

HABITAT TECHNOLOGIES

May 16, 2011

Manke Lumber Company, Inc.
@ Mr. John McBride, Project Manager
1717 Marine View Drive
Tacoma, Washington 98422-4192

**RE: Habitat Management Plan - Proposed Internal Expansion
Manke Lumber Company Wood Products Facility
Parcel 4495400412, 13702 – 8th Stewart Road, City of Sumner**

Dear Mr. McBride,

As we have discussed onsite the Manke Lumber Company is proposing an expansion of an existing dry kiln within the west-central portion of the existing wood products facility. The existing wood products facility is located on Parcel 4495400412 which is approximately 27.5 acres in size, irregular in shape, and located at 13702 Stewart Road (8th Street East) within the City of Sumner, Pierce County (Figure 1). The project site is bound on the north, west, and south by existing roadways and commercial/industrial land uses; and on the east by the White River Corridor (part of Section 1, Township 20 North, Range 4 East – Lat 47.24516, Long -122.24455). The entire project site has been used and managed as a manufacturing facility for several decades consistent with the existing City of Sumner Comprehensive Plans and land use zoning. The project site is dominated by the existing wood products facility which includes existing dry kilns, wood treatment, temporary storage areas, loading and unloading areas, internal roadways and vehicle parking areas, offices, and stormwater treatment areas.

The project site is located adjacent to the White River (WRIA#10-0031), a major tributary within the Puyallup River Watershed which flows into the Puyallup River (WRIA#10-0021) near the City of Sumner and then enters Southern Puget Sound via Commencement Bay, near the City of Tacoma, Washington. The proposed expansion of an existing dry kiln is located within an area of existing development and existing impervious surfaces already serviced by the existing onsite stormwater treatment areas. The proposed expansion would not require significant modification of the project site and would connect to the northern end of an existing dry kiln. The area of the proposed expansion is also isolated from the White River Corridor offsite to the east by approximately 250 feet with existing buildings, temporary storage areas, and internal roadways (see attached photos).

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

NATIONAL WETLAND INVENTORY

The National Wetland Inventory (NWI) mapping completed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was reviewed as a part of this assessment (Figure 2). This mapping resource did not identify any wetlands or streams within the project site. This mapping resource did identify the White River generally along the eastern boundary of the project site.

STATE OF WASHINGTON PRIORITY HABITATS AND SPECIES

The State of Washington Priority Habitats and Species (PHS) Mapping was reviewed as a part of this assessment (Figure 3). This mapping resource did not identify any priority habitats or priority species within the project site. This mapping resource also did not identify the White River adjacent to the project site. Priority habitats were identified offsite to the north and offsite to the east generally along the White River Corridor.

STATE OF WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

The State of Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) mapping was reviewed as a part of this assessment (Figure 4). This mapping resource did not identify any streams within the project site. This mapping resource did identify the White River along the eastern boundary of the project site. The White River was identified to provide habitats for a variety of salmonid and non-salmonid fish species.

STATE OF WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The State of Washington Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) mapping was reviewed as a part of this assessment (Figure 5). This mapping resource did not identify any streams within the project site. This mapping resource did identify the White River along the eastern boundary of the project site along with a small Type A Wetland. The White River was identified as a Type S Water (shoreline of the state).

CITY OF SUMNER MAPPING

The City of Sumner inventory mapping was reviewed as a part of this assessment. The updated version of this mapping resource did not identify any wetlands within the project site (Figure 6). This mapping identified the White River along the eastern boundary of the project site.

WASHINGTON STATE NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM

The Washington State Natural Heritage Program was reviewed as a part of this assessment. This resource did not identify any high quality, undisturbed wetland or a wetland that supports state Threatened, Endangered, or Sensitive plant species within the Section/Township/Range of the project site.

ONSITE ANALYSIS

CRITERIA FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITATS AREAS

Fish and wildlife habitat areas are defined by the City of Sumner as those areas identified as being of critical importance to maintenance of fish, wildlife, or plant species, including (16.56.050):

- A. Areas with which federally or state-listed endangered, threatened, or sensitive species of fish, wildlife, or plants have a primary association;
- B. Areas with habitats and species of local importance, including the following:
 1. Areas with which state-listed monitor or candidate species or federally listed candidate species have a primary association, and which, if altered, may reduce the likelihood that the species will maintain and reproduce over the long term;
 2. Special habitat areas which may provide specific habitats which certain animals and plants require such as breeding habitat, winter range, and movement corridors;
- C. Naturally occurring ponds under 20 acres and their submerged aquatic beds that provide fish and wildlife habitat;
- D. Waters of the state, including all water bodies classified by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources water typing classification system as detailed in WAC 222-16-031;
- E. State natural area preserves and natural resource conservation areas.

Fish and wildlife habitat areas also include wetlands. Wetlands are transitional areas between aquatic and upland habitats. In general terms, wetlands are lands where the extent and duration of saturation with water is the primary factor determining the nature of soil development and the types of plant and animal communities living in the soil and on its surface (Cowardin, et al., 1979). Wetlands are defined as ponds of 20 acres or less, including their submerged aquatic beds, and those lands defined as wetland under the Federal Clean Water Act, 33 USC 1251 et seq., and rules promulgated pursuant thereto and shall be those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturate soil conditions.

