
MCALLISTER SPRINGS LLC

THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON

MAZAMA POCKET GOPHER SCREENING REPORT

Prepared By:



Curtis Wambach, M.S.
Senior Biologist and Principal



14 July 2022

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14 July 2022

Jeff Pantier

Senior Vice President

Hatton Godat Pantier

3910 Martin Way E, Ste B

Olympia, WA 98506

Reference: MCALLISTER SPRINGS LLC

Subject: Mazama Pocket Gopher Screening

Dear Mr. Pantier:

At your request, this report has been prepared to satisfy Thurston County requirements for Mazama pocket gopher screenings on the subject property (**Table 1; Figure 1**).

Table 1. Parcels Comprising Subject Property

No#	Address	Parcel Number	Map Coordinates	Area
1	2402 MARVIN RD SE	11823430100	Section 26 Township 18 Range 1W	18.66
2	2623 WOODGROVE ST SE	11826110000		15.07
3	2535 WOODGROVE ST SE	11826110300		2.50
3 Parcels	Total Size			36.23 acres

Permitting jurisdiction is Thurston County.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Mazama pocket gopher is a Federally Threatened species protected under the Endangered Species Act and the Thurston County 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 Thurston County (2022) Site Inspection Protocol and Procedures: Mazama Pocket Gopher (**Appendix F**).

A Mazama pocket gopher screening is necessary to comply with Thurston County Code and the Endangered Species Act.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

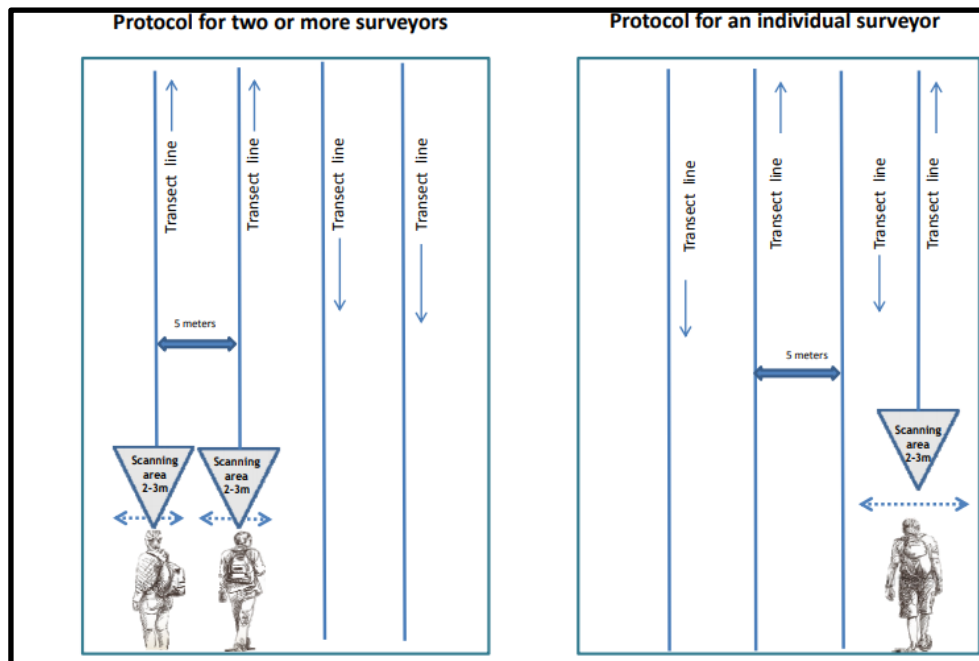
The Mazama pocket gopher screening was performed on 2 June 2022 and 6 July 2022 in compliance with the Thurston County (2022) Site Inspection Protocol and Procedures: Mazama Pocket Gopher (**Appendix E**).

In compliance with the Thurston County (2022) Site Inspection Protocol and Procedures: Mazama Pocket Gopher:

- 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 property was evaluated, not just the project footprint, other than densely forested areas.
- The site was visited two (2) times at least thirty (30) days apart.
- Data was recorded on datasheets and provided in **Appendix F**.
- 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 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 Thurston County (2022) 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 County.
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 County.
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 County:
 - 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.
11. In order for the County to accurately review Critical Area Reports submitted in lieu of County field inspections the information collected in the field (GPS, data sheets, field notes, transect representations on aerial, etc.) shall be filed with the County. GPS information shall be submitted in a form approved by the County.

