TICKNER FARM

CITY OF TUMWATER, WASHINGTON

MAZAMA POCKET GOPHER SCREENING & PRAIRIE PLANT SURVEY

Prepared By:

Curtis Wambach, M.S.
Senior Biologist and Principal

EnviroVector
OPTIMIZE USABLE LAND

30 October 2020

360-790-1559

www.envirovector.com

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AND FOR

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

This Mazama pocket gopher screening report and prairie plant study have been prepared to satisfy City of Tumwater requirements to evaluate the presence of an important habitat or species on the Study Area, and the likelihood that the particular important habitat or species will maintain or reproduce over the long-term.

1.2 Study Area

The 77.77 -acre Study Area Littlerock Road SW, Thurston County, WA in Section 08, Township 17 North, Range 02 West, Willamette Meridian (**Table 1; Figure 1**).

Table 1. Parcels Comprising Study Area

No#	Property Address	Parcel Number	Property Size (Acres)
1	7747 LITTLEROCK RD SW	09070001000	54.43 (Part of Parcel)
2	7927 LITTLEROCK RD SW	12708410100	13.71
3	7831 LITTLEROCK RD SW	12709320100	9.63
3 Parcels	Total Size		77.77

Permitting jurisdiction is City of Tumwater.

1.3 Site Evaluation

Two (2) Mazama pocket gopher screenings were performed in the Study Area this season on 17, 18, & 19 June 2020 and 26, 27, & 28 August 2020. A prairie plant survey was performed in the Study Area on 17, 18, & 19 June 2020.

The Mazama pocket gopher is a Federally Threatened species protected under the Endangered Species Act and the City of Tumwater Code. Mazama pocket gopher screenings were performed by a qualified biologist certified by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for the purpose of satisfying the City of Tumwater (2018) Site Inspection Protocol and Procedures: Mazama Pocket Gopher (**Appendix D**).

2.0 GENERAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Study Area encompasses two (2) full parcels and part of a third (3rd) larger parcel (**Table 1, Figures 2 & 3**). Intensive agriculture has occurred in the Study Area during the gopher screening and for decades (**Appendix A, Photos 8, 15, 16, & 17-22**). The site was in various stages of hay production during the site visits. Harvesting occurred during the site evaluations (**Appendix A, Photo 21**). Fertilizing, in the form of spreading manure, also occurred during the site evaluations (**Appendix A, Photos 15, 16, & 17-20**). A barn and other agricultural buildings occur in the study area (**Appendix A, Photos 1, 5, 7, 8, 17-20**).

Land use and conditions on the neighboring properties and parcels consist of forest, wetlands, rural single-family lots, a public school, railroad tracks, Littlerock Road, and intensive agriculture.

3.0 METHODS

3.1 Information Review

Prior to conducting fieldwork, and project design, biologists reviewed existing information to identify wetlands, streams, vegetation patterns, topography, soils, wildlife habitats, and other natural resources in the Study Area.

Existing data sources that were reviewed for this report included but were not limited to the following:

- Thurston County Geodatabase
- Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Sections Natural Heritage Features Database