STUDY METHODS

Habitat Technologies completed an onsite assessment on May 2, 2011. In addition, Habitat Technologies has completed a number of prior assessments for adjacent parcels over the past several years and a variety of fish and wildlife assessments within the White River Corridor. Staff at Habitat Technologies had also completed a number of stream corridor assessments along the White River and its tributaries dating back to 1979. Many of these assessments of the Whiter River and its tributaries are

documented within unpublished quarterly and annual reports prepared by the Puyallup Nation Fisheries Management Division between 1979 and 1989. The objective of the 2011 assessment was to characterize habitats within and immediately adjacent to the project site.

FIELD OBSERVATION

The project site was accessed via Stewart Road which formed the northern boundary of the project site. The entire project site had undergone prior land use manipulations which have focused on the establishment and maintenance of a wood products facility. The entire project site had been filled with imported fill materials several decades ago. A variety of buildings, temporary storage areas, and internal roadways were then constructed throughout the site. One of the primary elements during construction had been the establishment and management of a stormwater collection, detention, and treatment system. The majority of the perimeter of the project site had also been established by a cyclone fence.

The areas to the north, west, and south had also been filled as a part of prior land use actions which have included the development of public and private roadways, the development of utility corridors, and the commercial/industrial development of adjacent parcels.

The White River Corridor was located directly to the east of the project site. This corridor included a narrow strip of vegetation between the eastern fenced boundary of the project site and the ordinary high water mark of the White River. This strip of vegetation had been managed at one time as a part of the flood protection efforts of the Inter-County River Improvement District and was dominated by a deciduous forest plant community with a dense understory of blackberries (*Rubus* spp.). Observed species included red alder (*Alnus rubra*), black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus procera*), evergreen blackberry (*Rubus laciniatus*), willow (*Salix* spp.), vine maple (*Acer circinatum*), red osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), rose (*Rosa* spp.), and Scots broom (*Cytisus scoparius*). This vegetated strip created a buffer between the White River Corridor and the project site.

WETLAND AND DRAINAGE CORRIDOR DETERMINATION

As observed onsite no portion of the project site met the criteria for designation as “wetland.” In addition, no portion of the project site met the criteria for designation as “stream.”

White River: The White River was identified within a well established corridor along the eastern boundary of the project site. This river is defined as a Type S Water by the WDNR and as a “shoreline of the State” within the City of Sumner Shoreline Master Program. As noted by GeoEngineers (2003) throughout the lower reaches of the White River adjacent to the project site the river is entrenched, and thus throughout the project

site the White River is detached from its floodplain. Flow patterns within the White River adjacent to the project site are also modified by the constriction of the Stewart Road roadway and by the placement and management of revetments.

FISH AND WILDLIFE OBSERVATIONS

The project site is generally flat and has been actively managed as a wood products facility for several decades. As such, the project site is generally void of plants except for the occasional weed or the growth of blackberries along the perimeter fence. A few wildlife species common to urbanized areas were observed onsite during the May 2, 2011 assessment. Since the project site is bounded on the north, west, and south by existing roadways and commercial/light industrial land use the majority of the observed fish and wildlife habitats were offsite and associated with the White River Corridor along the eastern boundary of the project site.

Avian species observed onsite included American crow (*Corvus brachynchos*), song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), and starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*). Additional avian species that may utilize the project site include rock dove (*Columbia livia*), violet green swallow (*Tachycineta thalassina*), and house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*). While the onsite habitats are very limited a few of these species may nest within the onsite buildings. Avian species reasonably expected based on existing habitats along the White River Corridor to the east of the project site would include bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), American robin (*Turdus migratorius*), dark eyed junco (*Junco hyemalis*), red tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), merlin (*Falco columbarius*), Western screech owl (*Otus kennicotti*), barn owl (*Tyto alba*), common raven (*Corvus corax*), great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*), green backed heron (*Butorides striatus*), red winged blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), Brewer's blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*), marsh wren (*Cistothorus palustris*), rufous hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*), cedar waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*), common yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*), mourning dove (*Zenaidura macroura*), Northern flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), black capped chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*), tree swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*), barn swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), Steller's jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*), purple finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*), American goldfinch (*Carduelis tristis*), cliff swallow (*Hirundo pyrrhonota*), evening grosbeak (*Coccothraustes vespertina*), dipper (*Cinclus mexicanus*), common mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), American wigeon (*Anas americana*), teal (*Anas spp.*), Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*), bufflehead (*Bucephala albeola*), common merganser (*Mergus merganser*), hooded merganser (*Lophodytes susullatus*), double crested cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*), common snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*), gull (*Larus spp.*), and belted kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*).

While a few small mammals may get under the perimeter fence and raid the garbage cans, the project site did not provide habitats for mammal species. However, mammal species reasonably expected based on existing habitats within the White River Corridor adjacent to the project site would include coyote (*Canis latrans*), black tailed deer

(*Odocoileus hemionus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), opossum (*Didelphis virginianus*), skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), eastern gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), Townsend mole (*Scapanus townsendii*), eastern cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*), house mouse (*Mus musculus*), voles (*Microtus* spp.), Norway rat (*Rattus norvegicus*), shrew (*Sorex* spp.), and bats (*Myotis* spp.).

The project site did not provide direct habitats suitable for amphibians or fish species. However, common garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*) may potentially utilize the project site.