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

3.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3.1 Thurston County Geodatabase Soils

Seven (7) soil types have been mapped on the subject property by Thurston County Geodata Center database (**Appendix B; Table 2**). Gopher indicator spoils are mapped on the majority of the subject property (**Appendix C**). Only relatively small areas on the northern property line and in the northeastern property corner are not mapped as gopher indicator soils. The majority of the property is mapped as “less preferred” gopher indicator soils. “More preferred” gopher indicator soils are mapped on the northwestern and southeastern portions of the subject property.

Table 2. Summary of Soil

Soil Unit	Gopher Indicator Soil	Preference	Comments
Alderwood gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 15% slopes	Yes	Less Preferred	Mapped on northeastern portion of subject property
Cagey loamy sand	Yes	More Preferred	Mapped on the Northwestern corner of the property
Indianola loamy sand, 0 to 3% slopes	Yes	More Preferred	Mapped on Eastern portion of the subject property
Indianola loamy sand 3 to 15% slopes	Yes	Less Preferred	Mapped in central portion of the property
Indianola loamy sand, 15 to 30% slopes	No	N/A	Mapped on Southern corner of the property
Mukilteo muck, drained	No	N/A	Mapped on the Norther middle boarder of the property
Spana gravelly loam	Yes	Less Preferred	Mapped on the Northwestern corner of the property

3.2 WDFW Priority Habitats and Species (PHS) Database

No Mazama pocket gophers have been mapped on the subject property or within six hundred (≤ 600) ft of the subject property by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Priority Habitat Species (PHS) database (**Appendix D**).

4.0 FIELD RESULTS

4.1 Mazama Pocket Gopher Site Evaluation

No mound formations exhibiting characteristics created by the Mazama pocket gopher have been identified on the subject property during both site screenings (**Table 3**). Mowing had occurred in areas of dense non-native shrubs, particularly Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) and Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*) (**Appendix A, Photos 3-6 & 9-20**).

Mole mounds had been identified on the subject property during both site screenings (**Appendix A, Photos 11, 13 and 19**).

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.

Table 3. Summary of Results

Site Visit	Date of Visit	Gopher Occurrence Observed	Comments
1 st	2 June 2021	No	No mounds characteristic of that created by the Mazama pocket gopher have been identified on the subject property
2 nd	6 July 2022	No	

4.2 Mazama Pocket Gopher Habitat Evaluation

Although, gopher indicator soils are mapped on the majority of the subject property, no gopher occupancy was identified. Areas containing Scotch broom and Himalayan blackberry were mowed in compliance with Thurston County requirements (**Appendix A, Photos 3-6 & 9-20**). The eastern and southern portions of the subject property are densley forested with thick understory vegetation and were not screened. A seasonally flooded wetland is located on the northern portion of the subject property as was not screened for gopher mounds.

Areas of “more preferred” indicator soils contain a wetland for dense forest, which is not pocket gopher habitat. Areas of “less preferred” gopher indicator soils are covered by dense forest. A portion of the area covered by “less preferred” gopher indicator soils have been covered by dense Scotch broom and Himalayan blackberry for many years prior to recent mowing. This area provided extremely marginal potential habitat for the Mazama pocket gopher while covered by dense non-native invasive shrubs.

5.0 CONCLUSION

This Mazama pocket gopher summary report was prepared to satisfy the Thurston County Mazama pocket gopher screening requirements and to comply with the Thurston County (2022) Site Inspection Protocol and Procedures: Mazama Pocket Gopher.

The entire subject property was evaluated for the Mazama pocket gopher in accordance with the latest version of Thurston County (2022) Site Inspection Protocol and Procedures: Mazama Pocket Gopher. The site evaluation was performed within the prescribed survey window (June 1 through October 31).

No mounds formations exhibited characteristics associated with the Mazama pocket gopher have been identified on the subject property. Some mole mounds have been identified on the subject property. These mounds exhibited tunnels extending perpendicular to the surface that were located within the center of a conical-shaped mound of blocky textured soil. These mole mounds were found in a line rather than a scattered distribution.