3.2 Field Methodology

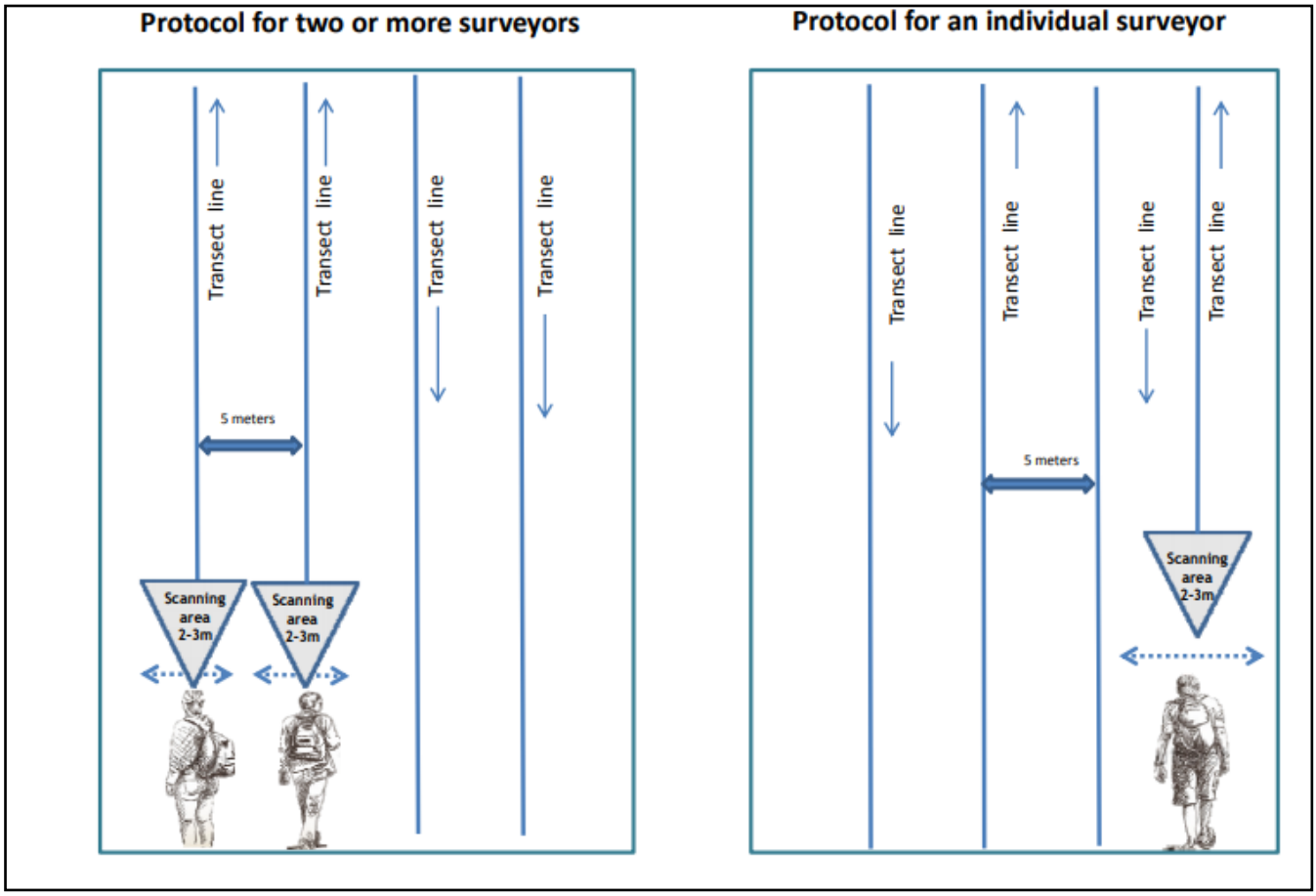
3.2.1 Mazama Pocket Gopher Screening

In compliance with the USFWS and City of Tumwater (2018) Mazama Pocket Gopher Screening Protocols:

- The study has occurred during the prescribed work window of June 1 to October 31.
- A qualified biologist performed the screenings that has been trained and certified by the USFWS.
- The entire study area was evaluated, not just a project footprint.
- The site was visited two (2) times at least 30 days apart.
- Data was recorded on datasheets and provided in **Appendix E**.
- The areas of the property covered under the screening survey is illustrated in **Figure 2**.
- The ground was easily visible.

The site evaluation was conducted utilizing City of Tumwater (2018) & USFWS recommended protocol for one (1) surveyor (**Insert 1**). The search pattern had been performed along five (5) meter transects, including brushy and treed areas, examined for any evidence of mounding activity created by the Mazama pocket gopher.

Insert 1. Transect Illustrations



The detailed field methodology is in compliance with the USFWS Site Inspection Protocol and Procedures: Mazama Pocket Gopher as follows:

1. The survey crew orients themselves with the layout of the property using aerial maps and strategizes their route for walking through the property.
2. Start GPS to record survey route.
3. Walk the survey transects methodically, slowly walking a straight line and scanning an area approximately 2-3 meters to the left and right as you walk, looking for mounds. Transects should be no more than five (5) meters apart when conducted by a single individual.
4. If the survey is performed by a team, walk together in parallel lines approximately 5 meters apart while you are scanning left to right for mounds.
5. At each mound found, stop and identify it as a MPG or mole mound. If it is a MPG mound, identify it as a singular mound or a group (3 mounds or more) on a data sheet to be submitted to the City.
6. Record all positive MPG mounds, likely MPG mounds, and MPG mound groups in a GPS unit that provides a date, time, georeferenced point, and other required information in County GPS data instruction for each MPG mound. Submit GPS data in a form acceptable to the City.
7. Photograph all MPG mounds or MPG mound groups. At a minimum, photograph MPG mounds or MPG mound groups representative of MPG detections on site.
8. Photos of mounds should include one that has identifiable landscape features for reference. In order to accurately depict the presence of gopher activity on a specific property, the following series of photos should be submitted to the City:
    a. At least one up-close photo to depict mound characteristics
    b. At least one photo depicting groups of mounds as a whole (when groups are encountered).
    c. At least one photo depicting gopher mounds with recognizable landscape features in the background, at each location where mounds are detected on a property
    d. Photos can be taken with the GPS unit or a separate, camera, preferably a camera with locational features (latitude, longitude)
    e. Photo point description or noteworthy landscape or other features to aid in relocation. Additional photos to be considered
    f. The approximate building footprint location from at least two cardinal directions.
    g. Landscape photos to depict habitat type and in some cases to indicate why not all portions of a property require gopher screening.
9. Describe and/or quantify what portion and proportion of the property was screened, and record your survey route and any MPG mounds found on either an aerial or parcel map.

10. If MPG mounds are observed on a site, that day's survey effort should continue until the entire site is screened and all mounds present identified, but additional site visits are not required.

Soils known to be associated with the Mazama pocket gopher are listed in **Insert 2**.

Insert 2. Mazama pocket gopher soils

Table 1. Soils known to be associated with Mazama pocket gopher occupancy.

Mazama Pocket Gopher Preference	Soil Type
More Preferred (formerly High and Medium Preference Soils)	Nisqually loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes Nisqually loamy fine sand, 3 to 15 percent slopes Spanaway-Nisqually complex, 2 to 10 percent slopes Cagey loamy sand Indianola loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes Spanaway gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes Spanaway gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 15% slopes
Less Preferred (formerly Low Preference Soils)	Alderwood gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes Alderwood gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes Everett very gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes Everett very gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes Indianola loamy sand, 3 to 15 percent slopes Kapowsin silt loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes McKenna gravelly silt loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes Norma fine sandy loam Norma silt loam Spana gravelly loam Spanaway stony sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes Spanaway stony sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes Yelm fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes Yelm fine sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes

3.2.2 Prairie Plant Screening

Prairie plant screening methodology generally follows the Thurston County (April 2018) Draft Guidelines for HCP Interim Prairie Screening Process and the Thurston County (2020) Community Planning Field Screening Guidelines for Prairie Habitat.

3.3 WDFW Management Recommendations

Management recommendations are designed to maintain and enhance the integrity of Mazama pocket gopher populations and habitats. Management recommendations for important habitats and species should be based on the *Management Recommendations for Priority Habitats and Species* (1991) document created by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) as amended.