No direct population assessments of fish species within the White River were completed as a part of this assessment. However, fish species within this portion of the White River has been documented to include a wide range of salmonid and non-salmonid species. Documented species within the White River include Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*), pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*), chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*), sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*), rainbow/steelhead trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarkii*), native char/bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*), whitefish (*Prosopium* spp.), sculpin (*Cottus* spp.), sucker (*Catostomus* spp.), threespine stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*), American shad (*Alosa sapidissima*), and Western brook lamprey (*Lampetra richardsoni*) (Puyallup Nation unpublished, Berger 2009, Williams et al. 1975, Kerwin 1999).

MOVEMENT CORRIDORS

The project site was almost completely fenced around the perimeter and does not provide a movement corridor for mammals. The project site is also surrounded by existing commercial/industrial developments and public roadways to the north, west, and south. The White River located offsite to the eastern and of the project site provides a movement corridor (migratory and seasonal) for aquatic and terrestrial species. In addition, the project site is within the seasonal migratory pathways for a variety of passerine birds.

STATE PRIORITY SPECIES

No species identified by the State of Washington as "Priority Species" were observed onsite or potentially may utilize the project site. However, a number of priority species were identified associated with the White River Corridor offsite to the east. Priority species require protective measures for their survival due to their population status, sensitivity to habitat alteration, and/or recreational, commercial, or tribal importance.

Game Species: "Game species" are regulated by the State of Washington through recreational hunting bag limits, harvest seasons, and harvest area restrictions. Observed or documented "game species" along the White River Corridor adjacent to the project site included black-tailed deer, mourning dove, common mallard, American wigeon, teal, bufflehead, common merganser, hooded merganser,

Canada goose, Chinook salmon, pink salmon, coho salmon, chum salmon, sockeye salmon, native char/bull trout, rainbow/steelhead trout, and cutthroat trout.

State Candidate: State Candidate species are presently under review by the State of Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) for possible listing as endangered, threatened, or sensitive. No species were identified to utilize the limited habitats within the project site. Observed or documented State Candidate species along the White River Corridor adjacent to the project site include merlin, Chinook salmon, and native char/bull trout.

State Monitored: State Monitored species are native to Washington but require habitat that has limited availability, are indicators of environmental quality, require further assessment, have unresolved taxonomy, may be competing with other species of concern, or have significant popular appeal. No species listed as State Monitored were identified to utilize the project site. Observed or documented State Monitored species along the White River Corridor adjacent to the project site include great blue heron, green backed heron, osprey, and Western brook lamprey.

State Sensitive: State Sensitive species are native to Washington, are vulnerable to decline, and are likely to become endangered or threatened throughout a significant portion of its range without cooperative management or removal of threats. No State Sensitive species were observed as a part of this assessment. However, a single State Sensitive species – bald eagle – has been documented along the Puyallup and White River Corridors, and the Lake Tapps Area. As such, this species may occasionally overfly the area of the project site and hunt the White River Corridor.

State Threatened: State Threatened species are species native to the state of Washington and are likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout a significant portion of its range within the state without cooperative management or removal of threats. The project site did not provide critical habitats for State Threatened species.

State Endangered: State endangered species are species native to the state of Washington and are seriously threatened with extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range within the state. The project site did not provide critical habitats for State Endangered species.

FEDERALLY LISTED SPECIES

The project site has not been documented to provide critical habitats for federally listed species. Three federally listed salmonid fish species are documented within the White River System. Puget Sound Chinook salmon, Puget Sound Steelhead trout, and native char/bull trout are listed as “threatened” pursuant to Endangered Species Act (ESA). Two additional salmonid species – pink salmon and coho salmon – are noted as Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) species and listed pursuant to the Magnuson-Stevens

Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA), as amended by the Sustainable Fisheries Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-267).

A single, federally listed species of concern – bald eagle – has been documented along the Puyallup and White River Corridors, and the Lake Tapps Area. As such, this species may occasionally overfly the area of the project site. However, the project site did not provide critical habitats for this species.

SPECIES	ESA STATUS	EFH LISTED	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT
Puget Sound Chinook salmon <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Threatened	Yes	None onsite. Critical habitat present in adjacent White River.
Puget Sound Steelhead trout <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Threatened	-	None onsite. Critical habitat present in adjacent White River.
Native char/bull trout <i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	Threatened	-	None onsite. Critical habitat present in adjacent White River.
Pink salmon <i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i>	no	Yes	None onsite. Critical habitat present in adjacent White River.
Coho salmon <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	no	Yes	None onsite. Critical habitat present in adjacent White River.
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Concern	-	None onsite. Critical habitat present in adjacent White River.

SELECTED SITE DEVELOPMENT ACTION

The *Selected Site Development Action* proposes an expansion of an existing dry kiln within the west-central portion of the existing wood products facility (Figure 7). As noted above the entire project site has been developed into the existing wood products facility for several decades and the proposed expansion is within an area presently dominated by prior gravel fill and utilized for temporary wood products storage. The proposed expansion would allow for additional onsite capacity within the existing kiln operations without significant modifications to existing facilities.

ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT IMPACTS

As noted above the entire project site has been actively managed as a wood products facility for several decades. The project site is almost completely enclosed with a perimeter fence and does not provide significant habitats suitable to fish or wildlife species.