Areas mapped as “more preferred” gopher indicator soils are in a wetland or dense forest, which is not considered pocket gopher habitat. A portion of the area mapped as “less preferred” gopher indicator soils is densely forested with a heavily vegetated understory. The non-forested portion mapped as “less preferred” gopher indicator soils has been dominated by dense non-native, invasive shrubs for years, until mowing for this study had occurred this season. Only extremely marginal potential gopher habitat occurred on the subject property prior to mowing.

If you have any questions or require further services, you can contact me at (360) 790-1559.

Sincerely,



Curtis Wambach, M.S.
Senior Biologist and Principal
EnviroVector

FIGURES

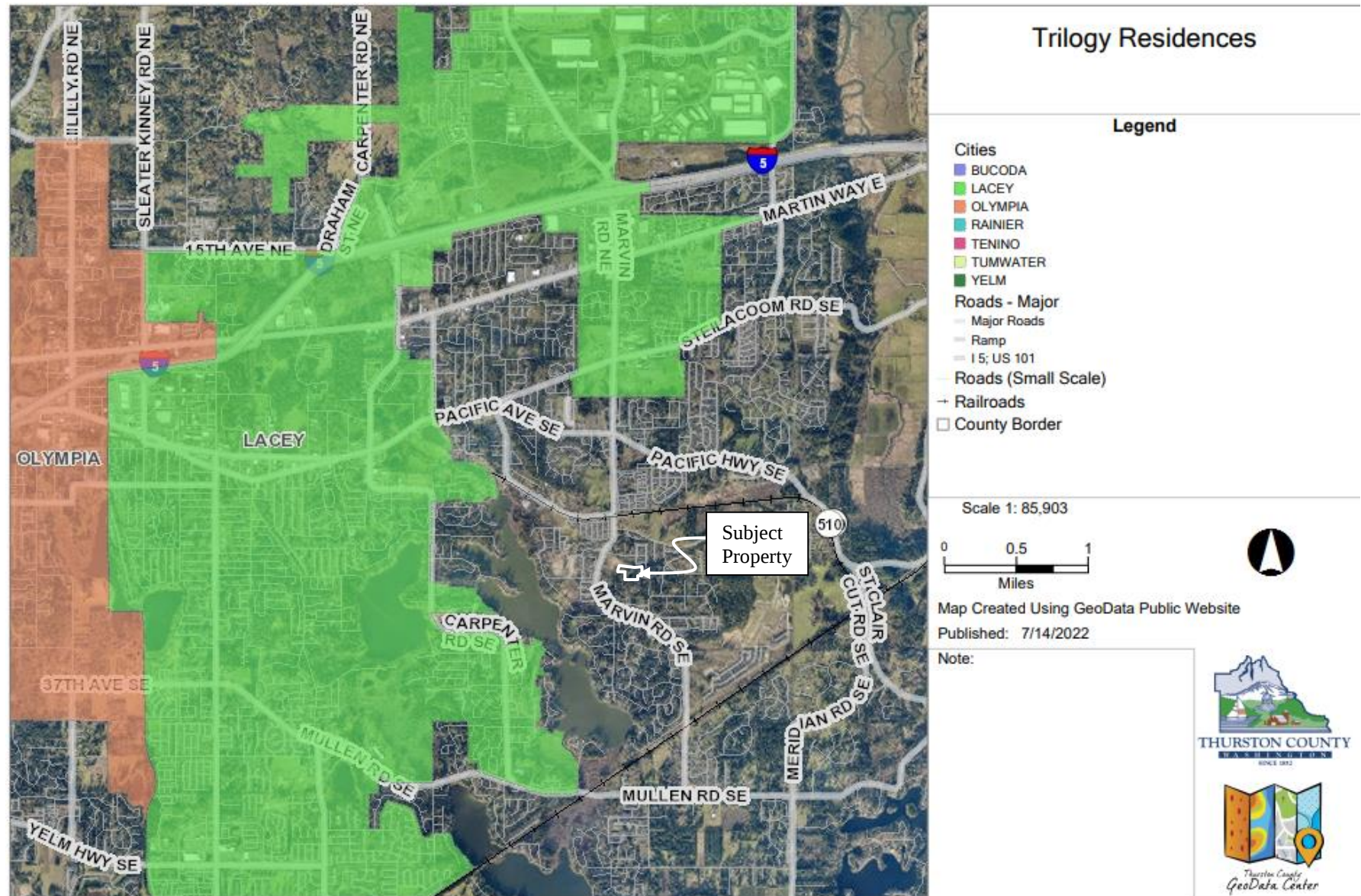


Figure 1. Vicinity Map



Figure 2. Transects and Study Results

APPENDIX A

Photo Documentation

First Gopher Screening (2 June 2022)