Specific WDFW Management Recommendations for development projects include but are not limited to the following:

- Avoidance unless no alternative exists
- Minimize impacts to occupied habitat
- Mitigate unavoidable impacts
- Removal of woody species

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Background Review

4.1.1 Thurston County Geodata Soils

Two (2) soil types are mapped in the Study Area (**Table 2**). Two (2) more preferred gopher soils and two (2) prairie soils are mapped in the study area (**Appendix B & C; Table 2**).

Table 2. Thurston County Geodata Soils

Soil Unit	Prairie Soil	Gopher Soil	Preference	Comments
Nisqually loamy fine sand, 0-3%	Yes	Yes	More Preferred	Majority of the Study Area
Cagy loamy sand	Yes	Yes	More Preferred	Small portion on western edge of study area

4.2 Field Results

4.2.1 Mazama Pocket Gopher Site Screenings

No positive confirmation of mounds created by the Mazama pocket gopher have been identified in the study area during the gopher screenings. No fresh pocket gopher activity was found during the 2020 pocket gopher screenings within the study area.

The study area is under heavy agricultural activity and has been for decades. The study area was in various stages of agricultural activities, including harvest, fertilization, and thatching, during the site evaluation (**Appendix A, Photos 15-22**).

Mounds created by the Mazama pocket gopher: 1) are crescent or oddly-shaped, 2) contain a plugged tunnel opening that extends diagonally underground from the mound edge, 3) exhibit a fine texture, and are 4) typically in a scattered distribution.

Mole mounds have centrally-located tunnel entrances that extend vertically below the surface, blocky texture, an in-line distribution pattern, and have a conical shape.

4.2.2 Mazama Pocket Gopher Habitat Evaluation

Potential low quality Mazama pocket gopher habitat occurs within the study area.
Preferred gopher habitat consists prairie ecosystems. No prairie ecosystem has been identified in the Study Area. Soils that are "More Preferred" by Mazama pocket gophers are mapped over the majority of the Study Area. However, soils are highly altered and disturbed through decades of high intensity agricultural practices (**Appendix A, Photos 15-22**). Because high intensity agricultural activities, the Study Area only provides low quality continually disturbed habitat opportunity for this prairie species.

4.2.3 Prairie Plant Survey Results

No areas satisfied the definition of prairie habitat. No Prairie Habitat was identified in the Study Area during the EnviroVector site evaluations. No individual prairie plants have been identified in the Study Area during this study.

Plant species identified during the prairie survey are included in **Table 3**.

Table 3. Plant Species Identified Onsite

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	NATIVITY	PRAIRIE PLANT
HERBS & GRASSES			
Kentucky blue grass	*Agrostis Pretensis*	Introduced	No
Tall fescue	*Festuca arundinacea*	Introduced	No
Velvet grass	*Holcus lanatus*	Introduced	No
Alaska brome	*Bromus sitchensis*	Native	No
Common plantain	*Plantago lancelata*	Introduced	No
Oxeye daisy	*Leucanthemum vulgare*	Introduced	No
Sweet vernal grass	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*	Introduced	No
Hairy cat's ear	*Hypochaeris radicata*	Introduced	No
Saint John's wort	*Hypericum perforatum*	Introduced	No
Foxglove	*Digitalis purpurea*	Introduced	No
Lady's purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*	Introduced	No
American vetch	*Vicia americana*	Native	No
Dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*	Introduced	No
Leafy spurge	*Euphorbia esula*	Introduced	No
Western bracken fern	*Pteridium aquilinum*	Native	No
Fireweed	*Epilobium angustifolium*	Native	No
Orchard grass	*Dactylis glomerata*	Introduced	No
Colonial bentgrass	*Agrostis tenuis*	Introduced	No
Evergreen blackberry	*Rubus laciniatus*	Introduced	No
English holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	Introduced	No
Scot's broom	*Cytisus scoparius*	Introduced	No
Himalayan blackberry	*Rubus discolor*	Introduced	No
Bull thistle	*Cirsium vulgare*	Introduced	No
Canadian thistle	*Cirsium arvense*	Introduced	No
Purple dead nettle	*Lamium purpureum*	Introduced	No
White clover	*Trifolium repens*	Introduced	No
Small-fruited lupine	*Lupinus polycarpus*	Introduced	No
Ryegrass	*Lolium perenne*	Introduced	No
Dovesfoot geranium	*Geranium molle*	Introduced	No
Lambs quarters	*Chenopodium album*	Introduced & Native varieties	No
Smooth hawksbeard	*Crepis capillaris*	Introduced	No

5.0 CONCLUSION

No positive confirmation of mounds created by the Mazama pocket gopher was recorded in the Study Area. No prairie habitats have been identified in the Study Area. The study area contains a managed plant community that requires intensive agricultural activities to achieve optimal harvest of the hay crop. The Study Area was in various stages of agricultural maintenance and harvest during the site evaluation, including fertilization (spreading manure), harvest, irrigation, and thatching. This intensive agricultural activity may discourage pocket gopher habitation.