The proposed expansion of the existing dry kiln facilities would be accomplished within an area already dominated by imported fill material and existing managed wood storage area. In addition, both the present condition and the proposed condition would be part of the existing stormwater management facilities.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT EFFECTS

The proposed expansion of the dry kiln would **not** be reasonably expected to create direct or indirect effects to identified habitats associated with critical fish or wildlife species as identified by the City of Sumner within 16.56.050.

Flood Storage Volume: The entire project site has been filled and managed as a wood products facility for several decades. The proposed action would expand an existing dry kiln within an area already part of the existing facility. As such, the proposed action would not be reasonably expected to adversely impact existing site conditions or result in a significant lost of flood volume storage across the site.

Water Quality: The entire project site is served by an existing stormwater collection, detention, and treatment system. The proposed action would expand an existing dry kiln within an area already part of the existing facility. As such, the proposed action would not be reasonably expected to adversely impact existing site conditions or result in a significant adverse impact to local water quality.

Critical Habitats: The entire project site has been filled and managed as a wood products facility for several decades. The proposed action would expand an existing dry kiln within an area already part of the existing facility. More importantly, the project site does not provide critical habitats for fish or wildlife species. As such, the proposed action would not be reasonably expected to adversely impact critical habitats. In addition, the proposed dry kiln expansion area is approximately 250 feet west of the White River Corridor and the area between the expansion area and the White River Corridor includes existing buildings, temporary storage areas, and internal roadways

Light and Noise: The entire project site has been filled and managed as a wood products facility for several decades. The proposed action would expand an existing dry kiln within an area already part of the existing facility. The project site is also well served by local and regional transportation corridors. All construction related vehicle and equipment shall be maintained following Best Management Practices.

As such, the proposed action would not be reasonably expected to adversely impact existing site conditions or result in a significant adverse impact to light and noise.

INTERDEPENDENT AND INTERRELATED EFFECTS

The proposed expansion of the dry kiln would **not** be reasonably expected to create interdependent or interrelated effects to identified habitats associated with critical fish or wildlife species as identified by the City of Sumner within 16.56.050.

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

The proposed expansion of the dry kiln would **not** be reasonably expected to create cumulative effects to identified habitats associated with critical fish or wildlife species as identified by the City of Sumner within 16.56.050.

EFFECTS DETERMINATION ON LISTED SPECIES

SPECIES	STATUS IN PROJECT AREA	PROJECT EFFECTS
Puget Sound Chinook salmon <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	ESA listed “threatened.” Project site does not provide direct critical habitats. This species is documented within the White River offsite to the east.	“no effect”
Puget Sound Steelhead trout <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	ESA listed “threatened.” Project site does not provide direct habitats. This species is documented within the White River offsite to the east.	“no effect”
Native char - Bull trout <i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	ESA listed “threatened.” Project site does not provide direct habitats. This species is documented within the White River offsite to the east.	“no effect”
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	ESA listed “species of concern.” Project site does not provide direct habitats. This species is documented within the White River offsite to the east.	“no effect”
Pink salmon <i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i>	EFH listed species. Project site does not provide direct habitats. This species is documented within the White River offsite to the east.	“no effect”
Coho salmon <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	EFH listed species. Project site does not provide direct habitats. This species is documented within the White River offsite to the east.	“no effect”

HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN

The implementation of the *Selected Site Development Action* avoids jeopardy to ESA and EFH listed species along with other identified priority species. The selected development does not appreciably increase the risks to the species' potential for survival or to the species' potential for recovery. The implementation of the selected site development action also avoids destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat for ESA and EFH listed species and other identified priority species.

Since the *Selected Site Development Action* avoids potential adverse impacts and would be completed within an area already developed and managed as a part of the existing wood products facility no compensatory mitigation actions appear required.

STANDARD OF CARE

This document has been completed by Habitat Technologies for use by the Manke Lumber Company, Inc. Prior to extensive site planning, this document should be reviewed and verified by the City of Sumner and potentially other resource and permitting agencies. Habitat Technologies has provided professional services that are in accordance with the degree of care and skill generally accepted in the nature of the work accomplished. No other warranties are expressed or implied. Habitat Technologies is not responsible for design costs incurred before this document is approved by the appropriate resource and permitting agencies.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Thomas D. Deming", with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Thomas D. Deming
Professional Wetland Scientist

FIGURES

The map features are approximate and are intended only to provide an indication of said feature. Additional areas that have not been mapped may be present. This is not a survey. The orthophotos and other data may not align. Pierce County and Habitat Technologies assume no liability for variations ascertained by actual survey. All data is expressly provided AS IS and WITH ALL FAULTS. Pierce County and Habitat Technologies make no warranty of fitness for a particular purpose.