Photo 1. Forested portion of subject property



Photo 2. Wetland on northern portion of Subject property



Photo 3. Non-native shrubs mowed to edge of forest



Photo 4. Non-native shrubs mowed



Photo 5. Tall grass and non-native shrubs mowed



Photo 6. Mowed non-native shrubs to edge of forest



Photo 7. Mowed Scotch broom and Himalayan blackberry



Photo 8. Scotch broom dominated areas before mowing

Second Gopher Screening (6 July 2022)



Photo 9. Central portion of subject property



Photo 10. Areas mowed before first screening



Photo 11. Mole mound with ventral vertical tunnel to surface



Photo 12. Area mowed prior to first screening



Photo 13. Mole mound with blocky texture and conical shape.



Photo 14. Area where Scotch broom was mowed



Photo 15. Large thickets of Himalayan blackberry mowed



Photo 16. Clear access and excellent visibility



Photo 17. Excellent visibility of the ground



Photo 18. Area Scotch broom mowed prior to first screening



Photo 19. Mole mounds with in-line distribution

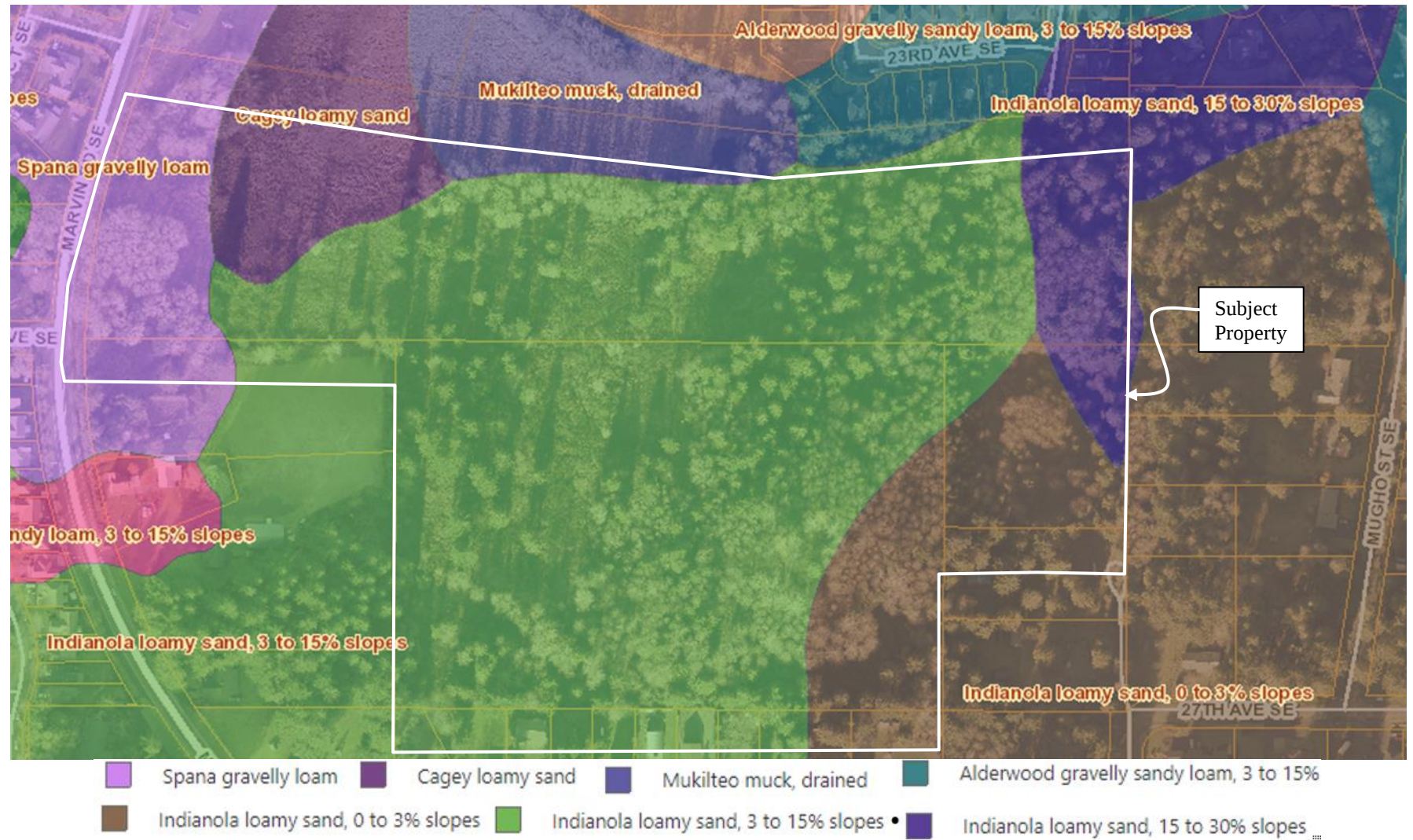


Photo 20. Old burnt trees in mowed areas

APPENDIX B

Thurston County

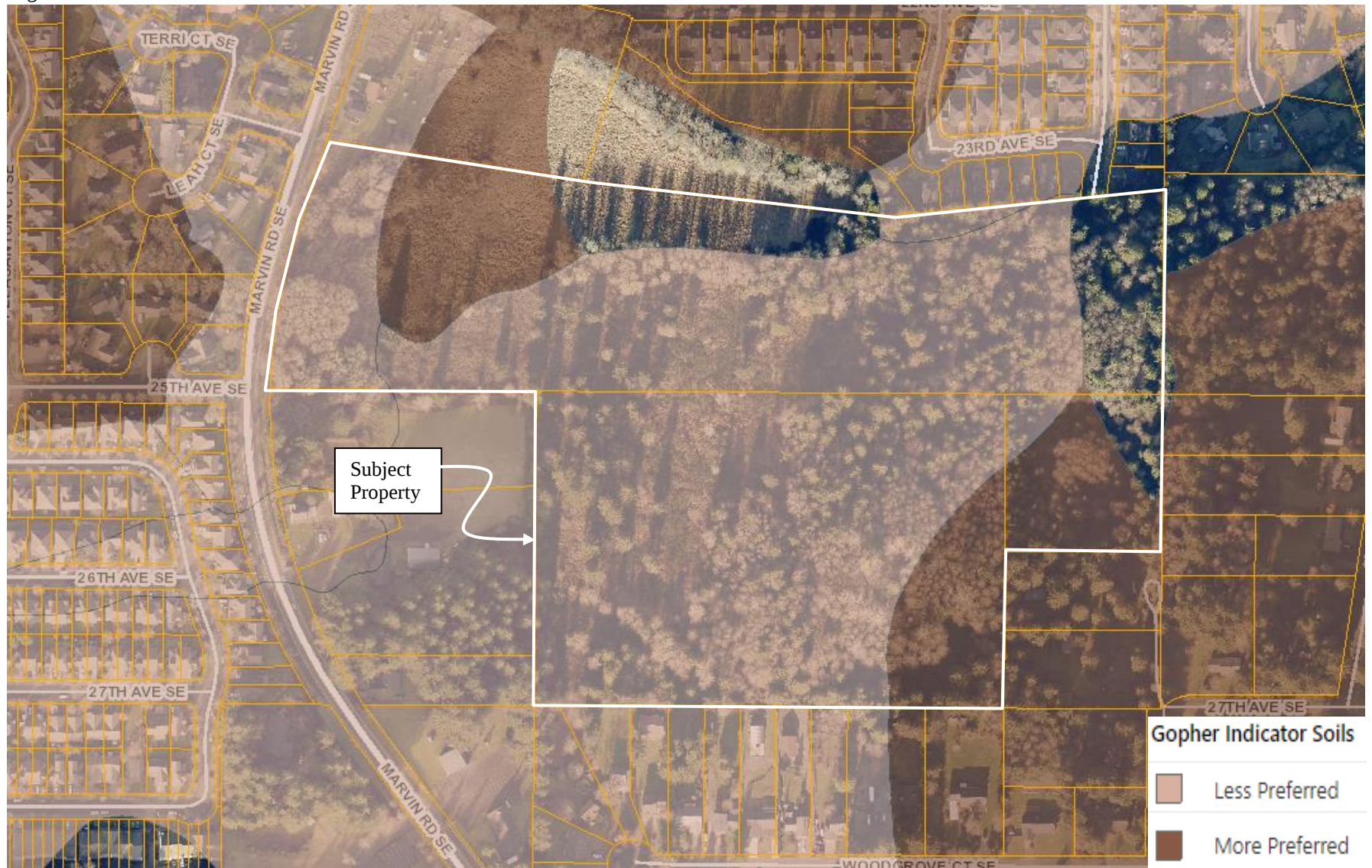
Soils



APPENDIX C

Thurston County Geodatabase

Gopher Indicator Soils



APPENDIX D

**Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
(WDFW)**

Priority Habitats and Species (PHS)

Database



APPENDIX E

Thurston County

Site Inspection Protocol and Procedures:

Mazama Pocket Gopher