6.0 REFERENCES

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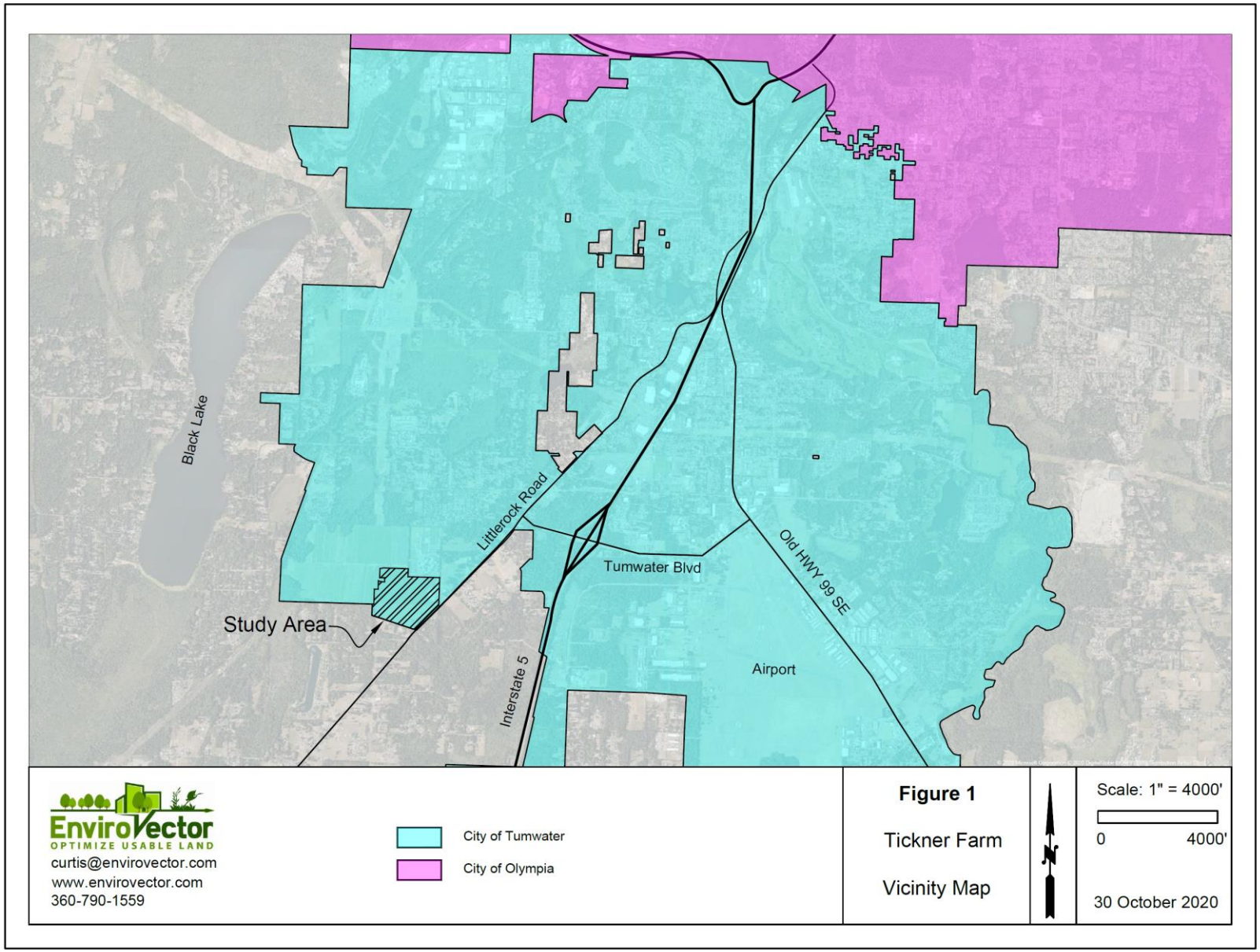
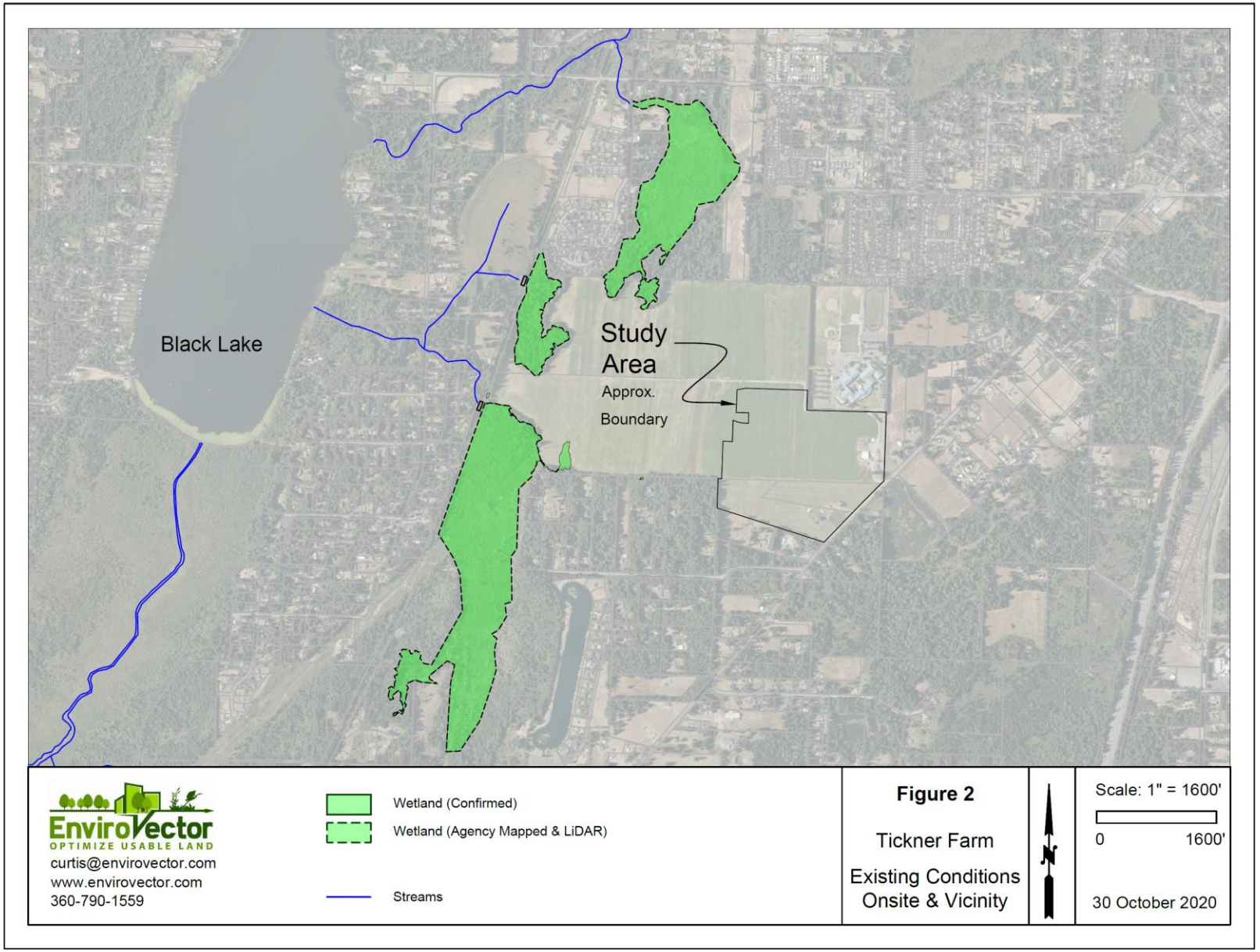
FIGURES


