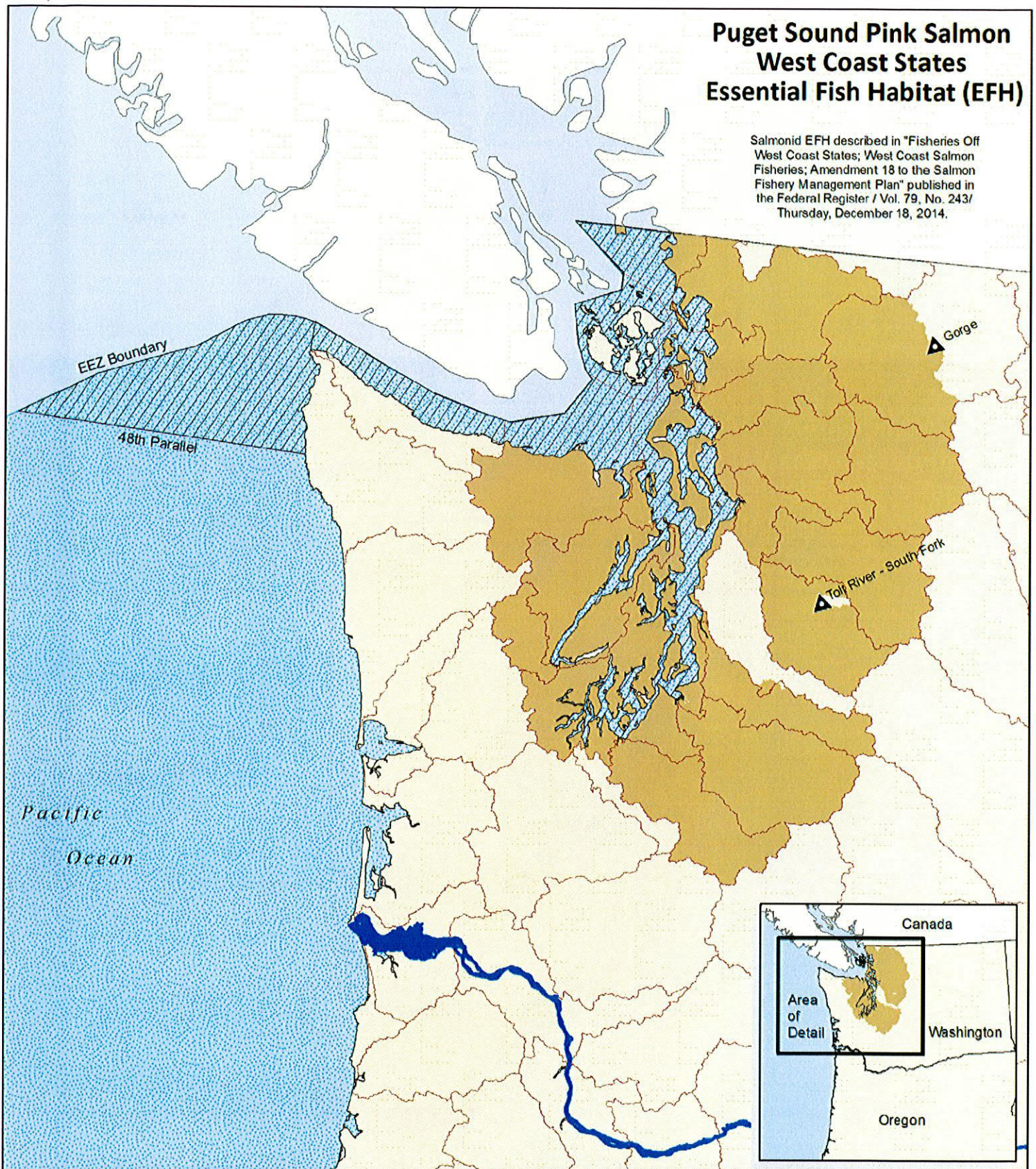
The following is an overview of Chinook salmon life-history and habitat use as a basis for identifying EFH for Chinook salmon. More comprehensive reviews of Chinook salmon life-history can be found in Allen and Hassler (1986), Nicholas and Hankin (1988), Healey (1991), Myers et al. (1998), and Quinn (2005). This description serves as a general description of Chinook salmon life-history for Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and California and is not specific to any region, stock, or population.