**2022 COUNTY INSPECTIONS
Protocol & Procedure for
Mazama pocket Gopher Inspection**



2022 GOPHER INSPECTION PROTOCOL & PROCEDURE

The following information describes the Thurston County screening protocol for 2022 to assess the likelihood of take of three subspecies of Mazama pocket gopher (*Thomomys mazama*) (MPG) protected under the Thurston County Critical Areas Ordinance (CAO) and federal Endangered Species Act.

A. General Information-2022 Approach

1. The MPG review season will run June 1-October 31, 2022.
2. The protocol described in this memorandum will only apply to properties not known to be occupied by MPG since April 2014, the date of the federal listing
 - a. Exception: Properties that were found to be occupied by MPGs can apply for another review five years after the initial determination.
3. Negative determinations will be valid for the length of the underlying County permit or approval, per County code.
4. Qualified consultants may perform field reviews and submit results for County evaluation, per the CAO. Consultants must have received training from USFWS at one of the two trainings offered in May/June 2018, and in 2019.

B. In-Office Procedures

1. County staff will review land use applications to determine if the MPG field screening protocols described in this memorandum must be initiated for the following:
 - a. On a soil type known to be associated with MPG occupancy.
2. County staff will determine if other factors preclude the need for field screening. See Preliminary assessment below.
3. County staff will notify applicants if their application cannot be excluded from further review.
4. Applicants may hire a consultant to perform field review, or may request that field review be conducted by County staff according to the protocol described in this memorandum.
5. County staff will review critical area reports submitted by consultants.
6. For sites to be screened by the County, staff will coordinate site visits with landowners/applicants, ensure advance notification and property access, and develop site-visit schedules.

7. For sites where no MPG activity is observed, the County will provide applicants with a project condition that requires them to stop construction activity and alert the County and USFWS if evidence of MPG occupancy is observed.
8. Thurston County landowners who know or learn that Mazama pocket gophers are present on their property can move forward with their proposed development by: 1) proposing mitigation to the County as directed in the County's Critical Areas Ordinance (Title 24 TCC); or 2) contacting USFWS directly to discuss the review, assessment, and mitigation process most appropriate for their site(s) and proposed activities; or 3) waiting to participate in the yet to be completed Thurston County HCP.

C. Preliminary Assessment

As land use applications are received, properties mapped with gopher and/or prairie soils undergo the following preliminary assessment in-office.