Black Lake
Littlerock Road
Tumwater Blvd
Old HWY 99 SE
Study Area
Interstate 5
Airport
EnviroVector
OPTIMIZE USABLE LAND
curtis@envirovector.com
www.envirovector.com
360-790-1559
City of Tumwater
City of Olympia
Figure 1
Tickner Farm
Vicinity Map
N
Scale: 1" = 4000'
0
4000'
30 October 2020


Black Lake
Study Area
Approx. Boundary
EnviroVector
OPTIMIZE USABLE LAND
curtis@envirovector.com
www.envirovector.com
360-790-1559
Wetland (Confirmed)
Wetland (Agency Mapped & LiDAR)
Streams
Figure 2
Tickner Farm
Existing Conditions Onsite & Vicinity
N
Scale: 1" = 1600'
0
1600'
30 October 2020

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360-790-1559

Figure 3

Tickner Farms

Gopher Screening & Prairie Plant

Scale: 1" = 350'

0 350'

30 October 2020

APPENDIX A

Photographs

First Screening 17, 18 & 19 June 2020

Photo 1. Study area with farm buildings, residence in background

Photo 2. Study area facing south

Photo 3. Mole mounds in study area

Photo 4. Mole mound, central tunnel, blocky texture, conical shape

Photo 5. Mole mound with barn in background

Photo 6. Manure spread on field following harvest

Photo 7. Mole mound, blocky texture, conical, barn in background

Photo 8. Mole mounds at barn

Photo 9. Mole mound, blocky texture, conical shape

Photo 10. Study area, school in background

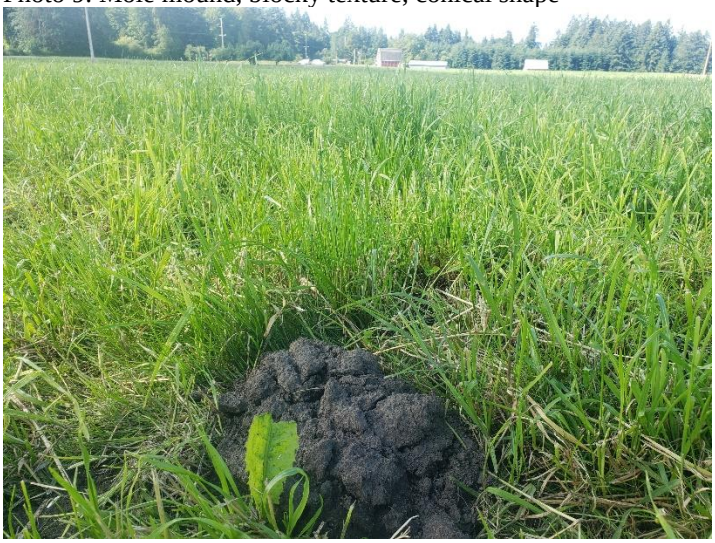


Photo 11. Mole mound, blocky texture, conical shape

Photo 12. Mole mound, blocky texture, conical shape

Photo 15. Spreading manure on field, intensive farming

Photo 16. Spreading manure on field, intensive farming

Second Screening 26, 27, & 28 August 2020

Photo 17. Spreading manure on field, intensive farming

Photo 18. Spreading manure on field, intensive farming

Photo 19. Spreading manure on field, intensive farming

Photo 20. Spreading manure on field, intensive farming

Photo 21. Harvest equipment onsite

Photo 22. Manure on fields

Photo 23. Mole mound, blocky texture, central tunnel, conical

Photo 24. Mole mound, blocky texture, central tunnel, conical

Photo 25. Mole mound with central vertical tunnel, blocky texture

Photo 26. Mole mound with central vertical tunnel, blocky texture

Plant Photos

Photo 27. White Clover (*Trifolium repens*)

Photo 28. Small flowered lupine (*Lupinus polycarpus*)

Photo 29. Hairy cats ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*)

Photo 30. Orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata*)

Photo 31. Ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*)

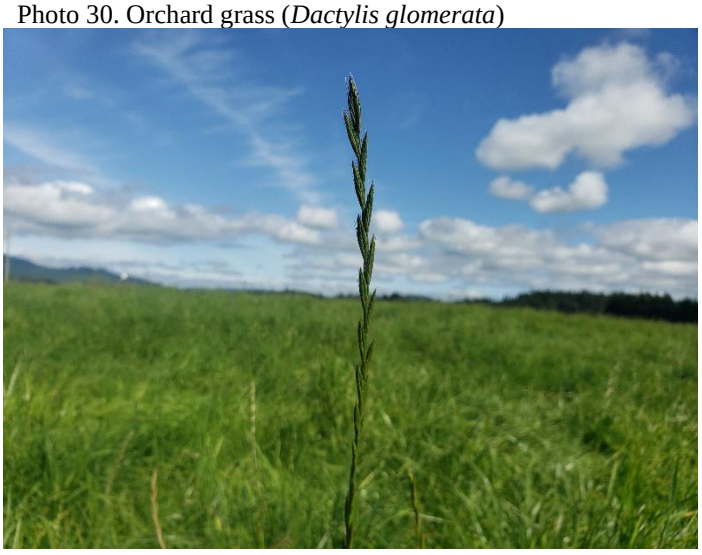


Photo 32. Ryegrass (Lolium perenne)