Map Legend

- Roads
- Major Roads
- Highlighted Tax Parcels
- Tax Parcels
- County - 2008 - Ortho

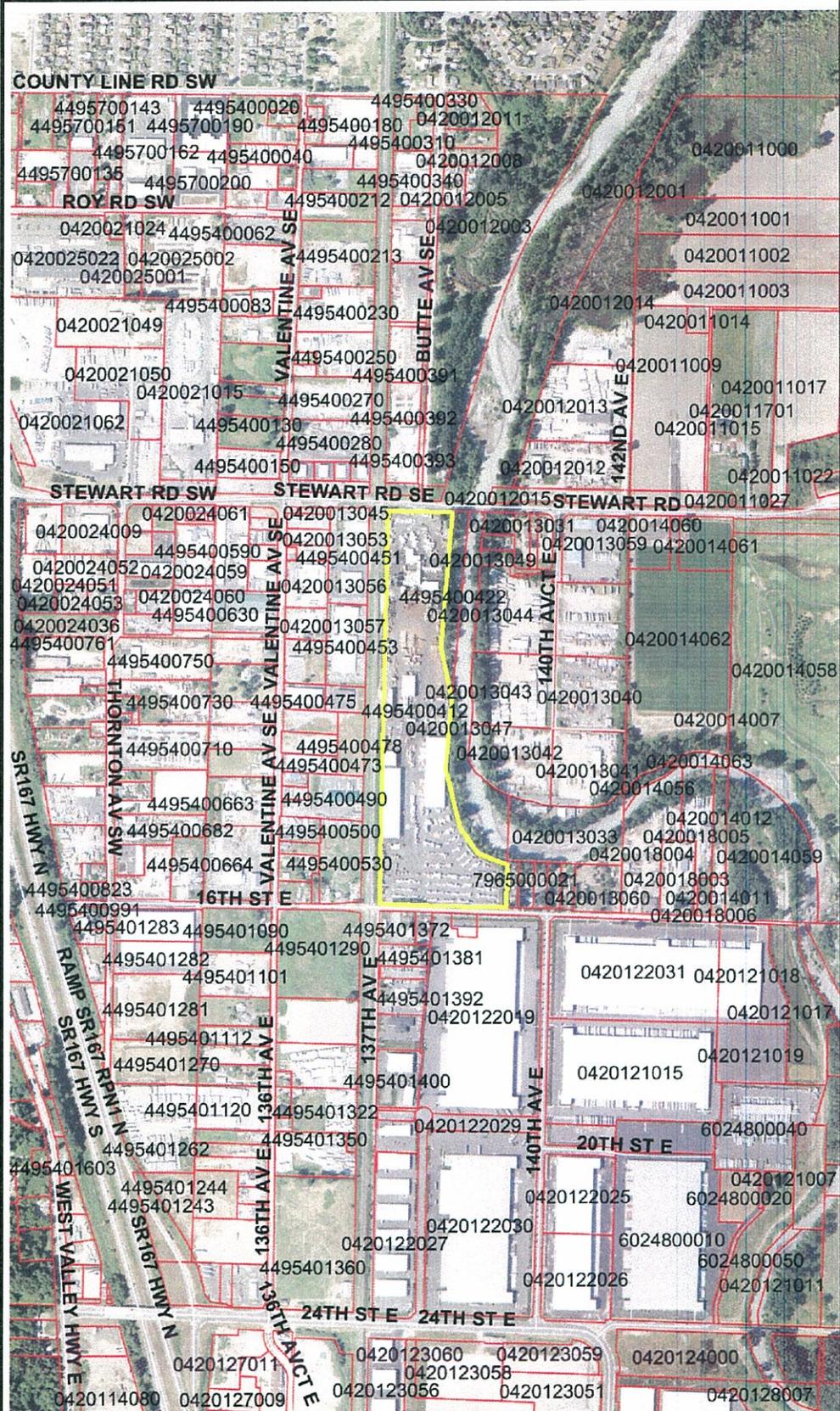
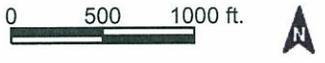
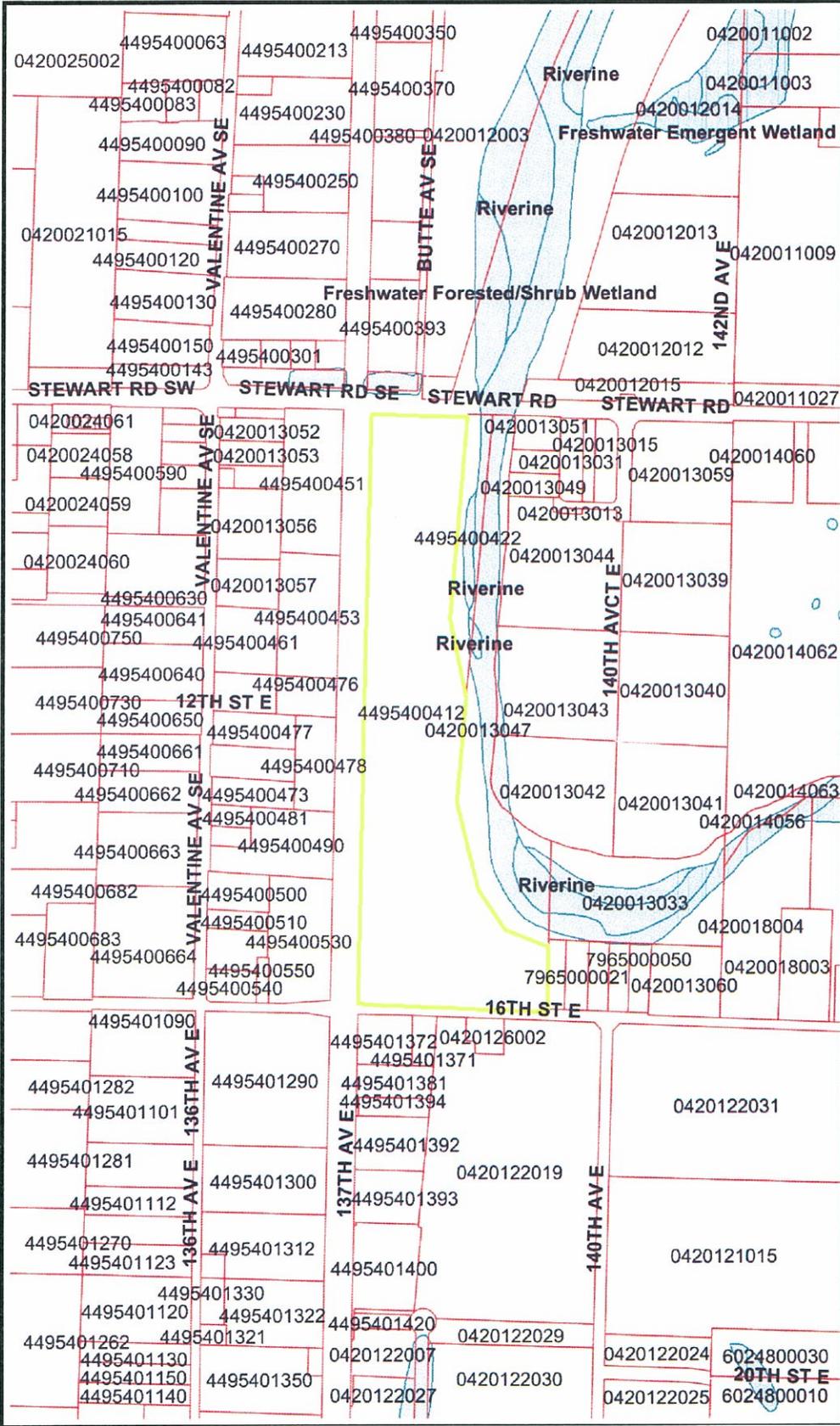