Chinook salmon, also called king, spring, or tyee salmon, is the least abundant and largest of the Pacific salmon (Netboy 1958). They are distinguished from other species of Pacific salmon by their large size, the

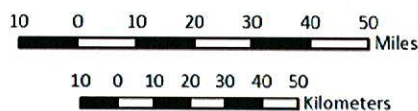


# Puget Sound Pink Salmon West Coast States Essential Fish Habitat (EFH)

Salmonid EFH described in "Fisheries Off West Coast States; West Coast Salmon Fisheries; Amendment 18 to the Salmon Fishery Management Plan" published in the Federal Register / Vol. 79, No. 243/ Thursday, December 18, 2014.



- ▲ Impassable Dam
- ✱ Natural Barrier
- Puget Sound Pink Salmon EFH (2014)
- Puget Sound Pink Salmon Marine EFH (2014)
- Marine Salmon EFH (2014)
- 4th Field Hydrologic Unit (HU)



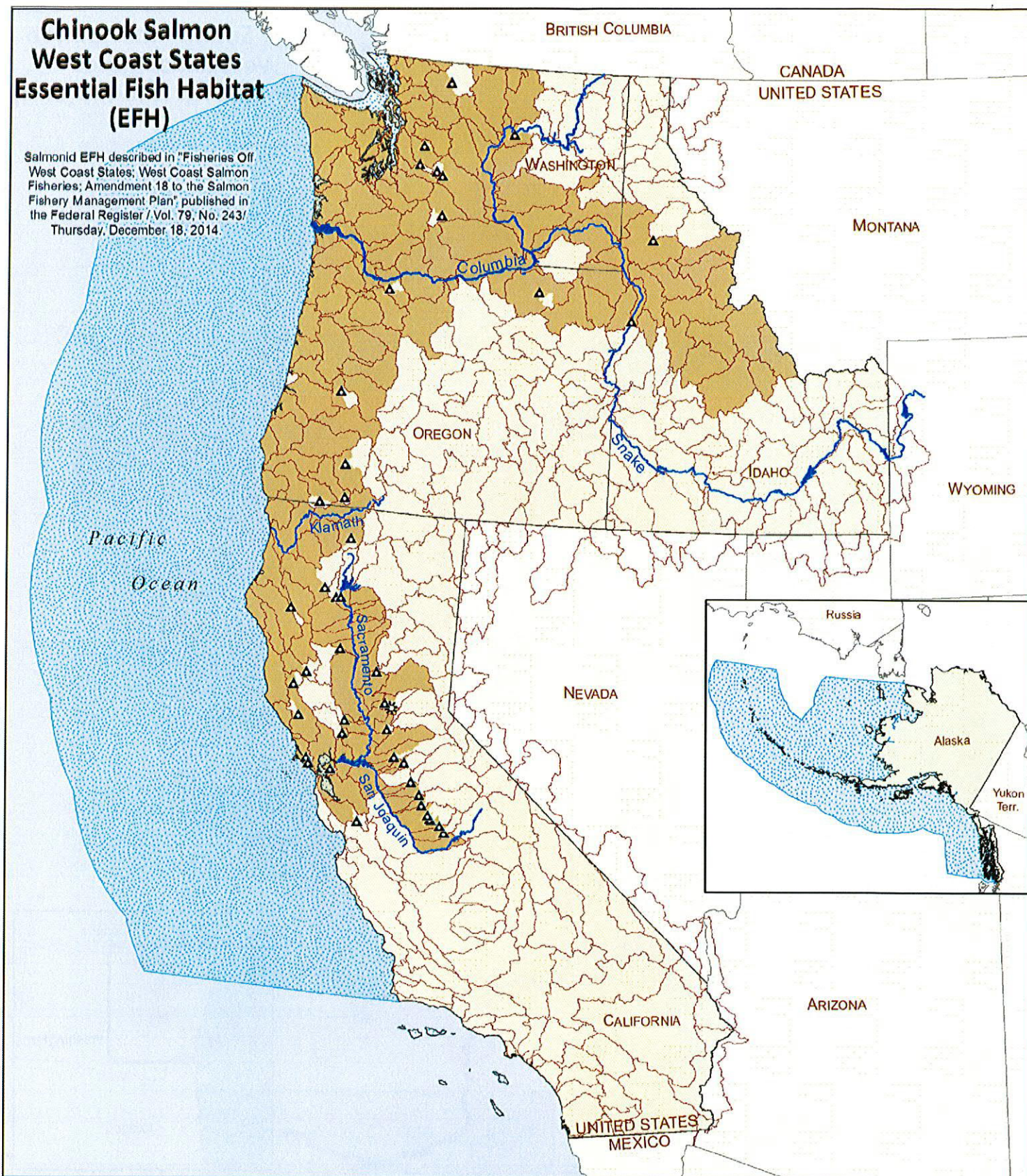
12/2014, C. Gavette Pink\_EFH\_2014.mxd

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE  
WEST COAST REGION  
777 Sonoma Ave., Room 325  
SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA 95404



# Chinook Salmon West Coast States Essential Fish Habitat (EFH)

Salmonid EFH described in "Fisheries Off West Coast States; West Coast Salmon Fisheries; Amendment 18 to the Salmon Fishery Management Plan" published in the Federal Register / Vol. 79, No. 243/ Thursday, December 18, 2014

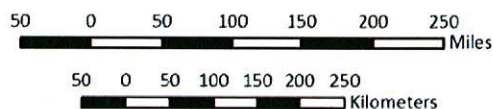


- ▲ Impassable Dam
- \* Natural Barrier

Chinook Salmon EFH (2014)

Marine Salmon EFH (2014)

4th Field Hydrologic Unit (HU)