Photo 33. Dovesfoot geranium (*Geranium molle*)

Photo 34. Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*)

Photo 35. Purple dead nettle (*Lamium purpureum*)

Photo 36. Lambs quarters (*Chenopodium album*)

Photo 39. Hairy cats ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*)

Photo 40. Hairy cats ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*)

Photo 41. Ryegrass (Lolium perenne)

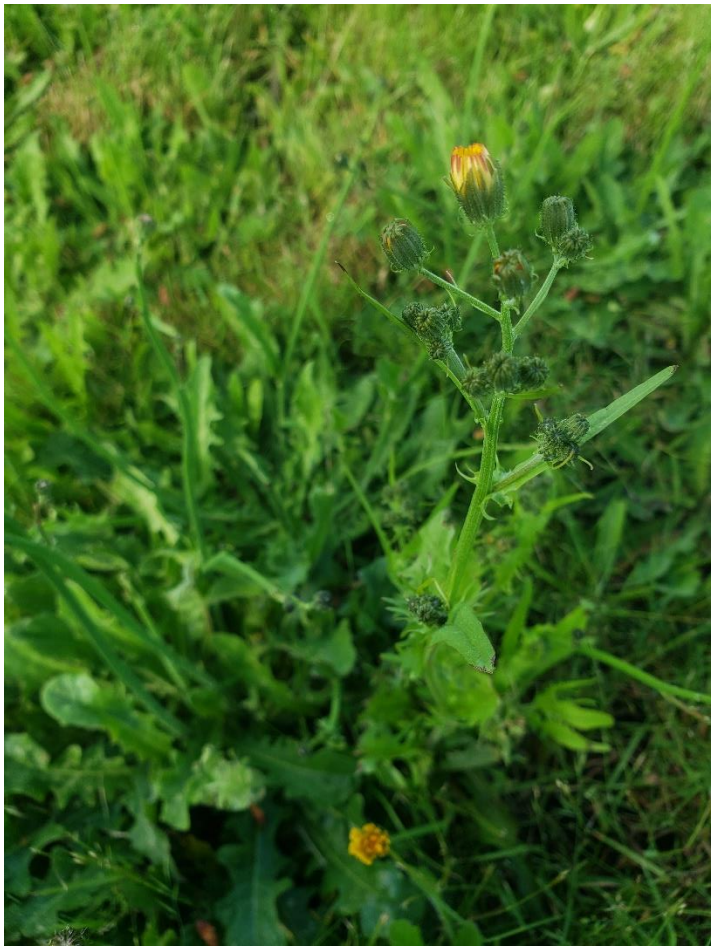
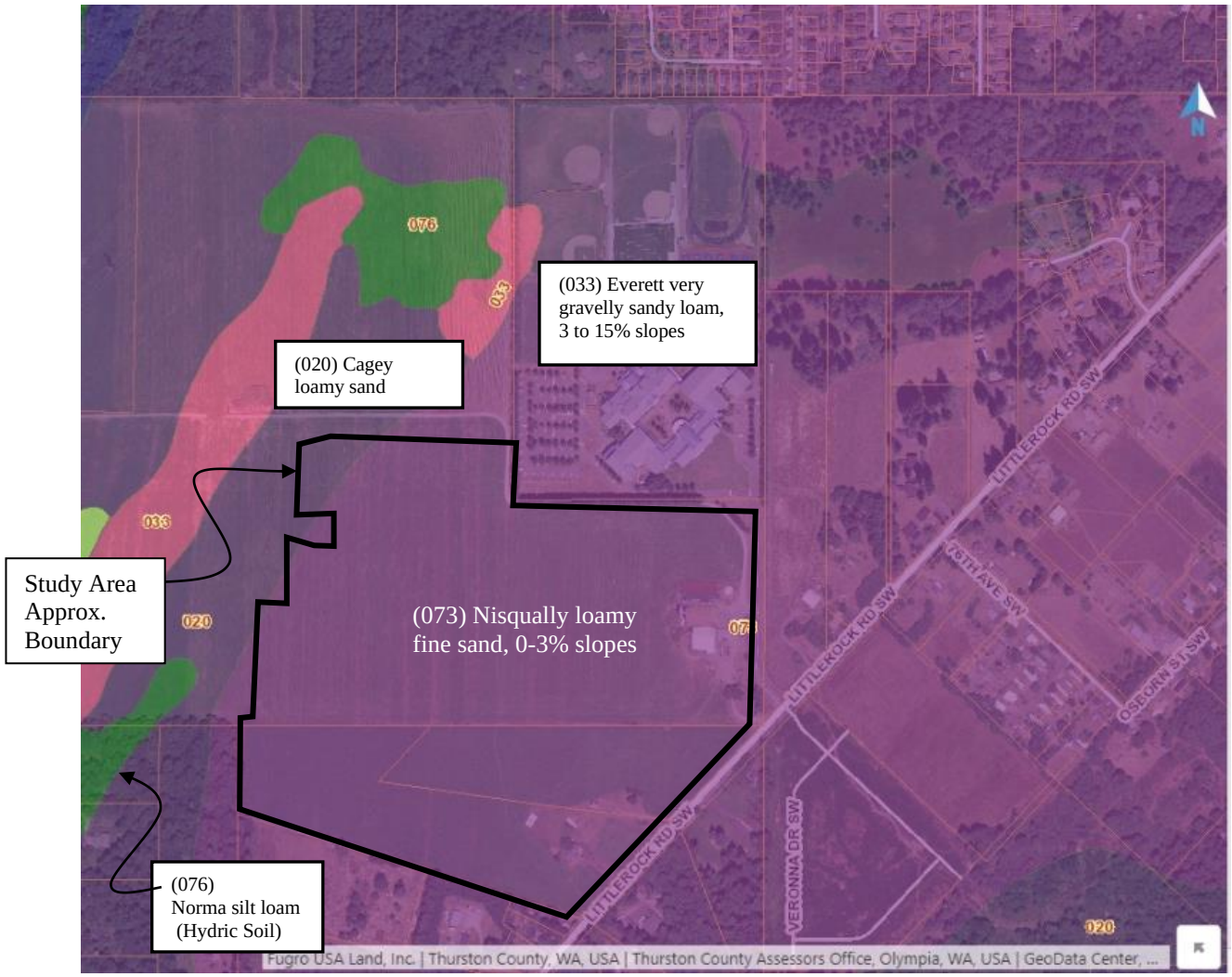