Figure 1 Site Vicinity



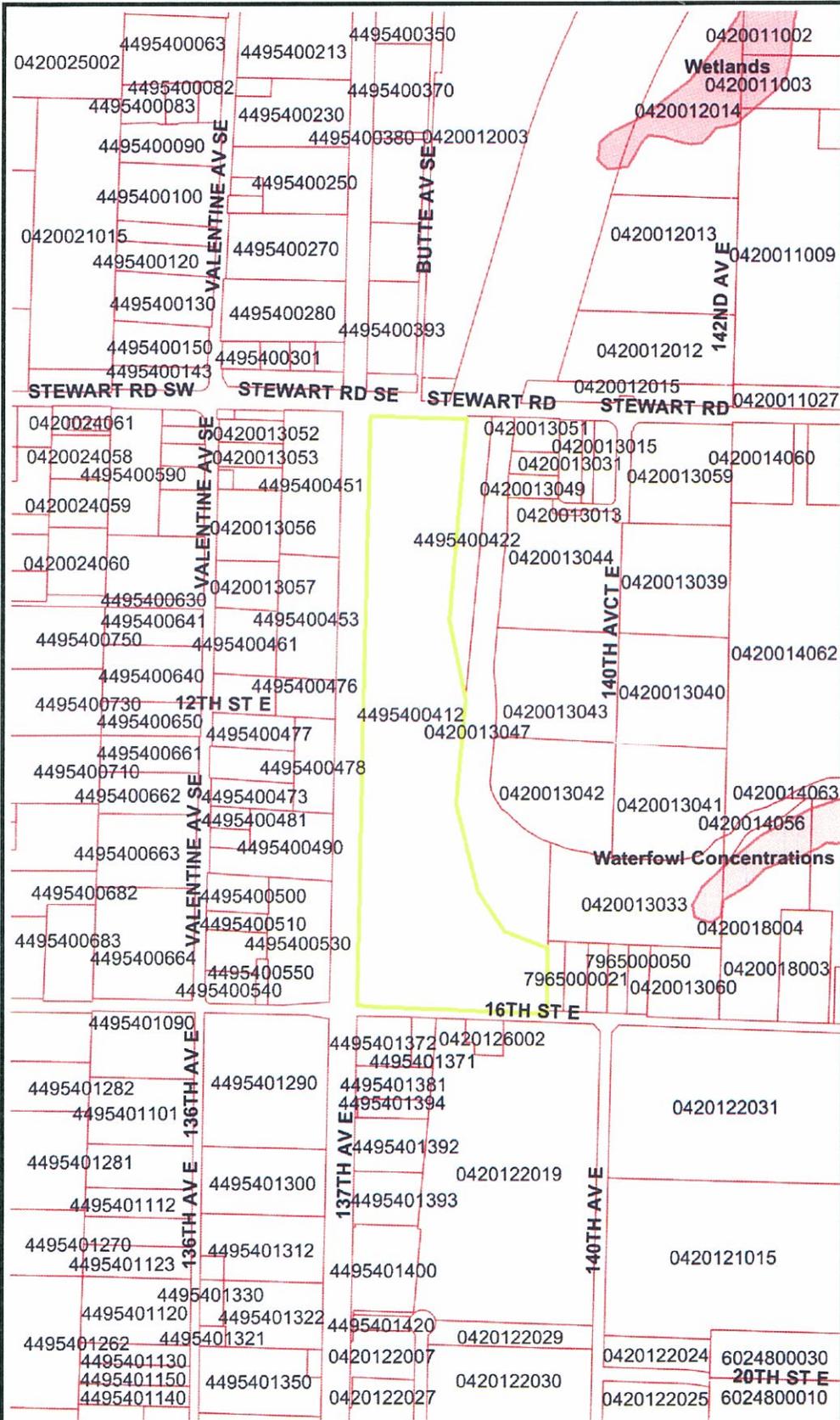


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- Map Legend**
- Roads
 - Major Roads
 - Highlighted Tax Parcels
 - Tax Parcels
 - National Wetlands Inventory