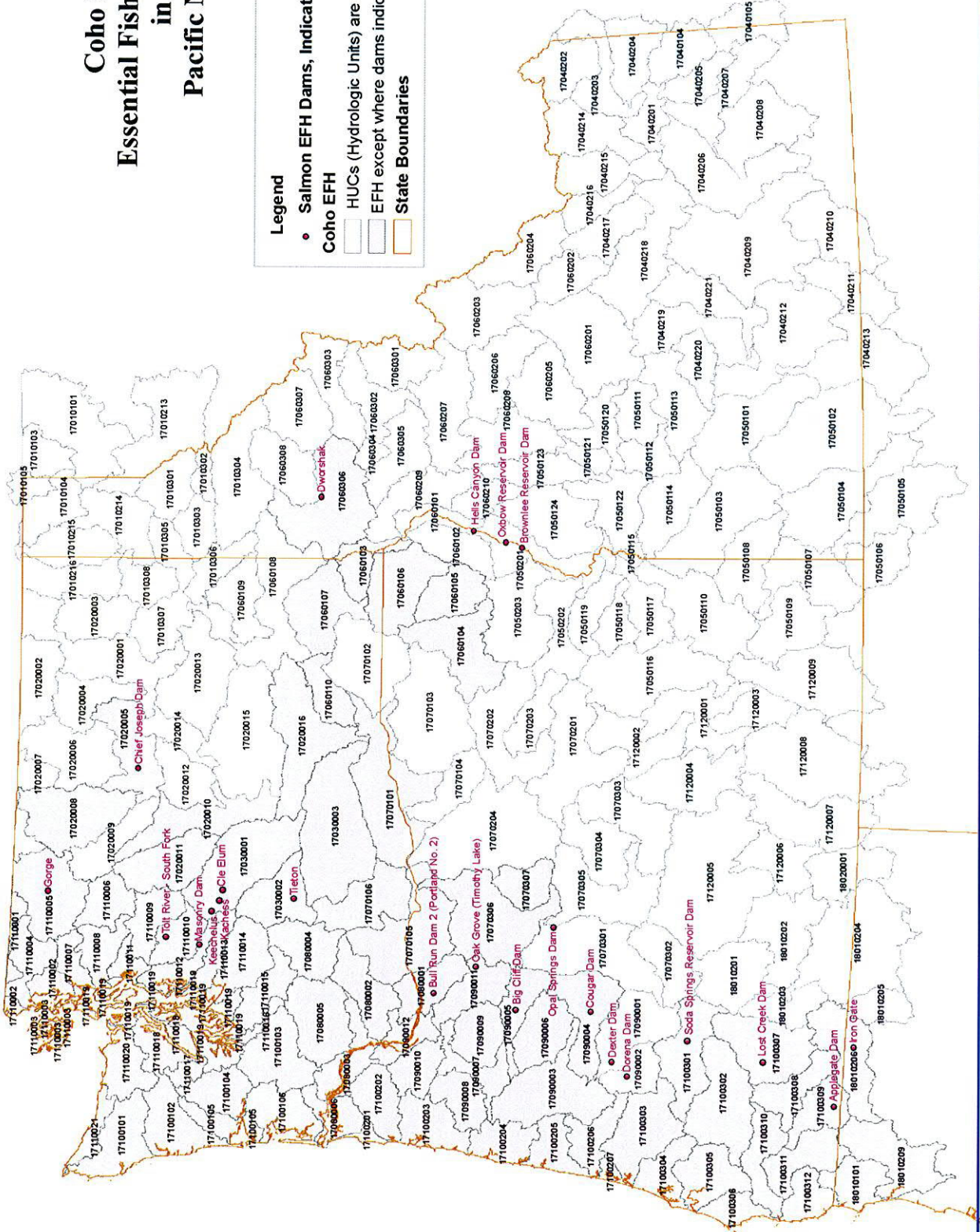
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE  
WEST COAST REGION  
777 Sonoma Ave., Room 325  
SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA 95404



# Coho Salmon Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) in the Pacific Northwest

- Legend**
- Salmon EFH Dams, Indicate Upstream Extent of EFH HUCs
  - Coho EFH
  - HUCs (Hydrologic Units) are not EFH
  - EFH except where dams indicate upstream extent
  - State Boundaries



The final rule of "Fisheries Off West Coast States, West Coast Salmon Fisheries; Amendment 14; Essential Fish Habitat Descriptions for Pacific Salmon" was published in the Federal Register, Vol. 73, No. 200, Wednesday, October 15, 2008. It codifies the EFH identifications and descriptions for freshwater and marine habitats of Pacific salmon managed under the Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP), including Chinook, coho, and pink salmon.





## **APPROVED WORK WINDOWS FOR FISH PROTECTION FOR**

### **ALL MARINE/ESTUARINE AREAS**

*excluding* **THE MOUTH OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER (BAKER BAY)**

#### **BY TIDAL REFERENCE AREA**

*14 August 2012*

- (1) The general work window is given by Tidal Reference Area. Figure 2 is a map of the tidal reference areas.
  - (2) For marine/estuarine areas in the mouth of the Columbia River (Baker Bay) refer to Columbia River watercourse approved work windows in Table 2.
  - (3) The work windows are given by tidal reference area and species.
    - a. Bull trout: For Coastal/Puget Sound bull trout, refer to bull trout work window.
    - b. Salmon: For Puget Sound chinook salmon, Hood Canal chum salmon, or Ozette Lake chinook salmon, refer to the “salmon” restriction for the appropriate Tidal Reference Area.
    - c. Forage species: If forage fish are present in the project area, then the work window is for that species applies.
  - (4) It is likely that several work windows may apply for a specific project. The work windows must be combined. The approved work window will be the common days between all approved work windows. For example, if the project is in Hammersley Inlet in Tidal Reference Area 1 and Pacific Sand Lance are present, the work windows would be:

Salmon Work Window	July 2 – March 2
Bull Trout Work Window	July 16 – February 15
Pacific Sand Lance	March 2 – October 14
- Taking the days that the approved work windows have in common, the time the project could be constructed is July 16 – October 14.
- (5) For forage fish work windows that state "closed year round". Work may occur if the restriction is released for a short period of time (typically two weeks) after the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Habitat Biologist has confirmed that not forage fish are spawning on the beach.
  - (6) To determine whether your project lies within areas for work windows for “forage species,” contact the Corps.
  - (7) Work within two hundred feet landward of the State’s ordinary high water line in waters of the U.S. listed as “submit application” or “closed” is not authorized by the Washington State

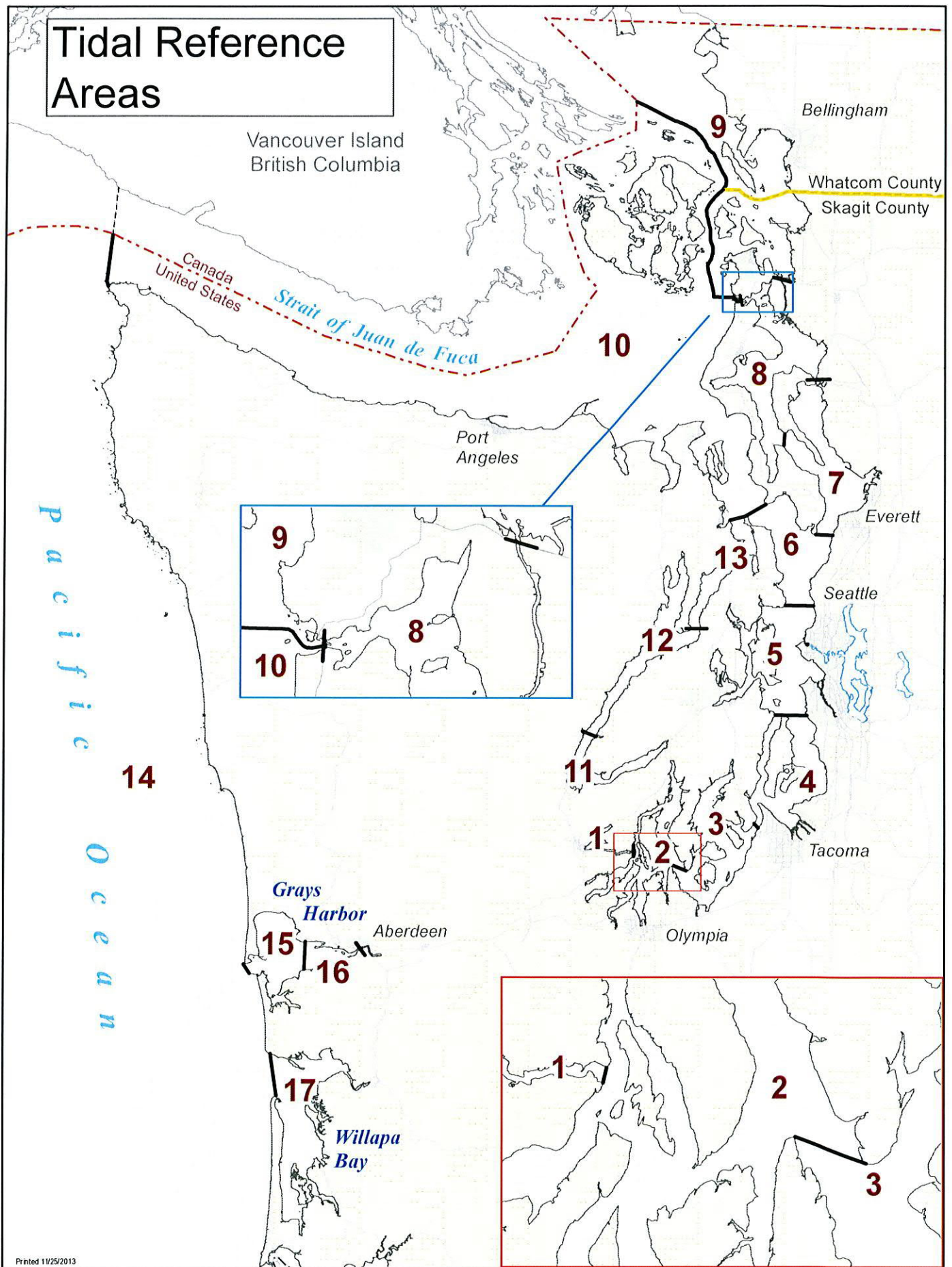
Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). Site review and a specific written authorization (and State HPA) are required for these waters.