Photo 42. Smooth hawksbeard (*Crepis capillaris*)

APPENDIX B

Thurston County Geodata

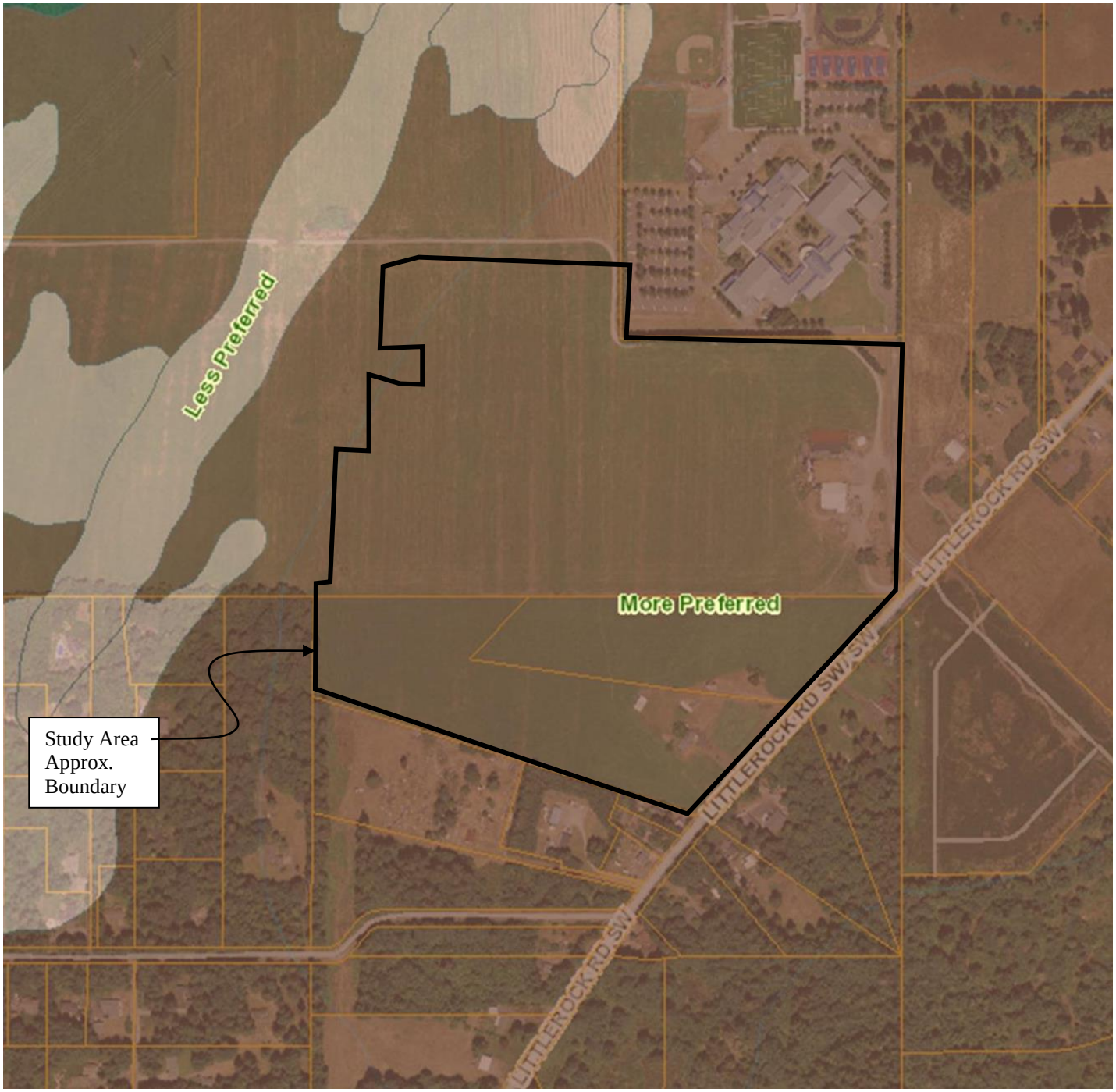
Soils


(033) Everett very gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 15% slopes
(020) Cagey loamy sand
Study Area Approx. Boundary
(073) Nisqually loamy fine sand, 0-3% slopes
(076) Norma silt loam (Hydric Soil)
LITTLEROCK RD SW
26TH AVE SW
OSBORN ST SW
VERONNA DR SW
Fugro USA Land, Inc. | Thurston County, WA, USA | Thurston County Assessors Office, Olympia, WA, USA | GeoData Center, ...