Figure 2 NWI Mapping



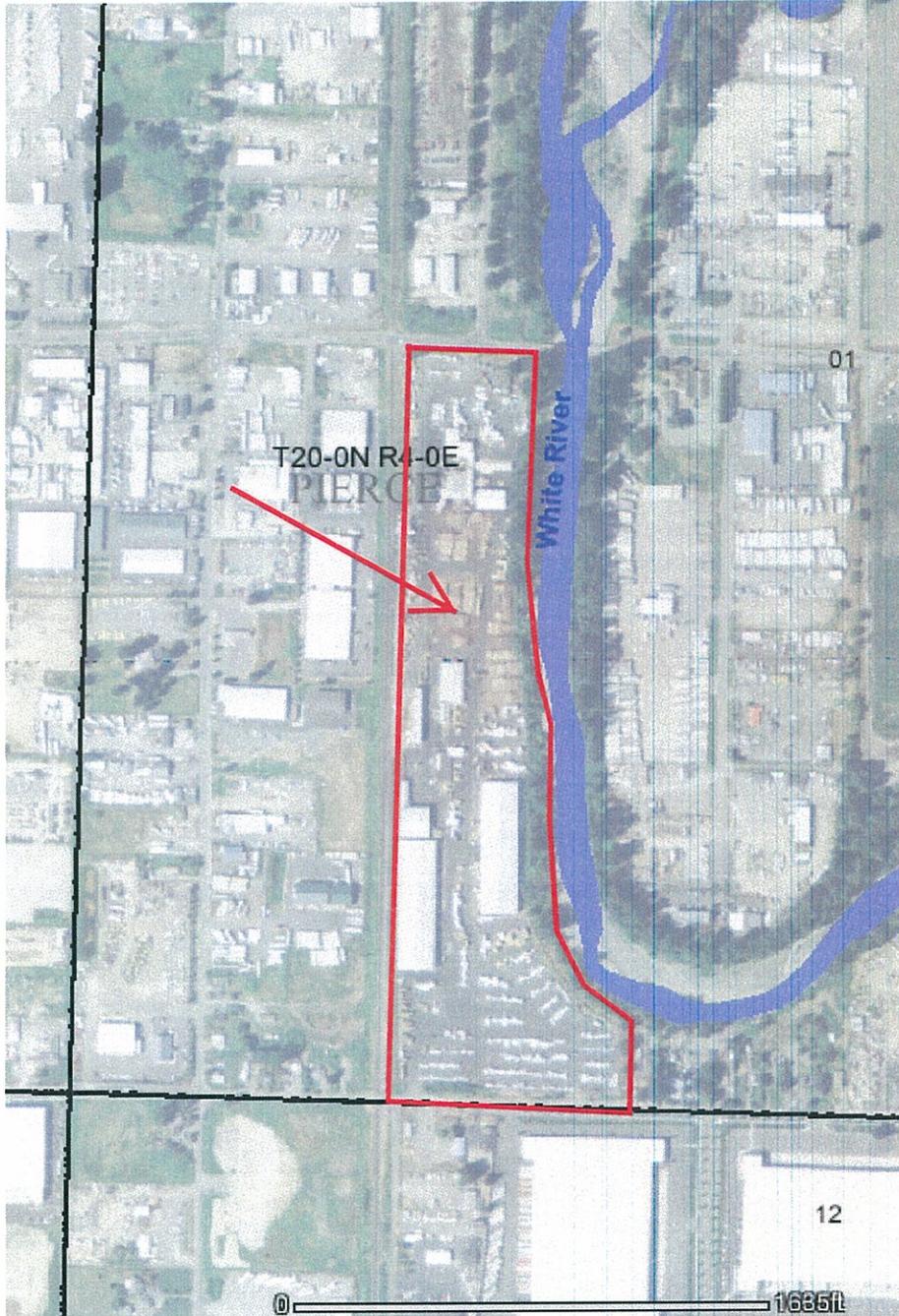


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- Map Legend**
- Roads
 - Major Roads
 - Highlighted Tax Parcels
 - Tax Parcels
 - Priority Habitat/Species