- (8) These “approved work windows” are based on best available information as of the date of the Services’ concurrence with this informal consultation. They may be amended or deleted in the future as new information is obtained. The Corps will use the most current version of these windows when the authorizing projects for which conformance with the ESA is in part based on the windows in this programmatic consultation.

**TABLE D-3: APPROVED WORK WINDOWS FOR ALL MARINE/ESTUARINE AREAS**  
**Excluding THE MOUTH OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER (BAKER BAY)**

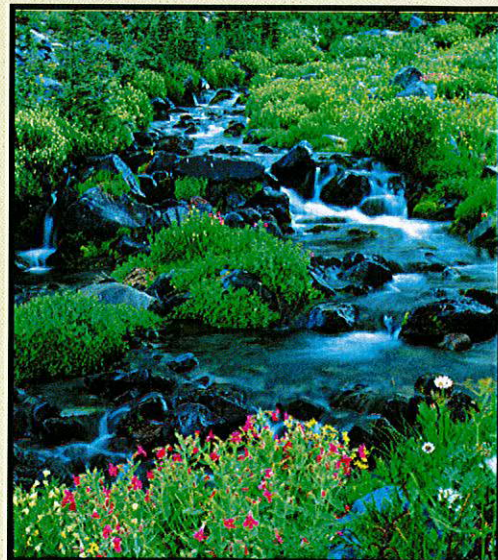
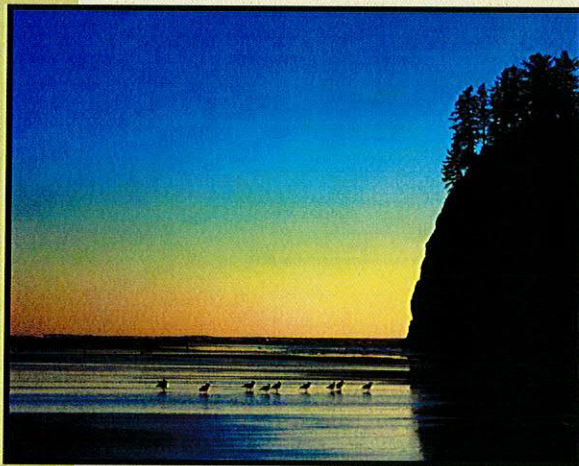
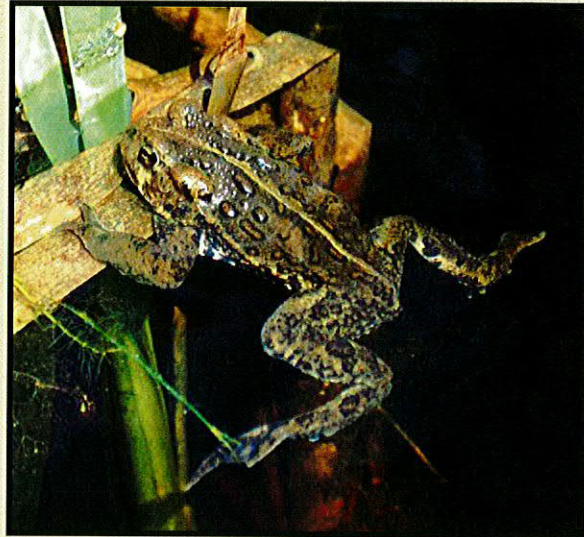
TIDAL REFERENCE AREA	SALMON WORK WINDOW	BULL TROUT WORK WINDOW	FORAGE SPECIES WORK WINDOWS
Tidal Reference Area 1 (Shelton): All saltwater areas in Oakland Bay and Hammersley inlet westerly of a line projected from Hungerford Point to Arcadia	July 2 – March 2	July 16 – February 15	Surf Smelt Pacific Herring Pacific Sand Lance April 1 – January 14 March 2 – October 14
Tidal Reference Area 2 (Olympia): All saltwater areas between a line projected from Hungerford Point to Arcadia and a line projected from Johnson Point to Devil's Head. This includes Totten, Eld, Budd, Case and Henderson Inlets, and Pickering Passage.	July 2 – March 2	July 16 – February 15	Surf Smelt Pacific Herring Pacific Sand Lance April 1 – June 30 April 1 – January 14 March 2 – October 14
Tidal Reference Area 3 (South Puget Sound): All saltwater areas easterly and northerly of a line projected from Johnson Point to Devil's Head and southerly of the Tacoma Narrows Bridge.	July 2 – March 2	July 16 – February 15	Surf Smelt Pacific Herring Pacific Sand Lance May 1 – September 30 April 1 – January 14 March 2 – October 14
Tidal Reference Area 4 (Tacoma): All saltwater areas northerly of the Tacoma Narrows Bridge and southerly of a line projected true west and true east across Puget Sound from the northern tip of Vashon Island.	July 2 – March 2 Commencement Bay only: Aug. 16 – March 15	July 16 – February 15	Surf Smelt Pacific Herring Pacific Sand Lance April 15 – September 30 April 15 – January 14 March 2 – October 14
Tidal Reference Area 5 (Seattle): All saltwater areas northerly of a line projected true west and true east across Puget Sound from the northern tip of Vashon Island and southerly of a line projected true east from Point Jefferson at 47° 45' N. latitude across Puget Sound. This area includes Port Orchard, Port Madison, and Dyes and Sinclair Inlets.	July 2 – March 2	July 16 – February 15* *Duwamish Waterway - Oct 1- Feb 15	Surf Smelt - Eagle Harbor - Sinclair Inlet Pacific Herring Pacific Sand Lance April 1 – August 31 Year round Year round May 1 – January 14 March 2 – October 14

