

Mariah Cill

AOA-6217

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## SUBJECT: Updated Critical Area Reconnaissance for 5 Degrees Shoreline, WA Parcels 777130-0140, -0060, -0055, -0065, -0070, -0145, -0150, -0115, -0135, -0125, and -0110 (Revised)

Dear Mariah:

On May 26, 2020 I conducted an initial wetland and stream reconnaissance on the subject property utilizing the methodology outlined in the May 2010 *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region (Version 2.0).* No wetlands or streams were identified on or adjacent to the property during the field investigation.

The City of Shoreline subsequently requested that the reconnaissance report be updated to include any potential wetlands or streams located within 300 feet of the site, as well as any other Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas (FWHCA) that may be located on or within 300 feet of the site. A second site review was conducted on March 2, 2021.

## **BACKGOUND REVIEW**

Prior to conducting the field investigations, the following existing mapping sources were reviewed:

- City of Shoreline GIS Mapping. No wetlands, streams, or FWHCA indicated on or adjacent to site (**Attachment A**).
- National Wetland Inventory (NWI) mapping. No wetlands or streams on or adjacent to site (**Attachment B**).
- WA Department of Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitats and Species (PHS) Mapping. Indicates potential presence of little brown bat (*Myotis lucifugus*). The display resolution is on a Township wide basis and is not site specific (**Attachment C**).

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## **EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS**

The site is currently entirely developed with 11 single-family residences and associated yard areas. No significant intact native plant communities were observed on the site and native vegetation was generally restricted to scattered Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), and big-leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) trees. No hydrophytic plant communities were observed on within 300 feet of the property.

Borings taken within yard areas revealed high chroma non-hydric soils and there was no evidence of ponding or prolonged soil saturation anywhere in the vicinity of the site.

## FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT CONSERVATION AREAS

No federal or state endangered or threatened species have been identified as occurring on or adjacent to the site and no listed species were observed as likely to utilize the property during the field investigations. The PHS database indicated the potential presence of the little brown bat and public comment has indicated observation of pileated woodpeckers on or near the site.

## Little Brown Bat

The little brown bat is one of the most common bats in WA and is found throughout the forested habitats of the state. In addition, little brown bats often utilize buildings and other structures both for day and night roosting. According to the WA Department of Fish and Wildlife, the *"range of the little brown myotis extends across most of North America from the forested portions of Alaska and northern Canada southward to California, Colorado, and the southeastern United States. The species occurs throughout Washington.* 

This species is a habitat generalist that uses a broad range of ecosystems. In Washington and Oregon, it occurs most commonly in both conifer and hardwood forests, but also occupies open forests, forest margins, shrubsteppe, clumps of trees in open habitats, sites with cliffs, and urban areas. Within these habitats, riparian areas and sites with open water are usually preferred. Elevations up to tree line are inhabited, with males being more common than females at higher elevations.

Since this bat occurs most commonly within forested habitats adjacent riparian areas or open water, the site is not a habitat of primary association. Although it is possible that the buildings and trees on the property are utilized for day or night roosting, the site does not contain a significant intact native plant community adjacent a riparian area or open water. The closest area to the site that may be of primary association is likely the Twin Ponds Park located well off-site to the northeast.

## **Pileated Woodpecker**

Pileated woodpeckers (*Dryocopus pileatus*) generally inhabit mature and old-growth forests, and second-growth forests with large snags and fallen trees. The range of the species encompasses all of the forested areas of the state. Although typically found in larger forested tracts, they are known to occur in suburban habitats as well. Their key breeding habitat need is the presence of large snags or decaying live trees

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for nesting, as this species generally excavates a new nest cavity each year. The breeding and nesting periods of the pileated woodpecker extends from late March to early July.

Although some limited foraging potential is present, no evidence of pileated woodpecker nests were observed on the site during the field investigation and the lack of a significant concentration of large snags and the existing urban development limits the nesting potential of this species.

## **Conclusion**

No wetlands or streams were identified on or within 300 feet of the site. This determination is based on a field investigation during which no hydrophytic plant communities, hydric soils, or evidence of wetland hydrology or channels were observed. In addition, no Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas were identified on or within 300 feet of the site.

If you have any questions regarding the reconnaissance, please give me a call.

Sincerely,

ALTMANN OLIVER ASSOCIATES, LLC

John altman

John Altmann Ecologist



Date: 5/27/2020

Notes:

## ArcGIS Web Map



### 3/15/2021, 10:28:40 AM



## **EXHIBIT 5e**

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Web AppBuilder for ArcGIS This map is intended for planning purposes only. No warranty is made concerning the accuracy, currency, or completeness of data depicted on the map.



## U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory

## 5 Degrees

Attachment B



#### March 15, 2021

#### Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Wetland

Estuarine and Marine Deepwater

- ne Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland

Freshwater Emergent Wetland

Freshwater Pond

- Lake Other
  - Riverine

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

# PCD

## PLN21-0139

National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) This page was produced by the NWI mapper

Attachment C



# Priority Habitats and Species on the Web



## Report Date: 03/15/2021

## PHS Species/Habitats Overview:

Occurence Name	Federal Status	State Status	Generalized Location
Little Brown Bat	N/A	N/A	Yes

PHS Species/Habitats Details:



Little Brown Bat		
Scientific Name	Myotis lucifugus	
Notes	This polygon mask represents one or more records of the above species or habitat occurrence. Contact PHS Data Release (360-902-2543) for obtaining information about masked sensitive species and habitats.	
Federal Status	N/A	
State Status	N/A	
PHS Listing Status	PHS Listed Occurrence	
Sensitive	Y	
SGCN	Ν	
Display Resolution	TOWNSHIP	
ManagementRecommendations	http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/pub.php?id=00605	

DISCLAIMER. This report includes information that the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) maintains in a central computer database. It is not an attempt to provide you with an official agency response as to the impacts of your project on fish and wildlife. This information only documents the location of fish and wildlife resources to the best of our knowledge. It is not a complete inventory and it is important to note that fish and wildlife resources may occur in areas not currently known to WDFW biologists, or in areas for which comprehensive surveys have not been conducted. Site specific surveys are frequently necessary to rule out the presence of priority resources. Locations of fish and wildlife resources are subject to variation caused by disturbance, changes in season and weather, and other factors. WDFW does not recommend using reports more than six months old.