APPENDIX C

Thurston County Geodata

Preferred Gopher Soils


Less Preferred
More Preferred
Study Area Approx. Boundary
LITTLEROCK RD SW
LITTLEROCK RD SW
LITTLEROCK RD SW

APPENDIX D

City of Tumwater

Site Inspection Protocol and Procedures:

Mazama Pocket Gopher

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE DETERMINATION

TOPIC: Mazama Pocket Gopher Screening

APPROVED: _____ DATE: 7/25/18

Michael Matlock, AICP
Community Development Director

BACKGROUND: The Mazama Pocket Gopher (MPG) became a federally listed endangered species in April 2014. This memo addresses the City regulatory structure. The Endangered Species Act (ESA) is a separate regulatory structure from the Growth Management Act, the State statute the City does implement, so compliance with City regulations does not necessarily mean an applicant complies with the ESA. While the City routinely addresses questions from property owners on how to comply with its local development regulations, it does not do so with respect to the ESA.[1] ESA compliance is the property owner's responsibility.

FINDINGS: In implementing the City's critical areas ordinance (CAO), and based on analysis prepared by qualified professionals, staff have found that projects in certain areas and with certain features lack gopher habitat, so do not require CAO review by a qualified professional. While the CAO governs these issues, the below summarizes what staff have found to date.

DETERMINATION: Based on the findings above, Tumwater summarizes assessment findings for MPG presence as follows:

1. **Geographic** – Due to lack of habitat, no properties in the City north of Trosper Road have required CAO review.
2. **Vegetative Cover** – Project Sites, parcels, or portions of these sites with 30% or greater forested cover have not required CAO review, although where there are adjacent unforested and undeveloped lots exceeding 7,600 square feet (SF) in area, CAO review may be needed.
3. **Project Use Level** –
   a. Single-family, manufactured homes, and duplexes for lots 7,600 SF or less
      1) New or additions to single-family, manufactured homes, and duplexes – CAO review has typically not been required on existing lots 7,600 SF

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[1] For land owners seeking guidance on ESA compliance, while the City cannot assist, see USFWS Memorandum, Guidance on Trigger for an Incidental Take Permit Under Section 10(a)(1)(B) of the Endangered Species Act Where Occupied Habitat or Potentially Occupied Habitat is Being Modified, issued April 26, 2018.

or less in size. Unforested and undeveloped lots exceeding 7,600 SF may require CAO review.

2) Developed lots surrounded by existing development (homes, streets, storm ponds, sidewalks, etc.) that are of a similar size have not required CAO review. This would not exclude sites on the periphery areas where adjacent lands are not developed at an urban density level.

3) Single-family lots vested under RCW 58.17 and/or TMC 15.44.040 will likely not require CAO review.

b. Commercial/Industrial/Institutional

1) New or additions to buildings proposed in areas with 30% or greater forested coverage, existing impervious surfaces or significantly disturbed pervious areas (i.e. evidence of compacted gravel, formal landscape areas or other scenarios that would exclude the proposed developed area as being defined as habitat) have typically not required CAO review.

4. **Approved United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Avoidance/Mitigation Strategy** – Any projects that have consulted with USFWS and have a documented avoidance/mitigation strategy that is acceptable to USFWS can typically proceed with normal permitting.

5. **Site Screening** – Properties may be screened by a qualified professional. Alternately, USFWS may screen properties by arrangement between the property owner and USFWS. At least two screenings, no less than 30 days apart, between June 1 and October 31, are consistent with best available science to determine the presence or absence of MPG.

PRIOR GUIDANCE: This Administrative Determination supersedes and replaces the City's prior Administrative Determination on Mazama Pocket Gopher Screening Protocol dated October 31, 2017.

APPEAL: This code determination shall become effective on the above date. Any person affected by this determination may appeal this decision to the Tumwater Hearing Examiner pursuant to Chapter 18.62 of the Tumwater Municipal Code.

APPENDIX E

Datasheets

Sample Mazama Pocket Gopher Screening Field Form

Site Visit Date: 17, 18, & 19 June 2020

If 2nd or 3rd site visit, date(s) of previous visits: 26, 27, & 28 August 2020

Site Information	**Parcel #:** 12709320100, 12708410100, & Part of 09070001000 **Site/Landowner:** Tickner	
How were the data collected? (circle the method for each)	**Transect:** **(GPS)** **Aerial** **Mounds:** **(GPS)** **Aerial** **Notes:** No mounds present	
Field team names: (Note who filled out form and others conducting screening)	Julie Lewis	
Others onsite (name/affiliation)		
Site visit # (CIRCLE all that apply)	**1st** **(2nd)** **3rd**	**Notes:**
Do onsite conditions throughout the entire parcel preclude the need for MPG surveys? **(CIRCLE and DESCRIBE)**	**Yes** **(No)** **Dense woody cover (trees/shrubs) that appears to preclude any MPG use** **Impervious Compacted Graveled Flooded Slope** **Other_____** **Notes:**	
Describe ground visibility for mound detection: (CIRCLE and DESCRIBE)	**Poor Fair (Good) Notes:**	

	MPG Mounds	**Indeterminate**	**Mole Mounds**
Quantify or describe amount of MPG mounds and approx. # of mounds or groups of mounds (specify whether count is individual mounds or groups)	0	84	150
	No MPG mounds observed (CIRCLE)		

Sample Mazama Pocket Gopher Screening Field Form

Does woody vegetation onsite match aerial photo? (CIRCLE and DESCRIBE)	**(Yes)** **No – describe differences and show on parcel map/aerial:**
What portion of the property was screened? (CIRCLE and DESCRIBE)	**(All)** **Part - describe and show on parcel map/aerial:**
Notes	
Team reviewed and agreed to data recorded on form? (CIRCLE, and EXPLAIN if "No")	**(Yes)** **No** **Reviewed by: ____ ____ ____ _____ _____** **Notes:**