# Tidal Reference Areas





# Priority Habitats and Species List



*Washington Department of*  
**FISH AND WILDLIFE**



Species/ Habitats		State Status	Federal Status	<b>** Important Note **</b> These are the species and habitats identified for Kitsap County. This list of species and habitats was developed using the distribution maps found in the Priority Habitat and Species (PHS) List (see <a href="http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/phs/">http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/phs/</a> ). Species distribution maps depict counties where each priority species is known to occur as well as other counties where habitat primarily associated with the species exists. Two assumptions were made when developing distribution maps for each species:  1) There is a high likelihood a species is present in a county, even if it has not been directly observed, if the habitat with which it is primarily associated exists.  2) Over time, species can naturally change their distribution and move to new counties where usable habitat exists.  Distribution maps in the PHS List were developed using the best information available. As new information becomes available, known distribution for some species may expand or contract. WDFW will periodically review and update the the distribution maps in PHS list.
Habitats				
	Biodiversity Areas & Corridors			
	Herbaceous Balds			
	Old-Growth/Mature Forest			
	Oregon White Oak Woodlands			
	Riparian			
	Freshwater Wetlands & Fresh Deepwater			
	Instream			
	Puget Sound Nearshore			
	Caves			
	Cliffs			
	Snags and Logs			
	Talus			
Fishes	Pacific Lamprey		Species of Concern	
	River Lamprey	Candidate	Species of Concern	
	White Sturgeon			
	Pacific Herring	Candidate	Species of Concern	
	Longfin Smelt			
	Surfmelt			
	Bull Trout/ Dolly Varden	Candidate *	Threatened *	
	Chinook Salmon	Candidate	Threatened (Upper Columbia Spring run is Endangered)	
	Chum Salmon	Candidate	Threatened	
	Coastal Res. / Seerun Cutthroat		Species of Concern	
	Coho		Threatened – Lower Columbia Species of Concern – Puget Sound	
	Pink Salmon			
	Rainbow Trout/ Steelhead/ Inland Redband Trout	Candidate **	Threatened **	
	Pacific Cod	Candidate	Species of Concern	
	Pacific Hake	Candidate	Species of Concern	
	Walleye Pollock	Candidate	Species of Concern	
	Black Rockfish	Candidate		
	Bocaccio Rockfish	Candidate	Endangered	
	Brown Rockfish	Candidate	Species of Concern	
	Copper Rockfish	Candidate	Species of Concern	
	Greenstriped Rockfish	Candidate		
	Quillback Rockfish	Candidate	Species of Concern	
	Redstripe Rockfish	Candidate		
	Tiger Rockfish	Candidate		
	Yellowtail Rockfish	Candidate		
	Lingcod			
	Pacific Sand Lance			
	English Sole			
	Rock Sole			