Figure 3 PHS Mapping



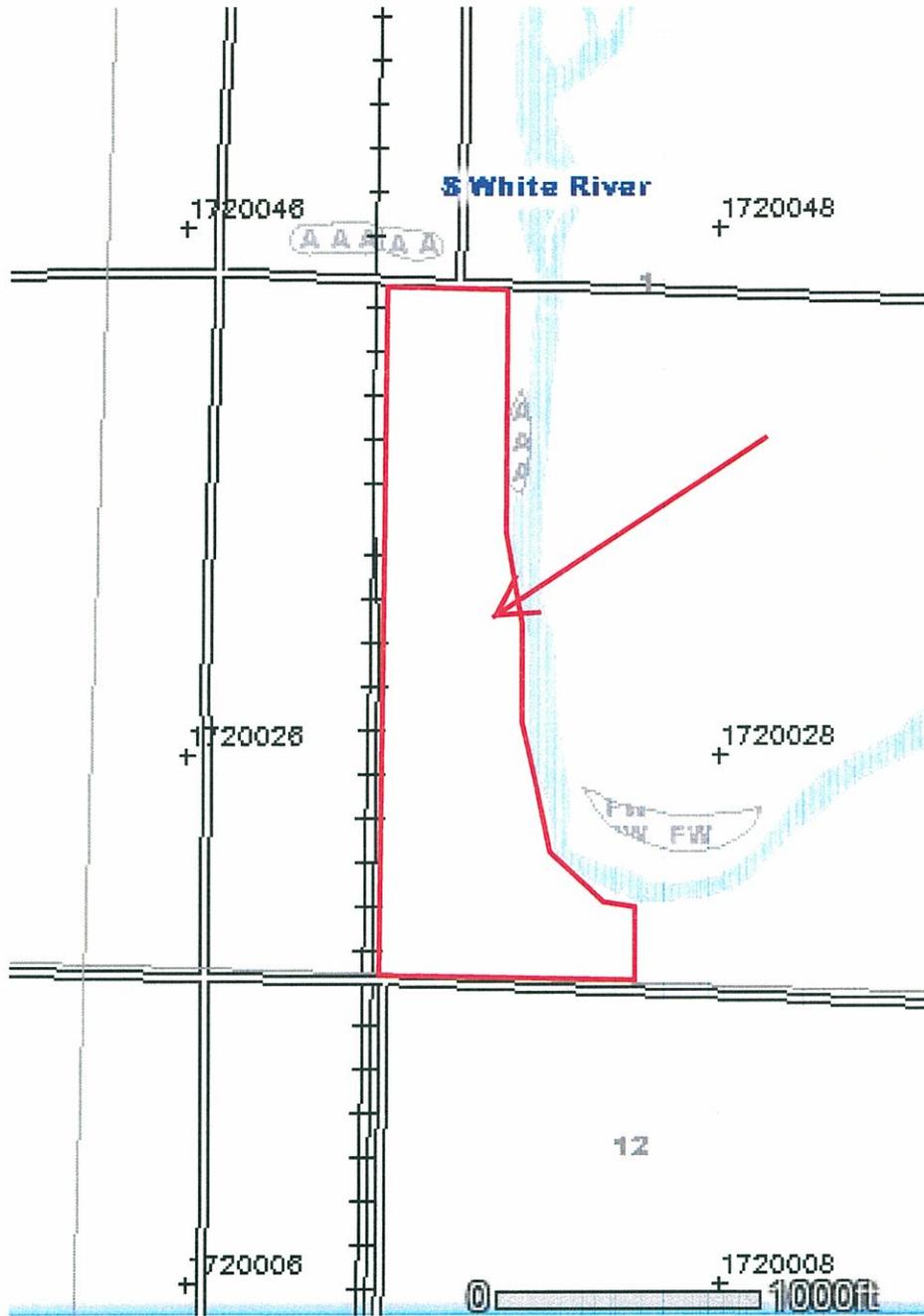


- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| □ PLSS Townships | ~ RIVERS (1:24,000) | ~ Spawning | ~ Presence - Presumed |
| ⋮ PLSS Sections | DOT Hwys | ~ Rearing | ~ Presence - Potential |
| CITIES | ~ Interstate | ~ Presence - Documented | ~ Presence - Undetected |
| • Major Cities | ~ US Hwys | ~ Presence - Historic | ~ No Data |
| • Cities | ~ State Routes | | ■ WATERBODIES (1:24,000) |
| • Towns | | | |

**HABITAT
TECHNOLOGIES**

**Figure 4
WDFW Mapping**





ELEVATION

Contours, 40' interval

STREAMS

Stream Water Type S, F, N

U, unknown

X, non-typed per WAC 222-16

* Water Type Change

TRANSPORTATION

Paved Road

Unpaved Road - Surface Unknown

Abandoned Road (not on Activity map)

Orphaned Road (not on Activity map)

Trail

Railroad

WATER BODIES

Open Water

Flats Gravel Bars

Ice

Man Made Feature

Wet Area

Unknown/Unclassified

WETLANDS - Resource & Water Type Maps only

Type A F0 F1 Forested

Type B O1 O2 other

HABITAT TECHNOLOGIES

Figure 5
WDNR Mapping



- LEGEND:
-  Type IV Streams
 -  Type V Streams
 -  20' Contours
 -  Sumner City Limits
 -  Sumner UGA
 -  Parcels
- Fish & Wildlife Habitat Areas*
-  Type I Streams
 -  Type III Streams



**HABITAT
TECHNOLOGIES**

**Figure 6
City of Sumner Mapping**

PHOTOS



View southward at the location of the proposed dry kiln expansion. The proposed action would lengthen the existing dry kiln shown in the background to just south of the existing fire hydrant shown in the foreground.



View easterly from the proposed northern end of the expanded dry kiln. The White River Corridor is shown in the background and separated from the expanded dry kiln by existing wood product facilities.

REFERENCES

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