1. For properties or project areas that appear to meet County criteria below, an internal review is conducted by staff biologist to determine if the project may be released from the full gopher review process. The following criteria may release a project from further gopher review.
 - a. Locations west of the Black River, or on the Steamboat Island or Cooper Point peninsulas.
 - b. Sites submerged for 30 consecutive days or more since October 31, 2021.
 - c. Sites covered with impervious surfaces (as defined in CAO Chapter 17.15 and Title 24)
 - d. Fully forested (>30%) sites with shrub and fern understory.
 - e. Sites that consist of slopes greater than 40 percent, or that contain landslide hazard areas (per existing County regulations).
 - f. Sites on less preferred MPG soils north of Interstate 5.
 - g. Building to take place in the footprint of an existing structure (also mobile home replacements in the same footprint).
 - h. Mobile home replacements in existing lots in an existing mobile home park.
 - i. Heating oil tank removal
 - j. Foundation repair
 - k. Projects which lie >300 feet from mapped gopher soils.
 - l. Replacement wells and utilities.
2. If a property and/or project area do not meet internal review criteria, the project is put on a list to be scheduled for full MPG review during the appropriate seasonal review period.
3. In addition to the in-office preliminary assessment, the County HCP biologist may, if time allows, visit properties prior to the first gopher review in order to screen for prairie habitat.

This screening process focuses on the presence or absence of native prairie plants, Oregon white oak trees (*Quercus garryana*), or Mirna mounds protected under the Critical Areas Ordinance (CAO).

D. Implementation Measures

In order to ensure the review process runs efficiently, the following measures will be implemented as part of the 2022 screening approach. These are intended to reduce costs and staff time, and ensure that MPG screening requests, especially those associated with building permit applications, are screened during the screening season.

1. No soil verification will be required in conjunction with MPG field screening.
2. Site mowing or bushing will be required to initiate first site visits, where necessary and feasible, and completed two to four weeks in advance of the site visit
3. No further screening will be conducted in 2022 following the detection of MPG mounds on a property. The County will notify landowners that MPG evidence has been detected within two weeks.
4. At the end of the 2022 season, County staff will provide data regarding MPG occupancy to USFWS.
5. No additional site visit will be required if indeterminate mounds are detected, if the full number of required visits has been completed.
6. The County will prioritize project specific applications over non-project applications. This will help ensure that applicants that have projects ready for construction will receive necessary permits and may initiate construction in a timely manner.

E. Site Visit Overview

County field personnel or hired consultants will conduct field observations to determine MPG presence on sites with potential habitat. These site visits will be conducted as follows:

1. All valid site visits must be conducted from June 1 through October 31, 2022. Site visits outside that survey window will not be considered valid.
2. A site or parcel is considered to be the entire property, not just the footprint of the proposed project.
3. Sites with less preferred soils (see Attachment A) will be visited two (2) times, at least 30 days apart.
4. Sites with more preferred soils (see Attachment A) will be visited two (2) times, at least 30 days apart.
5. Site conditions must be recorded on a data sheet. A separate data sheet shall be submitted for each site visit. Similar information may also be documented in narrative form. A template data sheet can be found on the County website at

<https://www.thurstoncountywa.gov/planning/Pages/hcp-gopher-reviews.aspx>. Document and describe which areas of the parcel cannot be screened due to limited accessibility and/or dense understory. This should be depicted on an aerial or site plan submitted to the County.

6. The ground must be easily visible to ensure mound observation and identification. **Request mowing if necessary, to ensure visibility. Wait two to three weeks after mowing before beginning screening.**

F. Detailed Field Methodology

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 an MPG or mole mound. If it is an MPG mound, identify it as a singular mound or a group (3 mounds or more) on a data sheet to be submitted to the County. (County has developed data sheets for your use on <https://www.thurstoncountywa.gov/planning/Pages/hcp-gopher-reviews.aspx>)
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 County. County GPS Data instruction can be found at <https://www.thurstoncountywa.gov/planning/Pages/hcp-gopher-reviews.aspx>
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 County:
 - 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

- 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.
 - 11. In order for the County to accurately review Critical Area Reports submitted in lieu of County field inspections, the information collected in the field (GPS, data sheets, field notes, transect representations on aerial, etc.) shall be filed with the County prior to October 31st, 2022. GPS information (in electronic form) shall be submitted in a form approved by the County.