WDFW 2013 PHS List for Kitsap County:  
<http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/phs/list/>.

Amphibians	Western Toad	Candidate	Species of Concern
Reptiles	Pacific Pond Turtle (also known as Western Pond Turtle)	Endangered	Species of Concern
Birds	Common Loon	Sensitive	
	Common Murre	Candidate	
	Marbled Murrelet	Threatened	Threatened
	Tufted Puffin	Candidate	Species of Concern
	Western grebe	Candidate	
	W WA nonbreeding concentrations of: Loons, Grebes, Cormorants, Fulmar, Shearwaters, Storm-petrels, Alcid		
	W WA breeding concentrations of: Cormorants, Storm-petrels, Terns, Alcids		
	Great Blue Heron		
	Brant		
	Cavity-nesting ducks: Wood Duck, Barrow's Goldeneye, Common Goldeneye, Bufflehead, Hooded Merganser		
	Western Washington nonbreeding concentrations of: Barrow's Goldeneye, Common Goldeneye, Bufflehead		
	Harlequin Duck		
	Trumpeter Swan		
	Waterfowl Concentrations		
	Bald Eagle	Sensitive	Species of Concern
	Peregrine Falcon	Sensitive	Species of Concern
	Mountain Quail		
	Sooty Grouse		
	W WA nonbreeding concentrations of: Chantrelles, Scolopacidae, Phalaropodidae		
	Band-tailed Pigeon		
	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Candidate	Candidate
	Vaux's Swift	Candidate	
	Pileated Woodpecker	Candidate	
	Purple Martin	Candidate	
Mammals	Dall's Porpoise		
	Humpback Whale	Endangered	Endangered
	Gray Whale	Sensitive	
	Sperm Whale	Endangered	Endangered
	Harbor Seal		
	Orca (Killer Whale)	Endangered	Endangered
	Pacific Harbor Porpoise	Candidate	
	California Sea Lion		
	Steller (Northern) Sea Lion	Threatened	Threatened
	Roosting Concentrations of: Big-brown Bat, Myotis bats, Pallid Bat		
	Townsend's Big-eared Bat	Candidate	Species of Concern
	Keen's Long-eared Bat (formerly Keen's Myotis)	Candidate	
Invertebrates	Columbian Black-tailed Deer		
	Pinto (Northern) Abalone	Candidate	Species of Concern
	Gadoduck		
	Butter Clam		
	Native Littleneck Clam		
	Manila Clam		
	Olympia Oyster	Candidate	
	Pacific Oyster		
	Dungeness Crab		
	Pendelid shrimp (Pandalidae)		
	Puget Blue	Candidate	

\* Bull Trout only  
 \*\* Steelhead only