Attachment A

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

Mazama Pocket Gopher Preference Category	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

Appendix F

Datasheets

Site Name and Parcel #	Parcel #: <u>1823430100, 11826110000, 11826110300</u> Project #: _____ Site/Landowner: <u>McAllister Spring, Property</u>
How were the data collected? (circle the method for each)	Transect: <u>Trimble</u> Garmin Aerial Mounds: <u>Trimble</u> Garmin Aerial Notes: _____
Field Team Personnel: (Indicate all staff present, CIRCLE who filled out form)	Name: Curtis Wambach Name: Viri Cortez Name: _____
Others onsite (name/affiliation)	
Site visit # (CIRCLE all that apply)	<u>1st</u> 2 nd Unable to screen Notes: one out of two screening visits
Do onsite conditions preclude the need for further visits?	Yes <u>No</u> Dense woody cover that encompasses the entire site (trees/shrubs) that appears to preclude any potential MPG use. Impervious Compacted Graveled Flooded Other _____ Notes: _____
Describe visibility for mound detection:	Poor Fair <u>Good</u> Notes: _____
Request mowing? (CIRCLE and DESCRIBE WHERE MOWING IS NEEDED and SHOW ON AERIAL PHOTO)	<u>Yes</u> No N/A Notes: Scotch broom, tall grass, and Himalayan blackberry mowed to ground

Mounds observed over the whole site are characteristic of: Quantify or describe amount of each type and approx. # of mounds <i>Group = 3 mounds or more</i>	MPG Mounds	Likely MPG Mounds	Indeterminate	Likely Mole Mounds	Mole Mounds
					~100
No MPG mounds (circle)					
MPG mounds in GPS? (CIRCLE and DESCRIBE) If MPG mounds present, entered in GPS?	None All Most Some Notes: Yes No N/A				
Does woody vegetation onsite match aerial photo?	Yes No - describe differences and show on parcel map/aerial:				
What portion(s) of the property was screened? (CIRCLE and DESCRIBE)	All Part - describe and show on parcel map/aerial: Portions of site densley forested and ponded wetland				
Notes -	Describe, and show on parcel map/aerial if applicable: Portions of site densley forested and ponded wetland not evaluated				
Team reviewed and agreed to data recorded on form? (CIRCLE, and EXPLAIN if "No")	Yes No Reviewed by initials: <u>CW</u> <u>VC</u> ____ ____ Notes:				

Site Name and Parcel #	Parcel #: <u>1823430100, 11826110000, 11826110300</u> Project #: _____ Site/Landowner: <u>McAllister Springs LLC</u>
How were the data collected? (circle the method for each)	Transect: <u>Trimble</u> Garmin Aerial Mounds: <u>Trimble</u> Garmin Aerial Notes: _____
Field Team Personnel: (Indicate all staff present, CIRCLE who filled out form)	Name: Curtis Wambach Name: Viri Cortez Name: _____
Others onsite (name/affiliation)	
Site visit # (CIRCLE all that apply)	1 st <u>2nd</u> Unable to screen Notes: second site screening
Do onsite conditions preclude the need for further visits?	Yes <u>No</u> Dense woody cover that encompasses the entire site (trees/shrubs) that appears to preclude any potential MPG use. Impervious Compacted Graveled Flooded Other _____ Notes: _____
Describe visibility for mound detection:	Poor Fair <u>Good</u> Notes: _____
Request mowing? (CIRCLE and DESCRIBE WHERE MOWING IS NEEDED and SHOW ON AERIAL PHOTO)	<u>Yes</u> No N/A Notes: Scotch broom, tall grass, and Himalayan blackberry mowed to ground

Mounds observed over the whole site are characteristic of: Quantify or describe amount of each type and approx. # of mounds <i>Group = 3 mounds or more</i>	MPG Mounds	Likely MPG Mounds	Indeterminate	Likely Mole Mounds	Mole Mounds
					60
No MPG mounds (circle)					
MPG mounds in GPS? (CIRCLE and DESCRIBE) If MPG mounds present, entered in GPS?	None All Most Some Notes: Yes No N/A				
Does woody vegetation onsite match aerial photo?	Yes No - describe differences and show on parcel map/aerial:				
What portion(s) of the property was screened? (CIRCLE and DESCRIBE)	All Part - describe and show on parcel map/aerial: Portions of site densley forested and ponded wetland				
Notes -	Describe, and show on parcel map/aerial if applicable: Portions of site densley forested and ponded wetland not evaluated				

Team reviewed and agreed to data recorded on form?

Yes

No

Reviewed by initials: CW VC _____ Notes:

(CIRCLE, and EXPLAIN if "No")